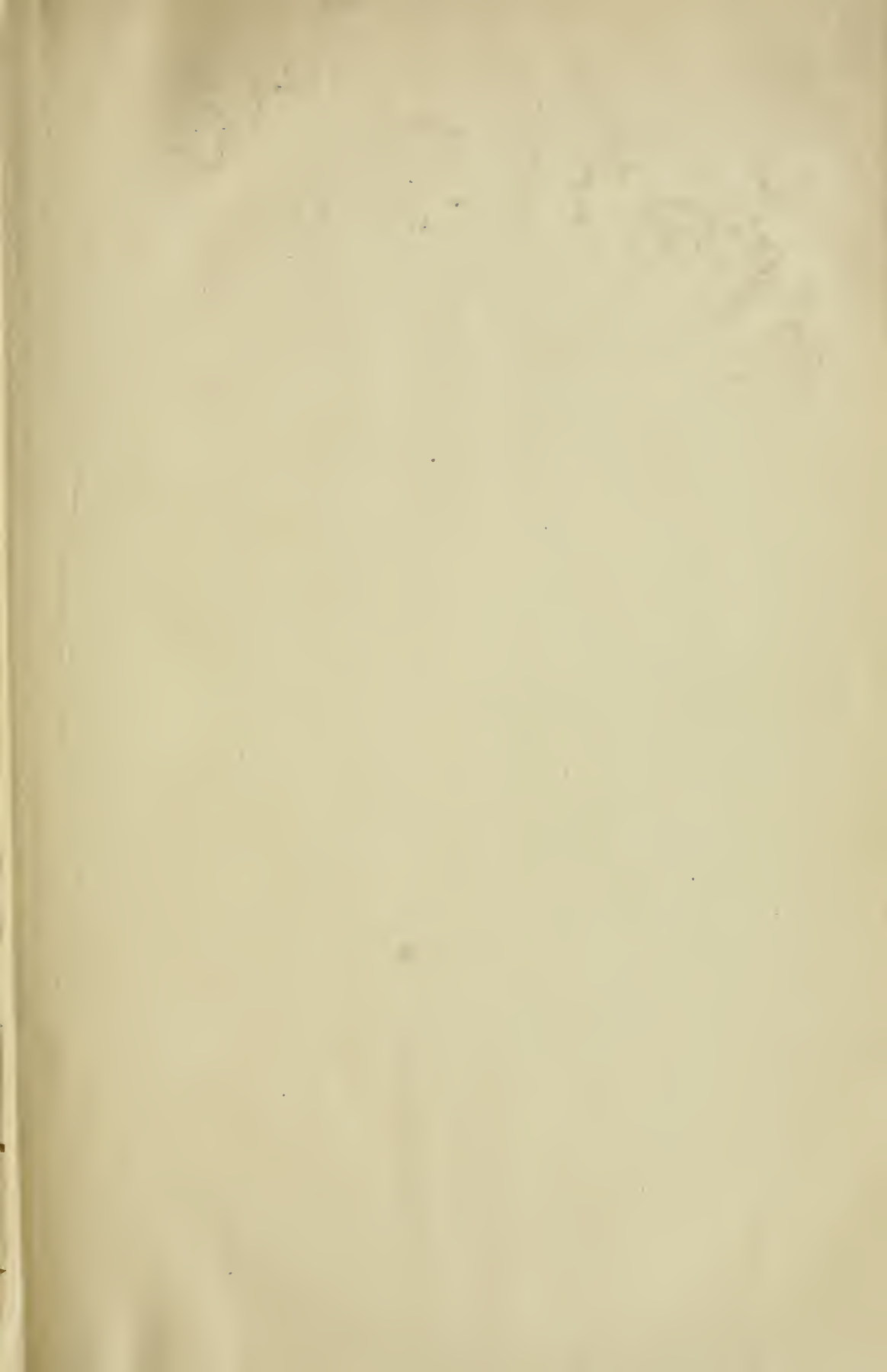
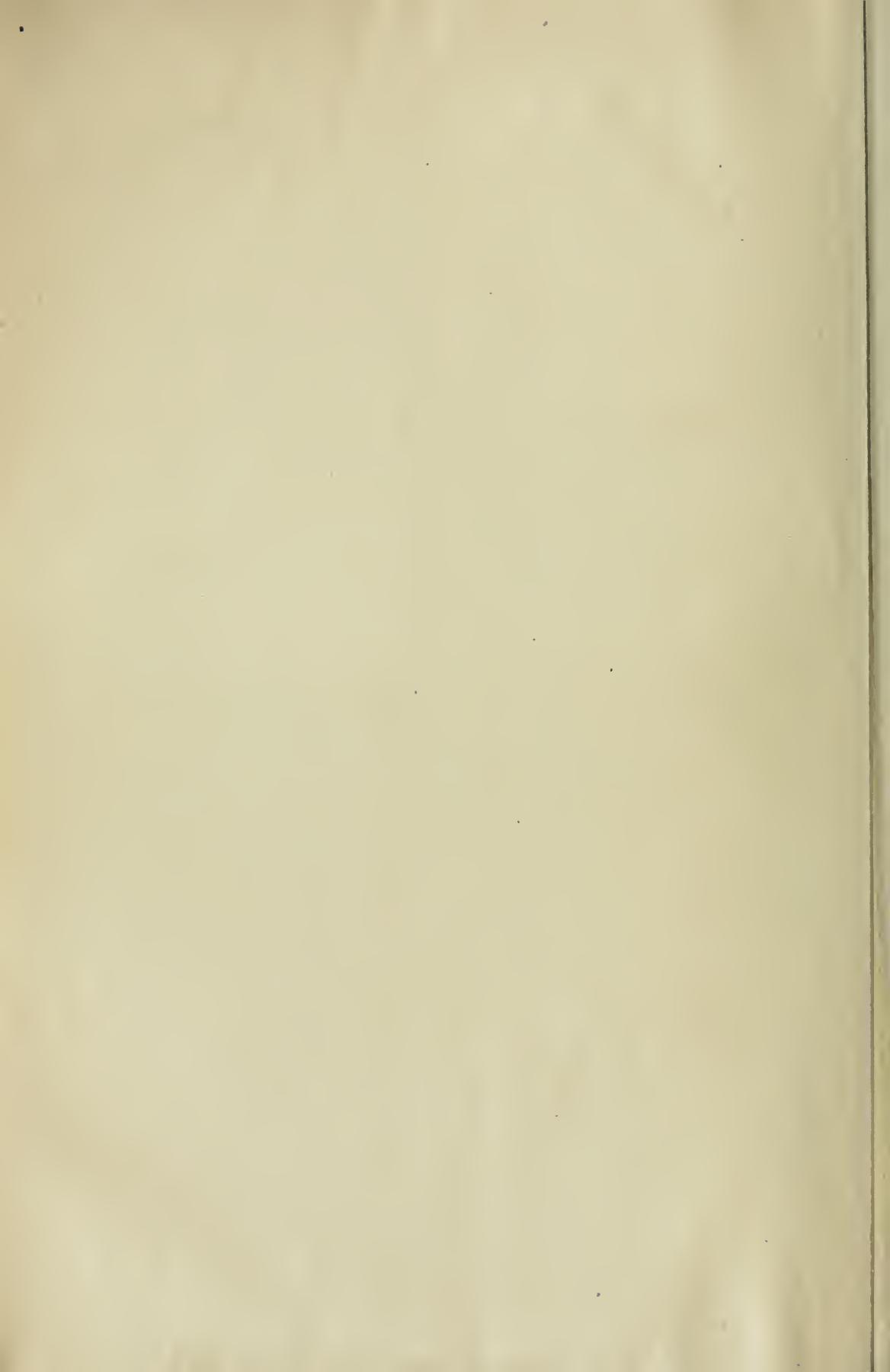








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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 12

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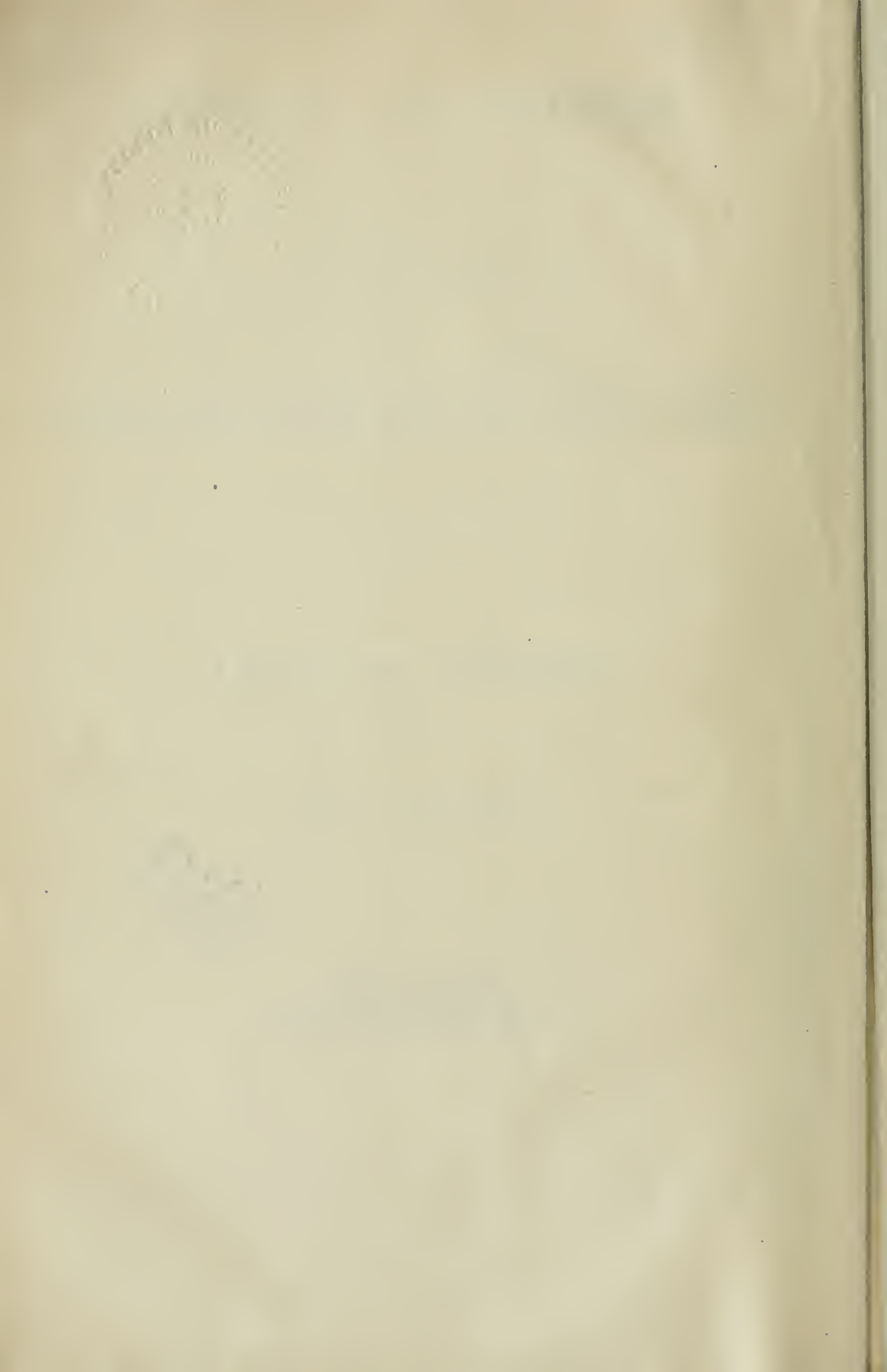
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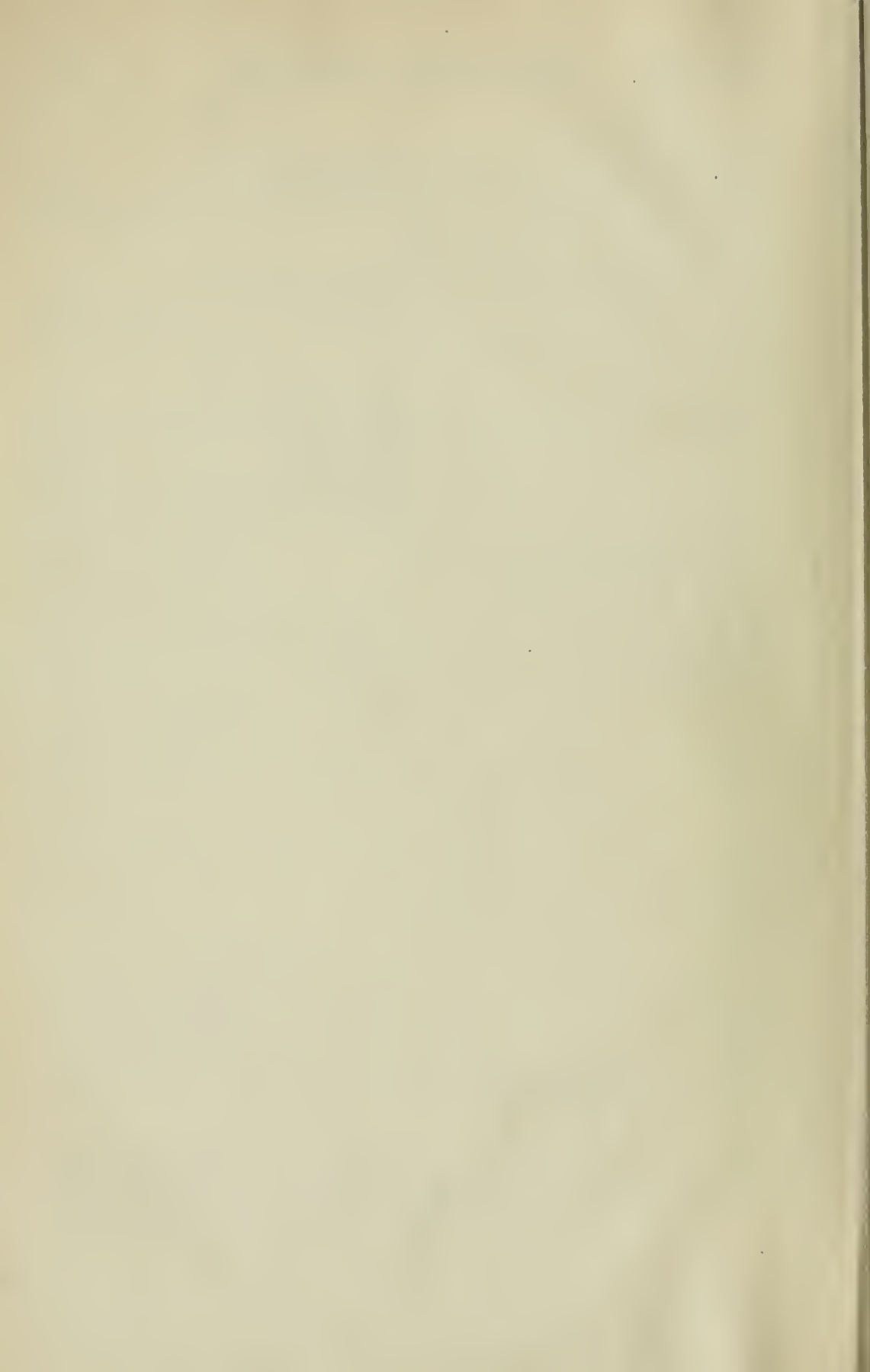
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Census of Canada, 1901. First Volume*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1904. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
4. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1903. Presented 31st March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
5. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1903. Presented 17th June, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5a. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1904. Presented 1st October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5b. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1904. Presented 14th October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 5c. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1904. Presented 21st October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on 31st December, 1902. Presented 20th April, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to December 31, 1902. Presented 1st June, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1903. Presented 21st August, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1902. Presented 6th April, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Sir Richard Cartwright.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 10a. Correspondence in connection with the German tariff. Presented 16th April, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for distribution.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. Paterson. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. M. E. Bernier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. M. E. Bernier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. M. E. Bernier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1902. Presented 28th April, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1902. Presented 12th October, 1903, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Report on Canadian Archives, 1902. Presented 25th June, 1903, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 12th March, 1903, by Hon. J. Sutherland. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902, Presented 16th June, 1903, by Hon. A. G. Blair. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 19th March, 1903, by Hon. J. R. Préfontaine.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 21a. Fourth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1902.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 21b. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a List of Vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1902. Presented 5th August, 1903, by Hon. J. R. Préfontaine. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. J. R. Préfontaine.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1902. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 25a. Irrigation in the North-West Territories of Canada. Issued by the Department of the Interior. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year 1902. Presented 8th October, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 27a. Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion. Supplement to Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1902. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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28. Report of the North-West Mounted Police, 1902. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1902. Presented 18th March, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 29a. Papers relating to a conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Prime Ministers of self-governing Colonies. Colonial Conference, 1902. Presented 9th June, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 29b. Report of the Commission to inquire into the Martineau defalcation, etc. Presented 15th June, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 29c. Statement by the Auditor General, on the Report of the Commission to inquire into the Martineau defalcation. Presented 4th August, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 29d. Correspondence with the Auditor General re Treasury Board regulations arising from the Martineau defalcations. Presented 25th September, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1902. Presented 18th March, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1902. Presented 25th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 8th April, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1902. Presented 12th March, 1903, by the Hon. The Speaker. *Printed for sessional papers.*

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34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
35. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1902. Presented 23rd March, 1903, by Sir Frederick Borden. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 35a. Further Supplementary Report of the Department of Militia and Defence:—Organization, equipment, despatch and service of the Canadian Contingents during the war in South Africa, 1899-1902. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 17th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 36a. Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in the province of British Columbia Presented 24th August, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
37. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1902-1903. Presented 13th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..*Not printed.*
38. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
39. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1902, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Not printed.
40. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
41. Return showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1902, to the 12th March, 1903. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
42. Return of over-rulings by the treasury board of the auditor general's decisions between the commencement of the session of 1902 and that of 1903. Presented 16th March, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
43. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1902. Presented 17th March, 1903, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Not printed.*
44. Ordinances of the Yukon for 1902. Presented 18th March, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Not printed.
45. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st January and 31st December, 1902, in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the North-west Irrigation Act, chapter 35 of 61 Victoria. Presented 20th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.
Not printed.
46. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st January and 31st December, 1902, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and its amendments. Presented 20th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.....*Not printed.*
47. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1902, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d.) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 20th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.....*Not printed.*
48. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return under such resolution. Presented 20th March, 1903, by Sir William Mulock.....*Not printed.*
49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, showing the total cost of taking of the Census for 1871, 1881, and 1891. Also the amount paid on account of the taking of the Census for 1901, up to 1st March, 1903. Also a statement showing the nature of the information given in the Census of 1891 and of 1901, and the mode of remuneration of the enumerators on each occasion. Presented 27th March, 1903.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*
50. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence exchanged since last session between the Canadian government and the British authorities on the subject of the embargo on Canadian cattle. Presented 27th March, 1903.—*Mr. Monet*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
51. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all petitions, orders in council, correspondence, documents and papers in connection with the conviction and imprisonment of one Arthur Brunet, of the city of Montreal, convicted of offences against the Dominion Elections Act, 1900; and the pardon, reprieve, or release of the said Arthur Brunet from jail. Presented 1st April, 1903.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

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- 51a. Supplementary return to No. 51. Presented 14th April, 1903 *Not printed.*
52. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all contracts, agreements, deeds, correspondence, documents and papers in connection with the establishment in the city of Quebec of a factory for the manufacture of rifles, by Sir Charles Ross, or by Sir Charles Ross and others. Presented 1st April, 1903.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
53. Return showing remissions of interest made under section 141, as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 33, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1902. Presented 7th April, 1903, by Sir William Mulock *Not printed.*
54. Papers in connection with the representation of the province of New Brunswick in the House of Commons, as follows:—1. Minute of executive council of New Brunswick, 18th March, 1903. 2. Letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier from sub-committee of the executive council of New Brunswick, supplementing minute of council on above subject. 3. Report of privy council, 6th April, 1903. Presented 8th April, 1903, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick..... *Not printed.*
55. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1901, to the 1st October, 1902. Presented 8th April, 1903, by Sir William Mulock..... *Not printed.*
56. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for a statement giving:—1. The names of all immigration agents employed by the government in foreign countries. 2. The names of the countries wherein each of such agents does his work. 3. The place of residence of each one of such agents. 4. The salary paid to each one of them. 5. The travelling expenses paid to each one of them. 6. The office expenses and other expenses made or incurred by each one of such agents during the last year of his employment. Presented 8th April, 1903.—*Mr. Bourassa*.
..... *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for a statement of all moneys paid by the government, or in its behalf, to any newspapers in the Yukon district, since the 30th of June last; stating the names of the newspapers. Presented 8th April, 1903.—*Mr. Monk and Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all documents, letters, correspondence and papers in connection with the establishment in London of a law library for the use of counsel retained in cases before the judicial committee of the privy council. Presented 8th April, 1903.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
59. Annual return under chapter 131 R.S.C., intituled: "An Act respecting Trade Unions." Presented 15th April, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier *Not printed.*
60. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the several departments of the civil service, during the calendar year 1902. Presented 15th April, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*
61. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 19th February, 1902, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 15th April, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*
62. Royal Commission *re* the Tobacco Trade of Canada. Report of the Commissioner. Presented 16th April, 1903, by Hon. H. G. Carroll *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
63. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council, or applications, relating to or concerning the grant or concession to A. N. C. Treadgold, or to the Hydraulic Mining Syndicate, either separately or associated with A. N. C. Treadgold, of claims, rights or privileges, on Bonanza, Bear, and Hunker Creeks, or their tributaries, or elsewhere in the Yukon. Presented 16th April, 1903.—*Mr. Bell*.
..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 63a. Copy of instructions to the commissioner to conduct a public inquiry in relation to the grant or concession in the Yukon territory to A. N. C. Treadgold or others. Presented 8th June, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1903, showing: 1. The quantity of vegetables entered at the custom-house at Montreal, as imported from the United States, from the first of February, 1902, to the first of March, 1903. 2. The quantity of vegetables entered at the custom-house at Toronto, as imported from the United States, from the first of February, 1902, to the first of March, 1903. 3. The amount of duty levied and collected in each case respectively, Presented 20th April, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*. *Not printed.*

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65. Joint report of the survey and remonumenting of the Quebec-New York International Boundary—W. F. King, Chief Astronomer (Canada): Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor, New York (U.S.). Presented 20th April, 1903, by Sir William Mulock. *Printed for sessional papers.*
66. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th March, 1903, for copies of all orders in council disallowing acts passed by the different legislatures from the date of the last return made to parliament, together with copies of the reports to council of ministers of justice giving the reasons for such disallowance. Presented (Senate) 17th April, 1903.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *Not printed.*
67. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence between the government of the Dominion and the governments of the different provinces, and of the territorial government of the North-west Territory, relating to the disallowance of any act passed by such governments from the date of the last return made to parliament. Presented (Senate) 17th April, 1903.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *Not printed.*
68. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of the correspondence exchanged between the government and the different provincial legislatures on the subject of the increase of the subsidies paid to the provinces in virtue of the British North America Act. Presented 27th April, 1903.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence between the government, or any member of the government, and W. W. Fitzgerald, of Grenfell, Assa., or any one in his behalf, regarding his homestead and pre-emption, which were cancelled. Presented 27th April, 1903.—*Mr. Sproule.* *Not printed.*
70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, letters, documents, etc., relating to the difficulties in regard to the Indian reserve of Doncaster, in the county of Terrebonne. Presented 27th April, 1903.—*Mr. Desjardins.* *Not printed.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, letters and documents relating to the request made to the federal government in connection with the building of a post office in the town of Terrebonne, county of Terrebonne. Presented 27th April, 1903.—*Mr. Desjardins.* *Not printed.*
72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for a statement showing in detail amounts of money paid to newspapers, newspaper companies, newspaper owners, or agents of publicity, in the United Kingdom, France, or the United States, since the 30th of June last. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*
- 72a. Supplementary return to No. 72. Presented 15th May, 1903. *Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for a statement showing: 1. The total amount paid to date by the government to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for a lease of line from Ste. Rosalie to Montreal. 2. Total amount paid to date by the same to the same, for crossing facilities over the Victoria bridge. 3. Total amount paid from the same to the same, as the government's share of improved terminal facilities at Bonaventure depot. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*
74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1902, showing: 1. The number of cattle, sheep and horses killed by engines on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890; (a.) at points of intersection of highways; (b.) elsewhere on the lines. 2. How many engines and cars, if any, were derailed or disabled on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, owing to their striking cattle, sheep and horses; (a.) at points of intersection of highways; (b.) elsewhere on the lines. 3. How many railway employees and passengers, if any, were killed or injured on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, on account of engines striking cattle, sheep and horses; (a.) at points of intersection of highways; (b.) elsewhere on the lines. 4. What is the total estimated value of the cattle, sheep and horses killed on all Canadian railways, during each year since 1890; owing to their being struck by engines. 5. What is the total estimated damage to rolling stock and other railway property on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, caused by collisions with cattle, sheep and horses. 6. How many trains have been derailed or partly derailed on all Canadian railways during each year since 1890, owing to the action of frost on the road-bed at points where the old pit cattle-guards were in existence. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Erb.*

Printed for sessional papers.

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75. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all plans and specifications submitted for approval by the Montreal Subway Company; copies of the order in council, if any, approving of such plans. Also of any report of the progress of the work; statement showing the amount of money spent on the undertaking; the amount of the deposit made by the company; and all papers or correspondence relating to the enterprise. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Tarte* *Not printed.*
76. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1903, of all papers, documents and correspondence between the department of railways and canals, the department of justice, the treasury board and the auditor general, or between any of them, relating to the promotion of Mr. F. A. Dixon to the rank of chief clerk, at a salary of \$1,800 a year; to take effect from July 1, 1902, and the payment of said salary; and including amongst other papers the report of the deputy head of the department of railways and canals, as provided for by subsection (A) of section 15 of the Civil Service Act; the minute or memorandum of concurrence of the minister of railways in said report; and a copy of the order in council creating such chief clerkship: pursuant to section 15 of said Act, and of the order in council in this matter of May 20th, 1902; and including all papers, documents, letters and proceedings in this matter, referred to on pages A—49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of the Auditor General's Report for the year ending June, 1902. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Lennox*..... *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1903, for copies of all telegrams, reports, letters, photographs, and correspondence, of every description, between the department of agriculture, and any person, or persons, whatsoever, relevant to the outbreak of hog cholera in the township of Yarmouth, Ontario. Presented 28th April, 1903.—*Mr. Ingram*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, despatches and documents, relating to the disallowance by the governor in council of statutes of the province of British Columbia, during the past five years. Presented 30th April, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 78*a*. Supplementary return to No. 78. Presented 7th May, 1903.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
79. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1903, for copies of all judgments or opinions delivered by the supreme court of Manitoba, touching the alleged rights of exemption from taxation, claimed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in respect of the land of the said company, in the North-west Territories, or in Manitoba. Presented 30th April, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1903, showing all correspondence between the inland revenue department and manufacturers of automatic grain-weighers, used on threshing machines, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Between the inland revenue department and inventors of automatic grain-weighers for threshing machines. Between the inland revenue department and thresher men using automatic grain-weighers, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Also a copy of report of chief inspector and scale architect *re* the Standard Grain-weigher, manufactured by the Globe Manufacturing Company of Winnipeg. Presented 30th April, 1903.—*Mr. Stewart*..... *Not printed.*
81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th April, 1903, for copies of lease made between the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and S. G. Holbrook and Adam S. Benn for the south half of lot number twelve, concession two, township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, also of lease made by said superintendent general to one Gibson for south half of lot number five, in said township, for better identification, both said half lots belonging to or for the benefit of Indian locatee, Robert S. Sawyer; also of lease or agreement for or in reference to one of said half lots made (previous to said leases to Holbrook and Benn and Gibson) by said superintendent general, or the late Indian agent, Captain Hugh Stewart, to or with one R. Brant; also of all indorsements made on the said leases, or any of them; also of all other agreements or writings made by or between said superintendent general, or Indian agent Daniel J. Lynch, and said Holbrook and Benn in reference to the said lease to them; also of all receipts or acknowledgments made to the department having charge of Indian affairs, or the said Lynch, of or for rent or other payments made by the said Holbrook and Benn, or either of them, under or in connection with the said lease to them, or having reference to or in connection with the lands mentioned therein; also of all letters or correspondence

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- between the said department or Indian agent, the late Captain Hugh Stewart and Daniel J. Lynch, and the said Holbrook and Benn, Gibson and Brant, or either or any of them, or from or to either or any of them to the other of them, in reference to or in connection with any or either of the matters or things above mentioned, or in reference to or in connection with a certain order for ten dollars, dated the third of April, nineteen hundred and one, made by said Sawyer on Hugh Stewart, late Indian agent, in favour of said Holbrook; also copies of all letters or correspondence between said department and said Indian agent, Daniel J. Lynch, or by or from either and each to the other, in connection with or in reference to any or either of the said matters or things; also statement in detail showing all moneys received by the said department from said Indian agent, Daniel J. Lynch, for or on account of any of the said matters and things aforesaid, with dates, items and amounts, and for which, and what; and also to or for what, and for and by whom, such money was paid out or applied; also of any petitions, or writings in the nature of petitions, in reference to Indian agent Daniel J. Lynch, and the names of those signing the same; also of all other documents, papers and writings in connection with or in reference to all or any or either of the matters aforesaid. Presented 5th May, 1903.—*Mr. Tisdale*.....*Not printed.*
82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1903, for a statement in detail of amounts paid for travelling expenses, in connection with the Census of 1891, to any census commissioner, in the province of Quebec, since 30th June, 1902; with names of officers to whom such travelling expenses were paid; and the places such officer travelled to. Presented 5th May, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*
83. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th April, 1903, for copy of the contract entered into between the government and the Canadian Construction Company, for enlargement and improvement of the Farran's Point canal, and the profiles, plans, drawings, and specifications in connection therewith; all accounts and claims by the said contractors, for extras or damages under or in connection with this contract; and particularly claims Nos. 8b, 9 and 10, made by the contractors. Copy of the order in council of February 5th, 1900, authorizing the payment of \$70,309.74 to the Construction Company. And a return of all papers, documents, letters, memoranda, orders in council, and rulings of the honourable the treasury board, in reference to the items 8b, lock foundation on rock, \$9,588.50; 9, extra unwatering of prism, \$7,534.28, as referred to on pages A—24 to A—36, inclusive, of the Auditor General's Report for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 6th May, 1903.—*Mr. Lemox*.....*Not printed.*
84. Partial return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copy of the full and each partial report of Half-breed Commissioners for each of their sittings since the first of January, 1900. Also a list of all applications made for scrip, names and residence of applicants whose applications have been received; and class of scrip issued in each case. Also list of all applications made for scrip, names and residence of applicants whose applications were not accepted; and the reason or reasons for refusing the same. Presented 7th May, 1903.—*Mr. LaRivière*...*Not printed.*
- 84a. Supplementary return to No. 84. Presented 29th June, 1903.
85. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 25th March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence received by the government, and of all answers made thereto, concerning the South Eastern Valley Railway, and the United Counties Railway. Also copies of all reports that may have been made regarding the actual condition of such railways. Presented 12th May, 1903.—*Mr. Tarte*.
Not printed.
86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for copies of all engineers' reports, specifications, estimates and correspondence in reference to surveys made between Rice Lake and Lake Ontario, in connection with the Trent Valley Canal. Presented 12th May, 1903.—*Mr. Ward*.....*Not printed.*
87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, showing the rates over the Intercolonial Railway for live stock, coal, lumber, and for freight under classes 1—10, between Stellarton and West River; and between Stellarton and Antigonish, and between Stellarton and Pictou Landing, at present in force. Also showing rates for same classes between same points in 1897. Presented 12th May, 1903.—*Mr. Bell*.....*Not printed.*
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for a copy of the correspondence, reports, and any other documents, in the department of public works, in respect to the claim of Amable Paradis, of Whitford, Alberta, for the services of a ferry boat and transportation upon the same. Presented 12th May, 1903.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

89. Correspondence in continuation of correspondence already brought down respecting agreement between Australia and the Eastern Extension Company with reference to the Pacific cable. Presented 13th May, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
90. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1903, for copies of all papers, documents, letters, correspondence, etc., in relation to the proceedings for the extradition of one John Francis Gaynor, and one Benjamin D. Greene. Presented 13th May, 1903.—*Mr. Casgrain.*
Not printed.
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1903, for a record of all goods of whatsoever kind entered by the Intercolonial Railway duty free, for use of said railway. Presented 26th May, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)* *Not printed.*
92. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council, and other papers, in connection with the prosecution by the custom department, for the scuttling of the schooner *Euxine*, of Margaree Island, while reported on a smuggling expedition, from St. Pierre, Miquelon. Presented 26th May, 1903.—*Mr. McLennan* . . . *Not printed.*
93. Return to an address of the House of Commons for a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 19th May, 1903, covering the appointment of a Commission, composed of Sir William Van Horne, John Bertram and Harold Kennedy, to report on questions affecting the transportation of Canadian products to the markets of the world through and by Canadian ports, etc. Presented 27th May, 1903. *Mr. Sutherland (Oxford)* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th February, 1901, of the following data, correspondence, letters and reports, between General Hutton and Lieutenant-Colonel Sam. Hughes; or concerning the action of the latter in volunteering men for service of the British Empire in connection with the South African struggle. 1. Address, official, Major General Hutton to the District Officers Commanding and Commanding Officers of Regiments, at his first inspection, 1898. 2. Letter, Major General Hutton to Lieutenant-Colonel S. Hughes asking for criticism of and suggestion *re* same. 3. Official reply of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Hughes. 4. Letters, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, *by request, re:—*(a.) Canadians in wars of 1812, 1837, 1866, 1870 and 1885, and offering to raise a corps for Imperial service. (b.) Copies of former applications to Imperial and Canadian authorities for Colonial assistance in Imperial wars, and renewed offer of service. (c.) Plans for Colonial Brigade in Imperial wars; and renewal of offer to raise a corps. 5. Requests, General Hutton to Colonel Hughes, to state his qualifications and record as soldier, and to show why a Permanent Corps officer should not be preferred. 6. Circular letter, General Hutton to Honourable Colonel Gibson and Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. 7. Reply of Honourable Colonel Gibson to General Hutton. 8. Reply of Council of D.R.A. 9. The plan originally proposed by General Hutton of Annual Camps, making 3 and 4 Military Districts drill in September, while 1, 2, 5 and 6 should drill in June, annually. 10. Report or communication of General Hutton to the Canadian press just prior to the opening of the Session of Parliament, 1899, that no Member of Parliament would be allowed to speak on military questions in the House of Commons, if he were also a militia officer, without permission of General Hutton. 11. Reports, or data, on same subject to the Minister of Militia and Defence. 12. The proposals of General Hutton to amend the law, or regulations and orders, so as to prevent militia officers retaining commission if or while a Member of Parliament. 13. Report by request, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton *re* staff ride. 14. The authority under the law which makes the application of Colonel Hughes, 24th July, 1899, to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, an *irregularity and breach of military discipline*, vide General Hutton to Minister of Militia, 31st July, 1899. 15. Application, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (through D.O.C.), to raise a corps for Imperial service in the Transvaal, July 24th, 1899. 16. Reports to General Hutton of two militia officers of the city of Toronto and others, stating that few, if any, men or officers could be obtained in Canada for such a service. 17. (a.) Application, Col. Hughes to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, July 24, to raise a corps for service in the Transvaal. (b.) Reply of the Minister of Militia thereto. (c.) Report and papers connected with the application before the Privy Council of Canada. (d.) General Hutton's reprimand to Colonel Hughes for applying to the Minister of Militia. (e.) General Hutton's letter, July 31st, 1899, to Minister of Militia *re* same. (f.) The authority upon which Colonel Foster, C.S.O., based the statement in his letter of September 19th, 1899, to Colonel Hughes, "*after which you withdrew it.*" 18. (a.) Application of Colonel Hughes to Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain to raise a corps in Canada for service in

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Transvaal. (b.) An acknowledgment by Mr. Chamberlain. (c.) Letters, Military Secretary to His Excellency to General Hutton *re* same. (d.) General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, August 24, 1899, reprimanding him for having written to Mr. Chamberlain *re* the raising of a corps. (e.) Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (C.S.O.), September 2, 1899, in reply. (f.) Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, to Colonel Hughes, September 19th, asking him to withdraw the letter of September 2nd, 1899. (g.) Complete letter—not an extract—from Colonel Hughes to Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, September 22nd, 1899, in refusal to withdraw the letter of September 2nd. (h.) Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, to Colonel Montizambert, D. O.E., Mil. Dis. 3 and 4, October 9th, *re* Hughes' letter of September 2nd *re* having it withdrawn. (i.) Letter, Colonel Montizambert, forwarding same to Colonel Hughes and urging withdrawal. (j.) Letter, Colonel Hughes to Colonel Montizambert refusing to withdraw the letter, and giving reasons therefor. (k.) Letter, Colonel Montizambert to Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, *re* the same. (l.) Letter, Colonel Hughes to the press of Canada, *re* troops from Canada for service in the Transvaal, dated September, 1899, referred to in the letter—Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, to Colonel Hughes, September 25th, 1899. (b.) Telegram, General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, September 25th, 1899, *re* above letter and Section 98, Army Act. (c.) Letter, General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, *re* same. (d.) The evidence upon which General Hutton sent the telegram and the letter of September 25th, 1899. (e.) The authority under the law empowering General Hutton to send such letter and telegram. (f.) Despatch dictated by General Hutton and published in the London (England) *Times*, stating that in his letter to the Canadian press, Colonel Hughes was *usurping the functions of the Government of Canada*, September 25th, 1899. (g.) Despatch, General Hutton to the Canadian press, *re* the same, September 25th, 1899. (h.) Despatch, General Hutton to Canadian press, September 28th, 1899, *re* Colonel Hughes being liable to fine or imprisonment under Section 98. (i.) Colonel Hughes' telegram in reply to General Hutton (C.S.O.), September 25th, 1899. (j.) Letter, Colonel Hughes (September 30th) to General Hutton's (C.S.O.) letter of September 25th, *re* Section 98.—Official. (k.) General Hutton's letter to Colonel Foster, October 11th, 1899 *re* Colonel Hughes' letter of September 30th, 1899. (l.) Letter, Colonel Foster, C.S.O. to General Hutton, to Colonel Montizambert, October 16th, 1899, threatening to suspend Colonel Hughes from the command of his battalion for writing the letter of September 30th, 1899. (m.) The authority under the law, permitting General Hutton to make such threats. (n.) Letter, Colonel Montizambert (October 17th, 1899) to Colonel Hughes *re* above. 20. (a.) Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, October 10th, *re* the press reports against Colonel Hughes, dictated by General Hutton. (b.) General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes and to Minister of Militia (October 25th and 26th respectively) *re* above. 21. (a.) Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, August 18th, 1899, by request *re* qualification. (b.) Reply of General Hutton, August 26th, 1899. (c.) Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, August 28th 1899, in reply to above and to the words of General Hutton: "You" Canadians "*might as well try to fly to the moon as to take the field alongside British regulars, short of three years' training, and not then unless led by Imperial officers.*" 22. Letter, Colonel Hughes withdrawing controversial matter on his receiving notification of his appointment to the Transvaal force. 23. Letter, Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, October 23rd, 1899, in friendly parting. 24. Letter, Colonel Hughes to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on General Hutton's declining to accept proffered friendliness—demanding that general's recall, October 27th or 28th, 1899. 25. Report of the speech delivered by General Hutton to the officers of the Canadian Contingent in the Chateau Frontenac, Sunday, 29th October, 1899, against Colonel Hughes. 26. Letters of General Hutton to South African British Generals, against Colonel Hughes. 27. Copies of the reports furnished to the press of Canada, Great Britain, the United States and South Africa, against Colonel Hughes by General Hutton's agency, during November and December, 1899 and January and February, 1900. 28. The legal authority for General Hutton to write officially to South African Generals, without the sanction of the Minister of Militia, against Colonel Hughes. 29. Letter of Colonel Hughes from Upington in Gordonia, South Africa, about 30th March, 1900, to Honourable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, Canada, correcting errors, omissions, and misstatements in General Hutton's brief as submitted to Parliament last session. 30. The authority under the law permitting General Hutton and Colonel Foster to use personal, unofficial, confidential and private correspondence in official returns. 31. The authority under the law permitting the G.O.C., General Hutton, to receive official correspondence from His Excellency the Governor General, through the Military Secretary. 32. A copy of the "notification to Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes that they, private letters, would be so submitted" by General Hutton, referred to in the letter of

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- Lieutenant-Colonel Pinault, March 16th, 1900. 33. The authority under the law forbidding a Canadian who chances to be a militia officer, not of the Permanent Corps, from volunteering to Great Britain to serve in South Africa. 34. The authority under the law authorizing General Hutton, as G. O. C., to reprimand a Canadian militia officer, not on duty, from volunteering to the Minister of Militia of Canada, to raise a corps for the service of Great Britain. 35. The legal authority for General Hutton, through Colonel Foster, *vide* letter of September 19th to Colonel Hughes, to use the language :—" but as officer commanding a Battalion it would, I am sure, be quite impossible for any general to overlook the character of your letter (September 2nd), which from a military point of view, could only be considered as inconsistent with discipline." 36. The legal authority of Major General Hutton for stating (October 9, 1899), " No officer has the right to dispute the authority of the Major General Commanding as his superior officer, or to question his action ; still less that of the Governor General, the representative of Her Majesty in Canada." 37. Reports or recommendations of General Hutton producing changes in the command of the R.C.R.I. in 1899. 38. Report of Colonel Herkimer showing that General Hutton declined to treat as official or public, a telegram and a letter written in his capacity as Major General to Colonel Herkimer, the General claiming he had the right to regard them not as official, but private, and that they were not binding on him. 39. The " authority " referred to in the letter of Colonel Hughes to General Hutton (*vide* D.O.C.,) September 2, 1900, in paragraphs (a.) to (g.) 40. The following letters and data : (a.) General Hutton to Minister of Militia, October, 26, 1899. (b.) Colonel Hughes to General Hutton, October 27, 1899. (c.) General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Hughes, October, 28, 1899. (d.) General Hutton (C.S.O.) to Colonel Otter *re* Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes going to South Africa, &c., October, 1899, and October, 29, 1899, and October 30, 1899. (e.) General Hutton to the Deputy Minister of Militia, November, 14, 1899. (f.) Telegram January 31, 1900, C.S.O., to Colonel Sam. Hughes, Cape Town, *re* Strathcona Horse. (g.) General Hutton to Minister of Militia, February 2, 1900. Presented 28th May, 1903.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria)*..... *Not Printed*
95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for copies of all papers, letters, telegrams or other documents, relating to the purchase of land for a drill shed in the town of Woodstock, N.B. And also copies of all papers, letters, telegrams or other documents, relating to the construction of a drill shed on said land. Presented 28th May, 1903.—*Mr. Spradell*..... *Not printed.*
- 95a. Supplementary return to No. 95. Presented 2nd July, 1903. *Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1903, for a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate an accident upon the Intercolonial Railway, near Windsor Junction, at 23 o'clock on 11th April, 1903. Presented 29th May, 1903.—*Mr. Clarke*.... *Not printed.*
97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for a statement setting forth :
 1. The quantity of refined sugar imported into Canada from 1st January to 31st December, 1902.
 2. The quantity of raw sugar imported during the same period, and giving the name of the country whence such sugar was imported. Presented 1st June, 1903.—*Mr. Mareil (Bonaventure)*.
Not printed.
98. Correspondence *re* winter steamers. Presented (Senate) 1st June, 1903, by Hon. R. W. Scott.
Not printed.
99. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 13th May, 1902, for a statement showing : 1. The names of all the persons who have been appointed, or who have been recommended for the position of honorary colonels or honorary lieutenant-colonels in the volunteer force, designating the regiments to which they are or are to be attached, and mentioning the date of each nomination. 2. A statement of the service of each of the persons so appointed or recommended. 3. The names of all persons who have recommended such nominations, together with all the correspondence exchanged on this subject. 4. The names of the persons recommended who have not been appointed, distinguishing persons whose appointment has been refused from persons whose appointment has not yet been decided upon, and giving for each of these persons the cause of the refusal of or the delay in his appointment. Presented (Senate) 28th May, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*. *Not printed.*
100. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 30th April, 1903, for copies of all correspondence and communications between the various labour organizations, or from any one on their behalf, and the department of labour, relating to the strikes that have occurred during the past year, or relating to any threatened strikes during the past year in Canada. Presented (Senate) 28th May, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Gibson*.... *Not printed.*

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101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1903, for a copy of the tenders received for a fast steamship service between Britain and Canada. Presented 5th June, 1903.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, for statement showing: 1. The value of fruit shipped to Europe in cold storage in each of the calendar years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902. 2. The value of fruit shipped in cooled chambers to Europe in seasons 1901 and 1902, respectively. 3. In what further steamers were cooling plants placed in the season of 1902, if any. 4. In what further steamers were mechanical ventilating plants placed in the season of 1902, if any. 5. How much money has the government advanced to date, as bonus or subsidy to steamship companies, to induce them to put in ventilating apparatus, to enable them to carry in better condition perishable cargo, since 1896. 6. How much to induce them to put in cooling plants, since 1896. 7. How much to induce them to put in cold storage plants, since 1896. 8. Tracings of temperatures, as recorded by thermographs placed on ocean steamers by officers of the government, (a) in cold storage chambers; (b) in cooled chambers; (c) in ventilated chambers, if any; (d) in other parts of steamers, if any, naming location. Presented 9th June, 1903.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*.....*Not printed.*
- 102a. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 26th and 28th August, 1903, for papers relating to the ventilation of space in steamships used for storage during transportation of perishable products, such as apples and cheese—in so far as the department of agriculture is concerned. Presented (Senate) 24th September, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
103. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of tenders asked for and received for Quebec harbour improvements, during the last ten months; of reports to council, correspondence, and plans prepared by the department of public works, in reference to such works. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Tarte*.....*Not printed.*
104. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, and of all other documents and correspondence relating to the appointment of a commission instructed to secure a site for a dry dock in the port of Montreal; likewise of the instructions given regarding that subject, the reports that may have been made, etc. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Tarte*.....*Not printed.*
105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1903, showing the number of buildings, or portions of buildings, rented or occupied by the government for offices or other purposes, in Ottawa, outside the departmental buildings; from whom rented, terms of lease or leases, and rent being paid for each. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*
106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th April, 1903, for copies of all engineers' reports, plans, specifications, estimates and correspondence in reference to surveys made on French River and Lake Nipissing. Also copies of all reports and surveys recently made on the Ottawa and Culbute Rivers. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Murray*.....*Not printed.*
107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, letters, documents, specifications, plans concerning the deepening of the River Jésus, from the end of the isle to the end of the Pacific Bridge, on the said river, so as to allow the passage of vessels drawing five feet of water. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Desjardins*.....*Not printed.*
108. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for a copy of the contract made with Poupore & Malone, for the construction of a wharf at the foot of St. Mary's Current, in the port of Montreal; and of any agreements modifying the original terms of said contract. Presented 11th June, 1903.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*
109. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 27th May, 1903, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the militia department, or the government of Canada, and the government of the province of Quebec, and the council of the city of Quebec, on the subject of the improvements to be made in the military riding school at Quebec, and its projected enlargement. Presented (Senate) 9th June, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.....*Not printed.*
110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for a list of all permanent and temporary officials of the several branches of the department of the interior; date of appointment, and their salaries, on the first day of July, 1902. Also a list of the permanent and temporary officials of the Indian branch of that department, on the first day of July, 1896. And also on the same date in 1902 with same particulars as to date of appointment and salaries. Presented 12th June, 1903.—*Mr. La Rivière*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

111. Return to an address, dated 1st June, 1903, for a statement showing, year by year, the quantity and value of pulp wood exported from the port of Three Rivers, from 1896 up to date; such statement to show the name of each exporter, as well as the quantity and value of the wood exported by each one, also year by year; and in the case of exporters not having declared the quantities to the customs officer, the statement to show the value by the cord upon which the total value has been based, as declared by the exporters. Presented (Senate) 15th June, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.... *Not printed.*
112. Return to an address, dated 1st May, 1903, for a copy of all documents whatsoever relating to the commutation of the sentence of death pronounced against Joseph A. Mathurin, including therein the report of the judge who presided at the trial, the permission of the judge for the production of such report having been previously obtained. Presented (Senate) 15th June, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.
Not printed.
113. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1903, for copies of certain estimates in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway, as follows: 1. Approximate estimate of cost of line from Grandview to Edmonton—62 miles. 2. Approximate estimate of cost of construction from 100 miles east of Prince Albert to Prince Albert. Presented 19th June, 1903.—*Hon. A. G. Blair*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd June, 1903, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to make an investigation into the accident which happened at West Lorne Station of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway on April 29th last. Presented 23rd June, 1903.—*Hon. A. G. Blair*..... *Not printed.*
115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th June, 1903, for a statement showing: 1. The number of men employed by the customs department at each port in the Dominion on the 1st day of May, 1900. 2. The number of said men who were transferred to the statistical staff at Ottawa between the 1st May and 1st September, 1900. 3. The number of men in the employ of the customs department at each of the ports of the Dominion on the 1st day of May, 1903. Presented 24th June, 1903.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
116. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, memorials, letters, telegrams, and other correspondence, and all other documents and communications in writing, between the 1st day of January, 1897, and the 1st day of May, 1903, relating to, or concerning, or in any way having reference to the granting of provincial autonomy to the North-west Territories; or the creation of the said territories into a province, or provinces. Presented 26th June, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 116a. Supplementary return to No. 116. Presented 24th July, 1903.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 116b. Further supplementary return to No. 116. Presented 13th October, 1903.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, of all sales of school lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories since 1896, showing: 1. Date of sale. 2. Place where the sale occurred. 3. Name of auctioneer. 4. Total amount of purchase money. 5. Total amount paid at time of sale. 6. Total amount paid since time of sale. 7. Total amount still due for principal and interest, respectively. 8. Total amount of sale by each auctioneer. 9. Total amount paid to each auctioneer for his services. Presented 29th June, 1903.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*. *Not printed.*
118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all reports, engineers' reports, estimates and correspondence, in reference to the building of a pier at or near Carlton Point, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, in connection with promoting the efficiency of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Lefurcey*..... *Not printed.*
119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all reports, correspondence, petitions and papers, filed in the department of public works, or other department, in the matter of the lowering or regulating of the water of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching; and the relieving of lands in the townships of Mara, Rama and Morrison, from floods occasioned by the overflow of said lakes. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Grant*..... *Not printed.*
20. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1903, for copies of all papers, letters, telegrams, contracts, specifications, and correspondence of every description whatever, between the minister of public works, or any other member of the government, and the contractors,

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- sub-contractors, and other parties, in connection with the repairs to the post office, and the building of a new retaining wall, in connection with the post office, in the town of Woodstock, N.B.' Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Ingram* *Not printed.*
121. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th April, 1903, for a statement showing amount expended each year since the 30th June, 1890, on public works of all kinds in Toronto, including Toronto harbour; showing the nature of each class of work in respect of which such expenditure has been made. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Grant* *Not printed.*
122. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for a copy of the receipt given for price of acquisition of site of new post office at L'Assomption; copies of all cheques issued in payment of any sums expended in connection with the purchase of site of said new post office, or expenses connected therewith. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Monk* *Not printed.*
- 122a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for copies of all letters addressed to the government by Rudolph Arbour, Phineas Viger, Vital Racette, Joseph Ed. Duhamel, Charlemagne Laurier, M.P., and all answers thereto, in respect to a new post office for the town of L'Assomption, in regard to the contract for the acquisition of a post office site. Also a copy of the contract of sale; copies of tenders for building said post office, and of all reports sent in by the architect, in reference to said site and new building. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Monk*.
Not printed.
123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th April, 1902, showing the amount of money spent on the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Quebec, with the object of making Montreal a national port. Presented 2nd July, 1903.—*Mr. Davis* *Not printed.*
124. Copy of the contract for steamer service between the dominion of Canada and South Africa. Presented 7th July, 1903, by Sir Richard Cartwright. *Not printed.*
125. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council, and other documents, in anywise relating to improvements or work done by the government of the United States: 1st. In the Detroit River and Lake Erie. 2nd. In other international waters. Presented 10th July, 1903.—*Mr. Cowan* *Not printed.*
126. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for copies of all correspondence between the city of Vancouver and other persons, and the government of the Dominion, or any member thereof, relating to grant or lease of False Creek. Presented 13th July, 1903.—*Mr. Earle* *Not printed.*
127. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, for copies of all papers and documents connected with the enumeration of the parish of Kars, King's County, N.B., in the Census of 1901; including copies of all correspondence between the Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., and Census Commissioner Blue, in relation thereto. Presented 13th July, 1903.—*Mr. Lancaster*.
Not printed.
128. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, and all correspondence in connection therewith, respecting the purchase in Canada, by or through the government of Canada; or any department, or officer thereof, of any horses, hay, oats, material, supplies, animals, or merchandise, for the Imperial government, or any department, or officer thereof, during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. Presented 15th July, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)* *Not printed.*
129. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 1st of June, 1903, for a statement showing, year by year, the quantities of each kind of wood entered at the port of Ottawa for exportation, since 1892 up to date. A similar statement for the port of Montreal. A similar statement for the port of Three Rivers. A similar statement for the port of Quebec. Presented (Senate) 15th July, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* *Not printed.*
130. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 1st of June, 1903, for a statement showing, year by year, from 1896 up to date, the number of saw-logs and of other pieces of wood which have passed through the St. Maurice slides, distinguishing the number of pieces stopped respectively at Grandes Piles, Grand'Mère, and at the Shawenagan Falls (to be used at each of these localities or forwarded from each of these localities), from the number of pieces taken down as far as Three Rivers. Presented (Senate) 15th July, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* *Not printed.*
131. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd July, 1903, for a copy of the Report of the British Columbia Salmon Commission. Presented 22nd July, 1903.—*Hon. J. R. Préfontaine*.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th July, 1903, covering map showing: 1. Odd sections finally reserved for the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company for selection of its land grant. 2. Original tract reserved for same purpose, and also map showing: 3. Area available throughout the whole North-west Territories out of which the company was authorized to select its land grant, as per letter of 25th January, 1900, of the minister of the interior, with copy of such letter. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
- 132*a*. Partial return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1903, for copies of all papers, orders in council, letters and correspondence, between the government, or any member thereof, in reference to land granted to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company; and also all letters, papers, correspondence, and orders in council, if any, with the Saskatchewan Land Company, in reference to their acquisition of the land granted to said Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company. And also as to their acquisition of the even-numbered sections within the territory granted to said railway company. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
- 132*b*. Supplementary return to 132*a*. Presented 21st August, 1903..... *Not printed.*
133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th July, showing copies of papers of record in the department of the interior, with regard to the claims of Mr. Amos Barnes, for damages with respect to land occupied by him at East Selkirk, Manitoba. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
134. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, for copies of all communications addressed to the government, or to any minister, in relation to the grant of fishing rights in James Bay, or Hudson's Bay, to Archibald McNee, of Windsor, Ontario. Copies of all answers thereto, and any communications relating to the transfer of said lease. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. Lancaster*..... *Not printed.*
135. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1903, for copies of all reports, correspondence, petitions and papers that are to be found in the department of marine and fisheries, or in any other department, concerning the construction and placing of fish-ladders in the Rivière du Nord, crossing the county of Two Mountains, from its confluence with the Ottawa River, at St. André, in the county of Argenteuil, to St. Jerome, in the county of Terrebonne, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of fish in the Rivière du Nord. Presented 24th July, 1903.—*Mr. Ethier*..... *Not printed.*
136. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, for a copy of all returns from the local clerks of court, or other officers of the government, in the North-west Territories, showing number, names, occupations, residence, etc., of all persons naturalized in the North-west Territories during the past ten years, or any portion thereof; as well as all other information contained in such returns. Presented 31st July, 1903.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
137. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th July, 1903, showing the amount of customs and excise duties collected at the several ports of entry in the North-west Territories for the year ending the 30th June last. Presented (Senate) 31st July, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Perley*..... *Not printed.*
138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th August, 1903, for a copy of a Memorandum on the Status of the Question of Fishery Rights between the Federal and Provincial Governments. Presented 4th August, 1903.—*Hon. J. R. Préfontaine*..... *Not printed.*
139. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th August, 1903, containing the following maps: 1. Short Line Survey, Rivière Ouelle and Edmunston. 2. Short Line Railway, from height of land to Long Lake. Presented 5th August, 1903.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*..... *Not printed.*
140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, giving: 1. The total number of Intercolonial freight cars in use on connecting lines on the first day of March, 1902, and the first day of March, 1903, respectively, or the nearest dates to these that the car mileage reports are prepared; the list of roads using these cars at the dates named, and the number in use on each road; and the number of days such cars have been in use on such roads. 2. The number of cars belonging to connecting lines in use on the Intercolonial on the first of March, 1902, and the first of March, 1903; the names of the roads owning or controlling these cars, and the number of days such cars have been in use on the Intercolonial on these dates. Presented 5th August, 1903.—*Mr. Haggart*..... *Not printed.*
141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1903, giving: 1. The number of ties that have been issued in the sidings and on the main lines of the Intercolonial Railway, and charged to the capital account, for the years 1900-01 and 1901-02, and to the first of April, 1903. 2. Also as to the number of ties purchased between the 30th June, 1902, and the first of April, 1903.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

The list of names from whom purchased, and the quality and prices paid. 3. The number of ties that have been actually used in the track, between the 30th of June, 1902, and the first of April, 1903, and charged to ordinary maintenance. Presented 5th August, 1903.—*Mr. Haggart.*

Not printed.

142. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 25th August, 1903, for copies of cablegrams that passed between the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency, relative to the publication of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference. Presented 25th August, 1903.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*.....*Not printed.*

143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th September, 1903, for copies of the report on the resources of the country between Quebec and Winnipeg along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented 15th September, 1903.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

144. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1903, for copies of the correspondence exchanged between the Dominion government and that of the province of Quebec regarding the following claims produced by the latter: 1. \$1,425,855, being the share of the province of Quebec in the indemnity paid by the United States government as a compensation for the advantages accorded to American fishermen. 2. \$490,000, indemnity due to the province of Quebec for leases and licenses granted by the federal government to fish in the interior and salt waters within the limits of the said province. Presented 11th September, 1903.—*Mr. Lemieux.*

Not printed.

145. Return of the regulations made by the governor in council under the authority of section 47 of the Dominion Lands Act, applicable or relating to the Yukon territory. Presented 10th October, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*

146. Copy of correspondence respecting the arrangements entered into between the department of the interior and the North Atlantic Trading Company, for the promotion of emigration to Canada from the continent of Europe. Presented 16th October, 1903, by Hon. J. Sutherland.....*Not printed.*

147. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 7th October, 1903, for a copy of the returns to the finance department for the years 1896 and 1897 of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Presented (Senate) 16th October, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Donville.*.....*Not printed.*

- 147a. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd October, 1903, for a statement of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, as last sent to the insurance department. Presented (Senate) 16th October, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Donville.*.....*Not printed.*

148. Papers in connection with the Quebec bridge. Presented 20th October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

149. Correspondence and papers in relation to the Alaska boundary question. Presented 22nd October, 1903, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

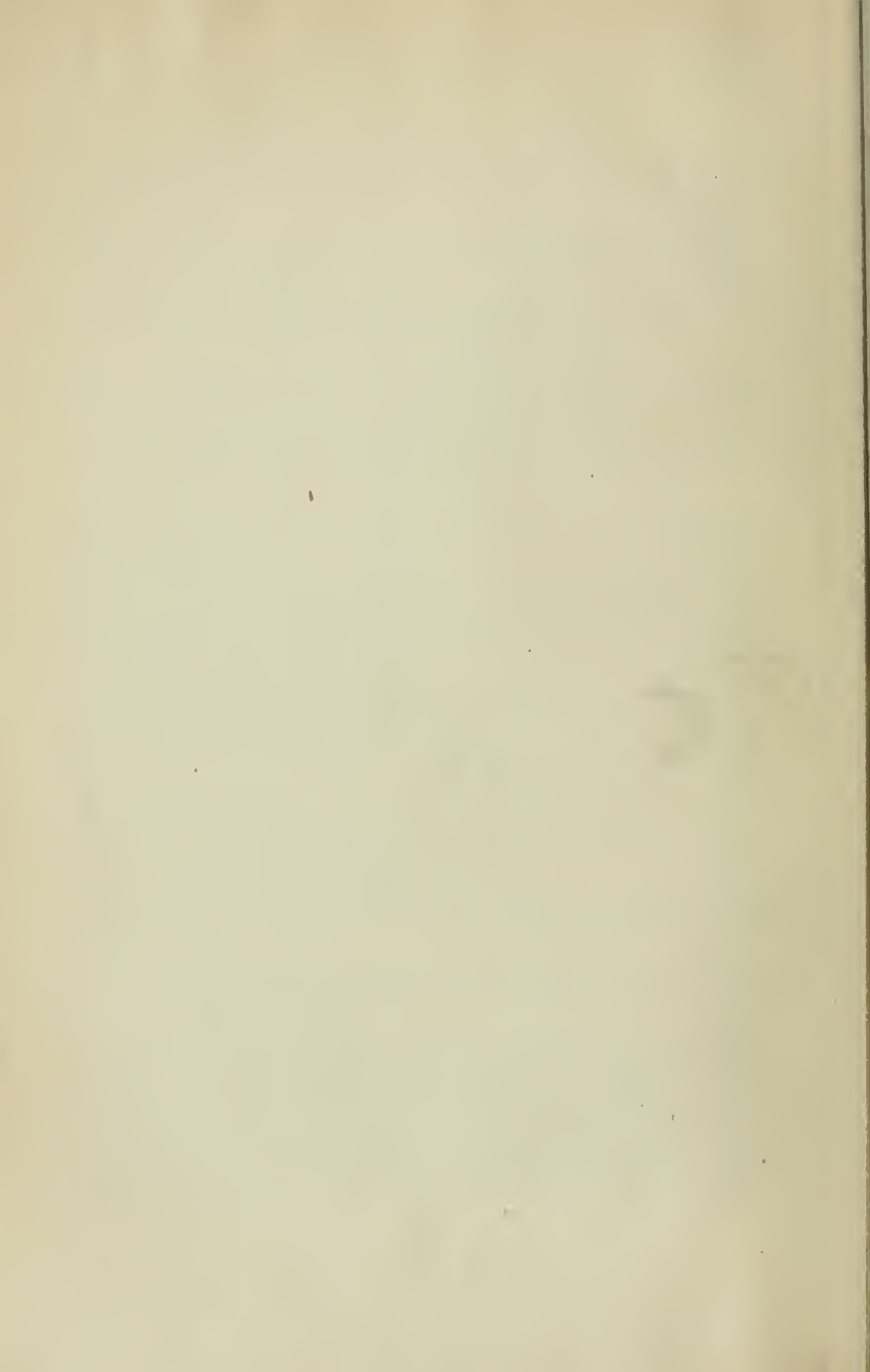
150. Report of the commissioners appointed to examine the cattle guards in use on the principal lines of railway in Canada and the United States, and also of such inventions of this nature as were presented. Presented 22nd October, 1903, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

151. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th June, 1903, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, reports and recommendations of the warehouse commissioner, and other documents in anywise relating to the Grain Act, since January, 1901. Presented (Senate) 31st August, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Young.*.....*Not printed.*

152. Memorandum of settlement terms of the agreement made between the government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba for the settlement of the school question. Presented (Senate) 3rd September, 1903, by Hon. R. W. Scott.....*Not printed.*

153. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 3rd September, 1903, for a copy of the agreement referred to by the Honourable Mr. Roblin, in his interview with the gentlemen who composed the catholic deputation, as having been entered into and signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing the Dominion Government, on one side, and Honourable Mr. Clifford Sifton, representing the province of Manitoba, on the other side, together with a copy of the "reply given in writing to the memorial of the delegates, by the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the minister of justice, the Honourable Mr. Fitzpatrick," and that, if no written reply was given by the premier, the senate be informed of the character of the demands made by said deputation, and of the answer given by, or of the action taken thereon, by the premier and the minister of justice. Presented (Senate) 24th September, 1903.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.*.....*Not printed.*





REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE
1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1903

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,
P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1902.

Respectfully submitted.

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

FEBRUARY 25, 1903.

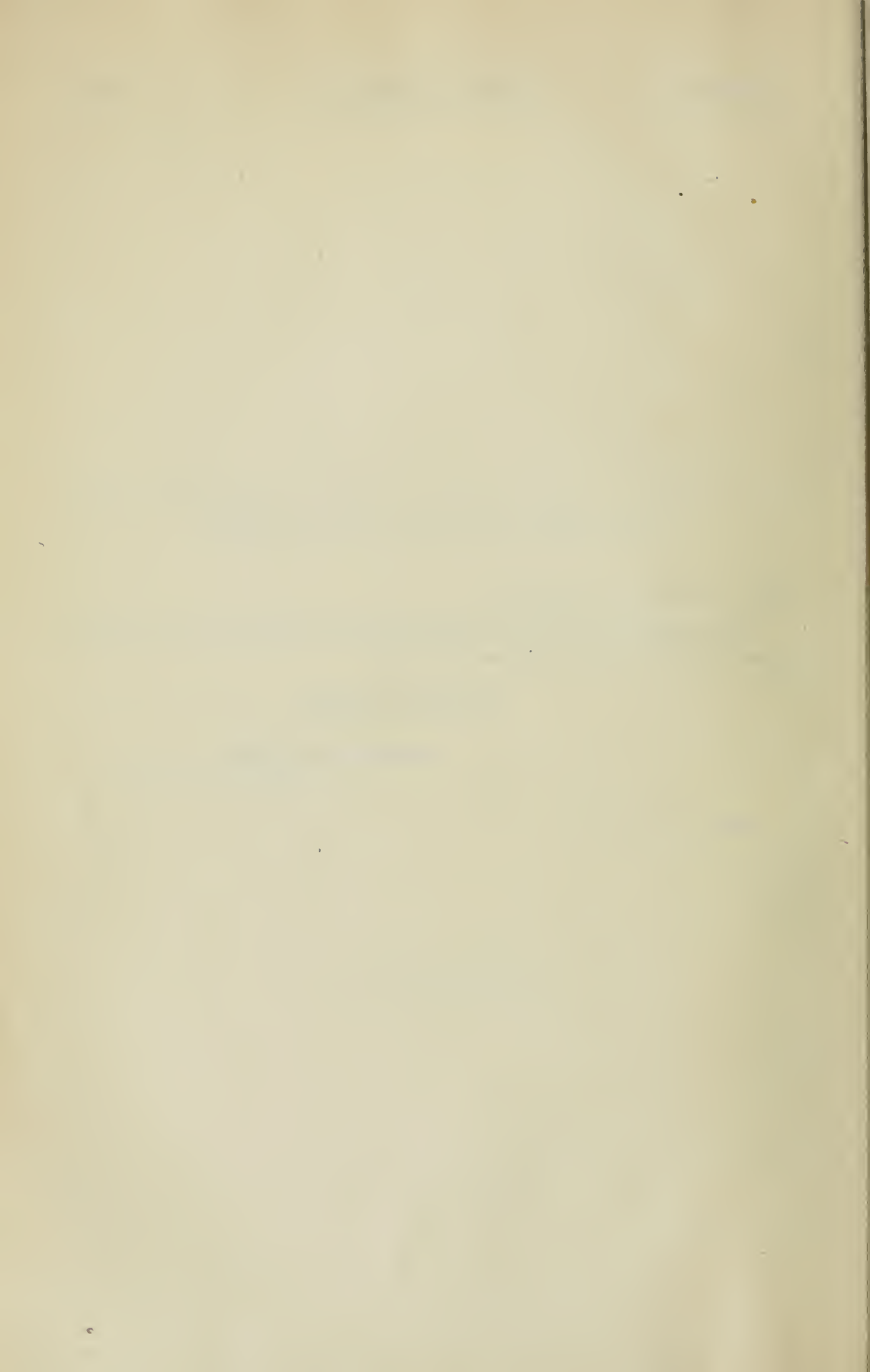


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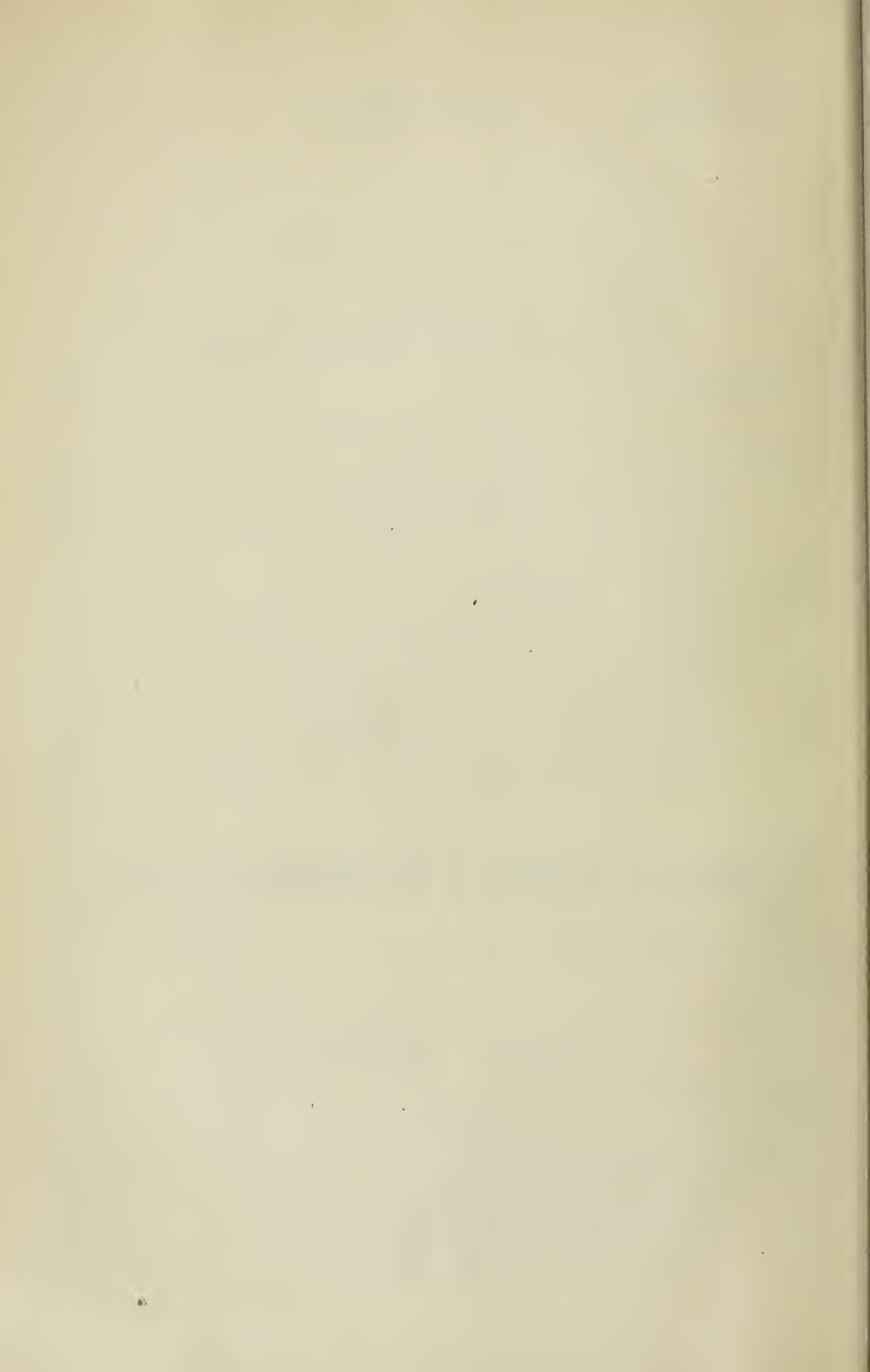
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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, December 15, 1902.

To the Right Honourable

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended November 30, on the work performed by the force under my command in the North-west Territories, together with the reports of the following commanding officers, medical officers and veterinary officer :—

Superintendent R. B. Deane, commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek District.
 " A. H. Griesbach, commanding 'C' Division, Battleford District.
 " C. Constantine, commanding 'G' Division, Edmonton District.
 " G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding 'E' Division, Calgary District.
 " P. C. H. Primrose, commanding 'D' Division, Macleod District.
 " W. S. Morris, commanding 'F' Division, Prince Albert District.
 Inspector J. O. Wilson, commanding Regina District.
 " J. V. Begin, commanding 'K' Division, Lethbridge District.
 " A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding Depot Division.
 Assistant Surgeon Haultain, 'C' Division.
 " Bell, Depot Division.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon Mewburn, 'K' Division.
 " " Aylen, 'G' Division.
 " " Rouleau, 'E' Division.
 " " Ketchen, 'F' Division.
 " " Forbes, 'D' Division.
 " " Deane, 'A' Division.
 Inspector J. F. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon.

I am again able to report that the condition of the Territories from a police point of view is satisfactory.

In my last annual report I called your attention to the largely increased demands on the force, and the difficulty I found in meeting them. This year these difficulties have been emphasized. The continued development of the country, the increase of population, the settlement of remote districts, many new towns that have sprung up, and the construction of new railways have greatly added to our work. In the train of the immigration has come a number of the criminal class, which, though not large, will probably increase.

The new settlers are principally from foreign countries, a great number being from the United States. The American settler is much impressed by the fair and impartial administration of justice. He finds a constabulary force such as he has not been accustomed to, but the advantages of which he is quick to acknowledge, and a country free from all lawlessness and enjoying liberty without license.

The European sees no novelty, but he quickly learns that there is no oppression, and that his best friends and advisers are the constables of the force. I cannot well exaggerate the admirable work done by the members of the force among these immigrants who, speaking a foreign language, of an alien race, and unaccustomed to our laws, require timely advice and careful guidance.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

The expenditure on the North-west Mounted Police is large, but as a factor in the peaceful settlement of this great territory, I think it can well be considered as capital invested, the benefits of which will be reaped by posterity, when the force has disappeared and its work been forgotten.

To one who is unacquainted with the country it is difficult to convey any adequate idea of the labour involved in policing such a vast country and carrying out the multifarious duties imposed on us. As an instance of this I may mention the work done by Corporal Field last winter. He is stationed at Fort Chipewyan, Athabaska District. He was informed that a man had gone violently insane at Hay River, three hundred and fifty miles from his post. He proceeded there with dog train, accompanied by an interpreter only, and brought the unfortunate man, who was a raving maniac, back to Fort Chipewyan, and thence escorted him to Fort Saskatchewan, travelling a total distance of thirteen hundred miles with dogs, and occupying forty-four days on the journey. This is not an isolated instance. It represents the work of Inspector West and his men in the northern country.

In considering the work of the force, I would ask you to remember the load of extraneous duties placed upon it. The Departments of Justice, Agriculture, Customs and Interior freely avail themselves of our assistance. I quite recognize that the Government business should be treated as a whole. All that I ask is that due credit should be given us for this work in considering the value of the Mounted Police to the country.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions made in the North-west Territories, during the year ended November 30, 1902:—

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	6	3	2	1	{ 2 acquitted. 1 died insane. 1 manslaughter, 10 yrs. 1 imp't for life, crime committed 1894. 1 executed, crime com- mitted 1901.
Attempt to murder.....	3	.....	3	.....	
Accessory after the fact of murder.....	2	.....	2	.....	
Threatening to kill.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Shooting with intent.....	4	3	1	.....	
Assault.....	196	150	44	2	
Assault, aggravated.....	14	12	2	.....	
Assault, indecent.....	5	3	2	.....	
Rape and attempted rape.....	10	6	4	.....	
Seduction.....	4	2	1	1	
Attempted suicide.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Leaving dangerous holes open.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Refusing to support wife and family..	2	.....	1	1	
Bigamy.....	3	.....	2	1	
Shooting and wounding.....	4	3	.....	1	
Intimidation.....	2	2	.....	.....	
Pointing firearms.....	4	4	.....	.....	1 conviction quashed.
Offences against property—					
Stealing registered mail.....	3	2	1	.....	
Theft.....	233	128	100	5	{ 2 not found. 1 jumped bail.
Highway robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Safe robbery.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Horse stealing.....	74	38	35	1	
Burglary.....	10	5	3	2	
Miscellaneous.....	11	3	8		
Killing or wounding cattle or horses.....	6	4	2		

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CRIME—Continued.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property— <i>Con.</i>					
Cattle stealing.....	19	4	12	3	
Cattle frauds.....	3		3		
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2			
House-breaking to commit indictable offence.....	13	8	3	2	
False pretenses.....	20	5	14	1	
Forgery.....	9	4	5		
Fraud.....	14	4	8	2	(1 not found. 1 waived extradition.
Defacing brands.....	2	2			
Trespass.....	1	1			
Damaging property.....	31	28	3		
Dogs worrying cattle.....	1		1		
Forcible entry.....	1		1		
Cruelty to animals.....	9	6	3		
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	2		1		1 not found.
Killing dogs.....	6	3	3		
Offences against public order—					
Carrying concealed weapons.....	9	9			
Contempt of court.....	2	2			
Discharging firearms.....	2	2			
Challenge to prize fight (principal).....	1	1			
Prize fighting.....	4	4			
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.....	3	1	2		
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	1		
Carrying loaded firearms.....	8	8			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.....	100	90	10		
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance.....	381	367	14		
Nuisance.....	2	2			
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	4	4			
Keeper " ".....	7	7			
Frequenter " ".....	9	9			
Insulting language.....	6	5		1	
Using threatening language.....	2	1	1		
Unnatural offence.....	2	1	1		
Defamatory libel.....	1		1		
Indecency.....	10	5	5		
Incest.....	1	1			
Concealment of birth.....	1		1		
Carnally knowing girl under 14.....	5	2	3		1 Jury disagreed
Slander.....	1		1		
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	77	59	18		
Indian drunks.....	111	96	15		
Cutting and removing timber off reserve.....	5	2	2	1	
Desertion from Indian school.....	3	3			Sent back to school.
Drunk on reserve.....	69	55	14		
Holding dance.....	9	9			
Liquor in possession.....	14	11	3		
Having liquor on reserve.....	4	2	2		
Trespassing ".....	1	1			
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing rides.....	8	4	4		
Breaking switch locks.....	1	1			
Misleading justice—					
Perjury.....	3		3		
Corruption and disobedience—					
Escaping from custody.....	11	10		1	
Obstructing peace officer.....	11	7		4	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants.....	112	84	28		
Quarantine.....	34	28	5	1	
Herd.....	1			1	
Game ordinance.....	18	17	1		
Hide ".....	1	1			
Sunday observance.....	32	27	5		

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CRIME—*Concluded.*

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
<i>Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—Con.</i>					
Prairie fires	28	20	8		
Liquor ordinance	50	36	14		
Insanity	28	22	6		
Miscellaneous	13	7	6		
Trespass	1		1		
Village ordinance	1	1			
Stock "	3	1	2		
Pound "	6	4	2		
Health "	8		1	7	
Fisheries	6	6			
Illegally practising medicine	4	4			
Hawkers and pedlars	7	7			
Gambling	8	8			
Stray animals	12	11	1		
Brand	1		1		
Drunk while interdicted	14	14			
Animal contagious diseases	1		1		
Total	2,017	1,520	457	40	

COMPARATIVE Statement of Crime between 1901 and 1902, under general headings.

	1902.	1901.
<i>Offences against the person</i>		
" property	263	253
" public order	472	343
" the Customs Act	34	16
" religion and morals		3
" Indian Act	532	540
" Railway Act	293	214
Misleading justice	9	54
Corruption and disobedience	3	5
Offences against N. W. T. ordinances	22	19
	389	299
Total	2,017	1,746

One thousand five hundred and twenty convictions were made in the 2,017 cases entered, an increase of 271 cases, and 270 convictions over last year. Seventy-five per cent of the cases entered resulted in convictions.

This table does not give the total number of cases in the Territories, as we have no record of those in municipalities which have their own police. It includes, however, all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial.

The increase in crime over last year is among offences against property, breaches of the Indian Act, and in cases brought under the North-west Territories Ordinances.

Serious offences against the person are remarkably few. Six charges of murder are entered. The following are the cases:—

Rex vs. Tom Lamac, an Indian who murdered another Indian near Fort Qu'Appelle seven years ago. He was arrested in Idaho, U.S., brought back to Regina, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life.

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Rex vs. Bullock. This crime was committed in 1901, but the accused was tried, and executed this year.

Rex vs. Scouton. Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years.

Rex vs. Johnson. Tried and acquitted. As the accused had confessed the crime I am not aware of the cause of acquittal.

Rex. vs. Grechek. Tried and acquitted. The jury found provocation.

Rex vs. Buckell. The accused was violently insane, and died shortly after arrest in Fort Saskatchewan guard room.

Offences against property show an increase of 129 cases. Theft alone has increased by 50 per cent.

Horse and cattle stealing still continue to be the most difficult classes of crimes we have to deal with. There are 38 convictions this year for horse stealing, as against ten last year.

Some of the officers commanding again refer to the reluctance on the part of ranchers and settlers to give us that assistance which we must have if we are to cope with these crimes successfully.

The increase in horse stealing is due to the great demand for horses all over the country, the readiness with which the stolen property can be profitably disposed of, and facilities for committing the crime.

In several cases, notably the Martin case, the thieves were professional Montana horse thieves, operating along the boundary. This year we have given this special attention, and with a good deal of success. We have been in constant communication and co-operation with the Montana officials, and have received from them valuable information and assistance. The boundary line is an effective bar to the effective pursuit of horse thieves. If closely pressed by our patrols, they cross the line, and are safe from further pursuit.

Offences against the North-west Ordinance have increased 40 per cent. The number of convictions under the Prairie Fire Ordinance is double the number of last year.

The force has shown energy and activity in dealing with crime and I have received but very few complaints of negligence.

In July, I introduced a system of crime reports which has been markedly successful. The officers commanding districts are now better able to supervise, and keep track of the criminal work. The Commissioner is constantly in touch with the criminal work which is being done, can see that no cases are lost sight of, and that the members of the force who do good work, get the credit for it. At the date of this report there are forty accused persons awaiting trial before the Supreme Court.

THE INDIANS.

The general behaviour of the Indians is very good. I again have to call your attention to the increase of offences under the Indian Act. Convictions for drunkenness have increased by forty-two. There were fifty-nine convictions for supplying liquor to Indians.

Several among the convicted were license holders under the Liquor License Ordinance. A conviction of a licensee under this ordinance is entered against the license, and on a second or third conviction his license is cancelled. I think an amendment of the Liquor License ordinance desirable, making a conviction under the Indian Act count in the same way.

The Indians are, as far as the police are concerned, very easily managed. We employ a number of them as scouts and they render valuable service.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE.

All the work of the quarantine branch of this department is still confided to us. There is one veterinary surgeon and ten qualified veterinary staff sergeants almost constantly employed at this duty. The large importation of stock, owing to the development of the country, has greatly increased the work.

A veterinary surgeon is permanently stationed at each of the following points for the examination of stock :—

North Portal, Wood Mountain, Maple Creek and Coutts. During the summer months their services are always required and they have no time for other duties. The prevalence of glanders in certain parts of Assiniboia and Alberta has required a great deal of attention, and during the shipping season in the ranching district the veterinary staff can scarcely keep up with the work.

The chief veterinary inspector has expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which the work has been performed and freely acknowledges that it is a most economical arrangement for his department.

INDIAN.

Escorts for treaty money and to attend payments to the Indians have been furnished. Detachments are stationed on the Blood, Peigan, Blackfeet, Sarcee and Pelly agencies, who aid the agents as required.

CUSTOMS.

During the past year we have given a good deal of assistance to the customs officials in protecting the revenue. The demand for horses has given an impetus to smuggling. A band of sixty-six horses was seized by one of our patrols. Information was given to the customs of a bold and apparently successful attempt to smuggle another large band. This is now receiving the attention of the officers of this department. We furnished assistance to seize a large band of cattle alleged to have been smuggled on the Milk River, and in another case to hold a herd of American cattle which were being taken out of the country, but on which no duty had been paid. We still collect the duties at Wood Mountain and Maple Creek.

INTERIOR.

We furnished timber patrols for Roseau River, Riding Mountain, Turtle Mountain and Moose Mountain. Where there are no agents of the department, we collect timber dues and forward applications for permits to the Crown timber office.

JUSTICE.

All our guard rooms are common jails and we hold all prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, and all prisoners committed for trial throughout the Territories, except at Regina and Prince Albert.

Owing to the inadequate accommodation and the bad state of repair of the guard room at Fort Saskatchewan, a new building was erected during the year at considerable expense.

The Justice Department allows us sixty cents per diem for the keep of each prisoner. For this we furnish the jail accommodation, food, clothing, bedding and other prisoners' supplies, medical attendance, hospital and drugs, the provosts and guards. The care of so many prisoners is a heavy responsibility and requires a large number of men. It is no doubt an economical arrangement, but the number of prisoners is increasing to such an extent that we have not adequate accommodation, particularly at Calgary, where a common jail should be built.

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A very troublesome and unpleasant duty is the care of insane persons, especially females. Our guard rooms are not arranged for the proper care of female prisoners. This has been recognized by the Justice Department, and where female prisoners have been sentenced to terms of any length in police guard rooms, they have invariably been transferred to the Regina jail. Female lunatics are, in accordance with instructions from the Attorney General's Department, North-west Territory, committed to the Regina jail. Matrons are always employed to attend female prisoners or lunatics, no matter for how short a time they may be detained.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police Guard Rooms' from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902.

	'Dp.' Division Regina.	'A' Division Maple Creek.	'C' Division Battleford.	'D' Division Macleod.	'E' Division Calgary.	'F' Division Prince Albert.	'G' Division Pt. Saskatchewan.	'K' Division Lethbridge.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1901.....	9	5	5	12	22	*	12	3	68	*Prisoners go to Prince Albert jail.
Total number of prisoners received.....	127	50	29	190	228	...	99	56	779	
Total number of prisoners discharged.....	108	35	20	180	208	...	91	53	695	
Executed.....							1		1	
Died awaiting trial.....							1		1	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1902.....	19	15	9	10	20	...	6	3	82	

There were twenty more prisoners received this year than last year. Three prisoners escaped the police guard rooms during the year. One was recaptured in a few hours, another surrendered himself, and the third, who was in the police hospital at the time suffering from diphtheria, has not yet been recaptured. He was a short term prisoner, and the surgeon considered it advisable not to place an escort in the same room. Prison discipline has been well maintained, the prisoners, as a rule, give no trouble.

QUARANTINE.

Small-pox and other contagious and infectious diseases, have been prevalent in many portions of the territories. The work of stamping out these diseases has fallen principally on the police, and although an unpleasant, and sometimes dangerous duty, it has been performed cheerfully.

Dr. Patterson, who is in charge of the small-pox outbreak for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has written to me as follows:—

'In establishing and maintaining quarantine, purchasing and supplying rations, the services of the mounted police have been invaluable.'

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STRENGTH ON NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

	Officers.	Sergts. Major.	Staff-Sergts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables and Buglers.	Scouts, Interpreters and Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.		Total.	Ponies.	Mules.	Grand Total.	Dogs.
									Saddle.	Team.					
N.W. Territories.....	37	7	35	23	33	268	59	462	208	157	365	31	..	396	....
Yukon Territory.....	17	2	7	13	18	194	39	290	22	32	54	....	1	55	140
Total	54	9	42	36	51	462	98	752	230	189	419	31	1	451	140

The total strength of the force is five less than last year. In the North-west Territories there are eight districts, each with division headquarters. There are seventy-nine permanent detachments, and one hundred and fifty-six officers and men permanently employed on detached duty.

The proposal of the Grand Trunk Railway to build through the Peace River country, is sure to attract to that district in the immediate future, a lot of people seeking for the best locations. The police work is steadily increasing. We ought to increase our strength there, and establish a new police district, with headquarters for the present, at Fort Chipewyan. Two of the districts, in the organized territories could be combined into one, thus releasing the staff for the new district in the north. The northern trade is steadily increasing. Detachments ought to be stationed on Mackenzie River.

Last year I referred to the depredations committed by American whalers who have been wintering for many years on the Arctic coast, in Canadian territory. It is alleged that they have discontinued doing so. Whether this is so or not, one or two detachments on the Mackenzie would keep us in touch with that country, and prevent a recurrence of their depredations. The extension will require more men. I find it difficult to meet the demands at present, and I have not been able to place detachments in districts where they are required. It is more necessary now to effectively patrol the boundary line, than at any previous time.

The drain on the force during the past three years has been excessive. Two hundred and fifty-six officers and men have served for varying periods in South Africa. Two hundred and fifty-one officers and men have been transferred from the North-west Territory to the Yukon. Five hundred and one recruits have been engaged during that period. These figures show what a strain has been thrown on the force.

RECRUITING..

One hundred and thirty-seven recruits were engaged during the year. With few exceptions, they have turned out very good men.

WASTAGE.

The wastage in the territories during the year has been heavy, and is as follows :—

Time expired	10
Purchased	31
Invalided	14
Free discharges (in South Africa)	7
Dismissed	10
Discharged as inefficient	2
Deserted	6
Died	1

Total 81

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The reasons given for purchasing were as follows:—

Recruits under three months.....	5
Married, or to get married.....	7
To engage in business.....	4
On account of urgent private affairs.....	7
To take up appointment in North-west Government.....	1
Unknown reasons.....	7

Total 31

With regard to desertions, three were recruits who had only joined a few days, another was a recruit on temporary duty at a boundary detachment, another was on leave, and the last deserted because through carelessness he allowed an important prisoner to escape from custody.

The invalids of the Yukon Territory are included in the number shown. All invalids are discharged from headquarters.

A member of the force, with his fixed and certain income, free clothing, rations, quarters and medical attendance, his small outlay, his certainty of advancement, should he possess the necessary energy and qualifications, and a liberal pension at the end of twenty years' service, is much better off than the average person.

His work, though at times arduous and dangerous, is free from the monotonous routine of a soldier's, or even a civilian's life. During the course of his service, he may find himself on the boundary, in the great unexplored north, or in the far distant Yukon Territory.

In barracks, he is provided with free reading and recreation rooms. Canteens are established, which provide all his wants at reasonable prices, and the profits of which are expended for his amusement. All fines inflicted, and the pay of deserters, go into a fund which is expended in awards for good service, providing reading material, and generally for his benefit.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Four officers and thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men were granted leave to join the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Inspector Macdonell, D.S.O., was selected to command the 5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Four staff sergeants and one sergeant were granted commissions.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The detachment to represent the force at the coronation of His Majesty, consisted of twenty-four non-commissioned officers and constables, under the command of Inspector Cartwright, D.S.O. They were selected from every division. The reports I received of their conduct and appearance were very gratifying.

Unfortunately the detachment returned to Canada without having had the honour of taking part in the coronation, owing to the postponement. Regimental Sergeant Major Knight and Sergeant Richardson, V.C., were selected to return to England, and had the honour of riding with the colonial escort in the coronation procession. Coronation medals were issued to all members of the original contingent.

TRAINING.

The drill and training of the force has been carried on under difficulties. There is very little time available. Most of the men are on detached duty, or constantly employed, or necessarily engaged at work which must be done.

The thorough training of the recruits at the depot is more than ever required. Both the riding and foot drill instructors were allowed to go to South Africa, leaving the instructional staff at the depot disorganized. I was obliged to send the drafts to the Yukon only partially trained. I hope this will be obviated in future.

ARMS.

The force is now armed with the Winchester carbine, with the exception of 'D' and 'K' divisions, which are armed with the Lee-Metford carbine, and with the Enfield revolver. Both carbines and revolvers are worn out, and I am glad to be able to report that the department has decided to re-arm the whole force with modern weapons.

A board of officers was assembled in June to report upon whether the Ross rifle, which is an invention of Sir Charles Ross, was suitable for adoption in the force.

Mr. Cecil Paddon, representing Sir Charles Ross, submitted for trial two rifles, one with 28-inch barrel, and one with 25-inch barrel, the action being the same in both. The essential difference between the Ross rifle and the Lee-Metford, used in the Imperial service, is in the bolt action. In the Ross the bolt is withdrawn, and closed by a straight pull, whereas in the Lee-Metford the bolt is revolved through a quarter circle, either in opening or closing. Both have the same barrel and use the same ammunition.

On the second day of the trial the shorter rifle was put out of action by the breaking of the shoe. As the board considered that the short rifle was more suitable for our use, Mr. Paddon was requested to obtain another rifle with certain changes which seemed desirable in the position of the back sight, and without casing on the barrel. On receipt of the new sample the trials were proceeded with. Comparisons were made with the Winchester carbine, Lee-Metford and Mauser rifles.

THE BOARD.

The Board recommended that the Ross rifle, of which the following is a description should be adopted, but that certain minor alterations should be made in the sealed pattern.

Length of heel of butt to muzzle.....	3 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Length of barrel.....	25 "
Distance between fore and back sights.....	20 $\frac{3}{16}$ "
Length of stock.....	14 $\frac{1}{5}$ "
Weight.....	7 lbs. 8 oz.

As compared with other magazine rifles, its superiority in rapidity of fire was very marked. This was due to two reasons, first, that the magazine could be exhausted without removing the rifle from the shoulder, whether in the standing, kneeling or prone position; and in the second place to the quickness with which the magazine can be charged. The bottom plate of the magazine, which is actuated by a spring, can be depressed by the left hand and the cartridges dropped in.

The facility in loading is increased by the method adopted of packing the cartridges in paper boxes, each containing five. The cover of the box is readily detached, and the contents emptied into the magazine.

The 'Ross' action was also commended for its strength, the few parts, the ease with which it could be stripped and parts reassembled without the use of tools, the strength of the extractor, and the duplicate arrangement of the sear, whereby, if the spring is broken, the action can still be used.

The balance of the rifle is perfect. The wood work of stock and forearm is continuous as in the Mauser, adding materially to the strength of the weapon. There is no projecting magazine, as in the Lee-Metford. It can, therefore, be carried on the horn of our saddle, which for our patrol duty is an advantage, as experience has shown us that there is the least fatigue to man and horse when carried in that position. The board was thoroughly satisfied with the accuracy of the arm.

To sum up its advantages. It is light, handy, well balanced and accurate. Before finally adopting, I recommend that it should be tested during cold weather to ascertain if the action will work easily when the temperature is very low.

No selection has yet been made of a new revolver. There are many improved patterns, and I think samples of those most likely to suit us should be secured. From these no doubt one could be selected which will be satisfactory.

From a police point of view the revolver is our most important weapon, and great care should be taken in the selection. New equipment will be necessary, as our bando-

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liers and belts are arranged for the ammunition now in use. The leather of those now in use is old and perished. Even if not rearmed, new equipment would have been necessary in a few years.

TARGET PRACTICE.

A very keen interest was taken in the rifle and revolver shooting in all divisions. Two hundred and fifty-one men completed the practice, and the average of the shooting with the carbine was high, being 58 per cent. The revolver shooting was not so good. With new weapons I hope to see a great improvement.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery is in good order, and is quite sufficient for our requirements.

HARNESS.

New harness is required, and I hope will be supplied this coming year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in excellent shape. Several heavy wagons and double and single buckboards of a new pattern, were purchased. They have been found satisfactory. Our requirements for the year are not large.

UNIFORM.

The quality of the uniform supplied has been very good, with the exception of a consignment of pea jackets. These were returned to the contractor.

RATIONS.

The rations have been excellent, and the contractors have filled their contracts satisfactorily. There has been a marked advance in the cost of beef, which is higher now than for ten years.

FORAGE.

The hay has been of good quality, and the price paid for this year is below the average.

Oats have been of good quality, well filled and clean. The average price is the lowest for ten years.

HORSES.

The strength is fifty-nine less than last year. Twenty horses and four ponies were purchased.

Transferred to the Yukon	18
Cast and sold.....	53
Died	7
Destroyed.....	6

The average price realized by the sale of cast horses was \$48.88, \$16.38 more than last year. This fairly indicates the demand for horses in the territories. The health of the horses has been very good.

The loss by death was very small, and was due to unpreventable causes. Two died from typhoid fever at Red Deer, a district where the disease was prevalent, one was accidentally strangled, and four from diseases of the internal organs.

Six were destroyed—two contracted glanders on detachment, through being placed in an infected stable, four were the result of accidents.

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There has been no disease in police stables. There are a number of horses worn out which should be cast.

I require 100 remounts the coming year to place the force in an efficient condition.

BARRACKS.

Many repairs and improvements have been made, but it must be borne in mind that the buildings are old and require constant attention.

New officers' quarters are needed at Regina and Calgary, the posts at Lethbridge and Fort Saskatchewan require repainting; stone foundations should be placed under the buildings at Maple Creek and Lethbridge.

At Battleford extensive changes and repairs are necessary to put the post in a creditable shape.

New detachment buildings should be erected at Gleichen, Banff and Pinto Horse Butte.

Comfortable quarters were built at Lesser Slave Lake.

HEALTH.

The health of the force has been very good. Fourteen were invalided during the year, due either to accident, or diseases contracted before joining.

Civilian examining surgeons have not always been as careful as they should have been.

Only one death occurred, Constable Beaumont, at Calgary. He was a very efficient member of the force, and his death was much regretted by his comrades.

The medical work has been efficiently performed.

Assistant Surgeon Bell, who performs the double duty of post surgeon and senior surgeon of the force, has rendered most efficient service.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The general conduct and discipline has been satisfactory. Ten men were dismissed in most cases on account of drunkenness, or for offences committed while drunk. There were sixteen dismissals in the North-west Territories and Yukon Territory, as against twenty-seven last year.

Sobriety must be the rule for all ranks, else the confidence of the public cannot be maintained, nor the duties of the force performed.

I regret to have to record the death of Superintendent Howe, who died at Macleod on August 17 last. During his twenty-three years in the force he had served in every rank, from constable to superintendent. He was an excellent officer, a good comrade and a loyal friend.

I cannot close the report without referring to the Mounted Police Officers' Pension Bill, passed at the last session of Parliament.

Its generous provisions are much appreciated. The officers promoted from the ranks profit largely by it, in that their service in the ranks is reckoned as service for pension. I venture to convey to you the thanks of the force for having introduced and carried the bill through Parliament.

I have received loyal support from all ranks during the year. The officers commanding divisions and districts have performed their duties in an efficient manner. The Assistant Commissioner and the headquarters staff have rendered most valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1902.

The Commissioner,
N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1902.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Having assumed command of this division as lately as October, I am, from personal knowledge, not in a position to say much about the district.

I relieved Supt. Primrose, who had held command since July, vice Supt. Moffatt.

There was very little snow last winter, and the cattle, particularly to the north of the Cypress hills, ran down in condition. The spring was wet and cold, and the grass was unusually late in starting to grow. When it did start, however, it furnished abundant feed and hay. The hay crop has been very fine.

There have been 11,768 sheep imported from Montana this year, as against 8,552 in 1901, and cattlemen are complaining that the sheep are eating them out. I understand that one of the homestead inspectors has been investigating the matter for the consideration of his department.

In February and March there were several reports of losses among cattle from wolves. At Ten Mile the ranchers clubbed together and offered a bounty of \$25 per head for any wolves killed in that district. A high bounty has its drawbacks in that it induces fraud. In Montana, where the bounty is \$15, the main difficulty is in preventing a head from being presented for payment more than once.

On the night of August 15, a collision occurred on the railway here. A freight train which was standing on the siding, was too long for all the cars to be accommodated on it and two or three of them abutted on the main line. Another freight train passed and ran into the projecting cars which were necessarily smashed up and their contents destroyed.

While the wreckage was being cleared away, the dead body of a man was found who had evidently been stealing a ride. The corpse was recognized as that of one H. Gibson.

There was no local coroner here, and no inquest was held.

On November 3 it was reported that one John Martin, had accidentally shot himself at a place where he was working, about four miles distant. Inspector Starnes went out with the coroner and brought in the body. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned. The only witness of the occurrence was H. C. Smith, who was working with Martin. Some swans were passing over head, and Martin took hold of his rifle by the muzzle and drew it towards him, with the result that he died in a very few minutes.

Cases of infectious diseases among cattle have been fully reported upon to the Department of Agriculture, by Dr. Hargrave and S. Sergt. Coristine, Veterinary Surgeons.

In the month of April there were three deaths here from diphtheria, which was supposed to have been imported from the Crow's Nest railway. A little later a patient came in from Crane Lake, and other cases were reported from Swift Current. Prompt measures checked the spread of the disease.

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Small-pox made its appearance at Medicine Hat in the month of October—the first patients were an Indian child and two squaws, who were duly placed in quarantine.

On the 29th idem, a ranch hand, who had been working with a round-up at Langevin, was also taken into quarantine, suffering from the disease, and the round-up party was isolated and kept under observation until it was pronounced that all danger was passed—but another case broke out subsequently.

CRIME.

The following is a classified summary of cases entered and disposed of during the past year:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, with- drawn or not tried.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	18	13	5		
Drunk and disorderly	56	56			
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	5			
Frequenting house of ill-fame	1	1			
Offences against public order—					
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2			
Offences against the person—					
Wounding by shooting	1			1	
Assault	10	7	2		1 awaiting decision.
Attempted suicide	1		1		
Offences against property—					
Theft	26	10	9	5	1 withdrawn; 2 not found.
Horse stealing	5		3	2	
Cattle stealing	5		4	1	
Fraud	2	1	1		1 not found.
Forgery	1	1			
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1				Not found.
Burglary	2		1	1	
Housebreaking	1			1	
Mischief	2	1	1		1 withdrawn.
Cruelty to animals	1				Decision reserved.
Offences against Indian Act—					
Drunken Indians	4	4			
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	2	2		
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	4	1	2		1 withdrawn.
Offences against N.W. Ordinances—					
Liquor license	6	6			
Estray animals	4	4			
Prairie fire	6	3	2		1 withdrawn.
Master and servant	13	8	2		3 settled out of court.
Insane person	1	1			
Public health	7			7	Galicians still in quarantine for small-pox.

The large number of cases shown as awaiting trial is accounted for by the fact that the sitting of the Supreme Court here was adjourned from the 4th November until the 15th December.

Some of the prisoners in custody will have been awaiting trial for three months and a half and upwards by the time the trial takes place.

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ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

From the month of June until the middle of October, the date of its removal, a police patrol enforced the sheep quarantine at Swift Current—the final precaution being the burning of the range.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

The work of an out-port has, as heretofore, been carried out here under the port of Lethbridge, so far as it has concerned horses, cattle, &c., coming into Canada by trail from Montana. The duty on goods imported by railway has been collected at Moose Jaw. An agitation has arisen to have a customs officer stationed here so that the entire work of an out-port may be carried out in the village, which threatens to incorporate itself.

The difficulties in the way of the efficient performance of customs duty by an isolated sub-collector are as well appreciated by the Customs Department as by myself, so that it is unnecessary for me to say more.

The stock entered at this out-port during the year number 2,014 horses, 2,997 cattle and 11,768 sheep. The new settlers appear to be of a substantial desirable class.

INDIANS.

There are none but non-treaty Indians in this district.

An Indian named To-To has been awaiting trial since middle of August on a serious charge of being armed and stealing from the house of a settler.

DETACHMENTS.

The strength and composition of detachments in 'A' Division are as follows:—

Place.	S.-Sergt.	Sergt.	Corpl.	Const.	Horses.	
					Saddle.	Team.
Maple Creek Village.....			1		1	
Medicine Hat.....		1		2	3	
Swift Current.....				1	1	
Medicine Lodge.....	1			2	3	2
Ten Mile.....				3	3	2
East End.....				2	2	2
	1	1	1	10	13	6

The detachment at Farwell has been disestablished, as the traffic has become diverted to another trail which enters Canada at the west end of the Old-man-on-his-back and passes Davis' lake at the east end.

All the detachments are too far from the frontier (from 25 to 30 miles) to have any accurate knowledge of what is going on there from day to day. Representations have been made that American cattle and horses are systematically pastured and bred in Canada, and it is certain that horses are taken off the prairie and worked without the owner's knowledge or consent, and then turned loose when they have served their purpose.

I am endeavouring to impress upon settlers generally the value of the Estray Animals Ordinance, a due enforcement of which will tend to abate the trouble. Quite lately we obtained a conviction under this ordinance at Medicine Hat, and in a second case the defendant, who had been summoned before the same magistrate, failed to put in an appearance and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

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STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The actual strength of the division at this date is 33 of all ranks. This number includes two special constables and two sick non-com. officers. In Supt. Moffatt's report of last year I see the strength then was 40. A decrease of 7 in so small a total, means that some necessary work has to be left to chance opportunities of performing it.

HORSES.

The actual strength in horses now is 33, a decrease of 14 from last year's number, and the number is unquestionably insufficient. There is not a four-horse team in the division, and teams of that nature are as much required here as elsewhere, and as in former years.

There seems to be a difficulty in procuring horses locally. I was given to understand when I came here that horse owners could obtain better prices with less trouble from outside buyers than from the police. The inference I drew at the time was that the police ought to buy every horse that an owner might take the trouble to show whether suitable or not.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles are, comparatively speaking, new, with a few exceptions, and are sufficient for our requirements.

The harness, except one light double set and one single set, is in very poor condition. It requires to be thoroughly overhauled and some of it condemned. One set of double light lead harness is required, to complete a double wheel set now in use, besides one heavy set of four-horse harness and one strong set of single harness for buckboard use.

TRANSPORT.

We have sufficient transport for our immediate use, and it is in fairly good order. Three double buckboards will, however, require to be replaced at no distant date.

FORAGE.

Messrs. Dixon Bros., who held the contract to supply oats last year, did not tender this year. They told me that the business of acting as middlemen to the farmers was not worth the trouble, and that the latter should make their own contracts.

The prices submitted, in the tenders sent in, were unusually high and as such the tenders were all rejected.

The hay is of capital quality.

HEALTH.

The health of the division is as good as might be expected amongst a number of healthy, able-bodied young men. There is just enough exception here and there to prove the rule.

TARGET PRACTICE.

It appears not to have been possible hitherto to carry out the annual target practice, and sundry men are being exercised now from day to day as weather and opportunities offer. High winds have so far prejudicially affected such little practice as has taken place.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

I find that some extensive and much needed repairs to the barrack buildings here have been authorized, and a considerable quantity of lumber, fence posts, rails, &c., has

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been ordered from a firm doing business at Moyie, B.C. So far the lumber has not been delivered, and I am unable to hear anything of it. In despair at not receiving any reply from the Moyie firm, I am now endeavouring to obtain quotations from Fernie, B.C.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On January 13, a prairie fire was started by a Canadian Pacific Railway engine about two miles east of the village, but it was put out before any great damage was done.

In April, there were several prairie fires but they did little harm with the exception of one which started on the north side of the railway near Dummore and which, burning in a north-easterly direction, destroyed a large quantity of feed. Sheep-owners were the principal sufferers from this fire, the origin of which could not be traced.

A fire started on September 29, between Medicine Lodge and Ten Mile detachments in a mysterious way. It was supposed to have originated from a shod horse having struck a flint and ignited the grass. Settlers and police put it out before it had done much damage.

Early in October, prairie fire smoke was discernible from Maple Creek in various directions and the air was full of it until heavy rain on the 9th and 10th put out the fires and cleared the air. One of these fires, at Gull Lake, was said by a railway engineer to have been started by a locomotive, but the origin of another large fire about fifteen miles distant could not be traced at all.

DECORATION.

Sergeant Major Richards was presented at a full dress parade here in October with a medal for distinguished conduct in the field in South Africa.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,

Supt. Commanding 'A' Division.

DISTRIBUTION, NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Actg. Asst. Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.			Remarks.
										Saddle.	Team.	Total.	
Maple Creek	1	1	1	2		3	10	2	20	7	9	16	1 Corporal attached from Depot.
Medicine Hat					1		2		3	3		3	
Swift Current							1		1	1		1	
Medicine Lodge				1			2		3	3	2	5	
Ten Mile							3		3	3	2	5	
East End							2		2	2	2	4	
Town Station						1			1	1		1	
Lethbridge					1				1				Sick in Galt Hospital Maimed, dislocated arm.
Regina						1			1				
Totals	1	1	1	3	2	5	20	2	35	20	15	35	

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH,
COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, December 1, 1902.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of 'C' Division and the district under my command for the year ended November 30, 1902.

Inspector F. J. A. Demers left Battleford for South Africa, in December last, and consequently I was without an officer until the arrival here of Inspector T. McGinnis, in May of this year.

Veterinary Staff Sergeant Tracy was transferred from the division, last April, and up to date no veterinary surgeon has been appointed to take his place.

Sergeant Richardson, V.C., having been selected as one of the members of the Coronation contingent, left in May to join the party assembling in Regina.

Corporal Carson was given a year's leave for the purpose of joining the 2nd C.M.R., proceeding to South Africa. This N.C.O. had previously served in South Africa with the 1st C.M.R.

Another member of the division who had previously served with the latter corps, Constable Leach, was also given leave to join the 5th C.M.R.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally is in a prosperous condition; the crops have been good, and the hay season was blessed with fine weather, and a large crop of excellent quality was secured.

The freighters also have been fully employed; not only in bringing in the usual local supplies, but in carrying the iron and machinery required for the erection of the new steel bridge now in course of construction over the Battle River at this point.

Many new settlers have come into the district, and a large quantity of C.P.R. land has been sold. A number of homesteads have also been taken up by others who propose to enter into possession next spring. Everything points to a large influx of fresh-comers into the district in the near future.

The prospective railway did not enter the district as I anticipated in my last report, although several survey parties have been at work in the neighbourhood, but it is hoped by the residents here, that building to this point will commence next spring, and with its advent there is no doubt that an era of enhanced prosperity will set in.

I am glad to say that the Doukhobors in the district are doing well. They had good crops, both of hay and grain, and judging from the appearance of their villages and homes I should say that they are in a contented, thriving and prosperous condition. Happily, up to the present time, they do not seem to have been affected by the same 'craze' as those further east, and as far as I am able to judge from reports made to me I do not think that they will be.

DETACHMENTS.

The following are the detachments at present found by this division:—

Saskatoon.—One constable and two horses.

Henrietta.—One constable and two horses.

Jackfish.—One constable and one horse.

Onion Lake.—One non-commissioned officer and two horses.

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PATROLS.

Owing to the weakness of the division and the small number of men available for the duty, due to absence of non-commissioned officers and men in South Africa and with the Coronation contingent, it was found impracticable to carry out any organized system of patrols. Each detachment, however, patrolled the different sub-districts, and patrols were made from headquarters in various directions from time to time, but always with some definite police work in view. This was the best that could be accomplished during the year under the circumstances.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort was detailed and took the Indian Treaty money to Onion Lake; the Battleford agent did not ask for an escort.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been good.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Dismounted and arm drill was carried on during the year at such times as men were available.

Carbine and revolver practices were carried out by all the available men in the post during the months of September and October last. The shooting was fair considering the poor condition of the arms, which require to be replaced by more efficient weapons.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men of the division is up to the standard.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit is of good quality. Some issues of the new pattern uniform have been sent here and been given to the men.

CHANGES.

One staff sergeant, one sergeant and three constables were re-engaged during the past year; and one recruit was engaged and sent to 'Depot.' One staff sergeant and a constable were transferred from the division, and one constable was permitted to purchase his discharge.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, there having been no contagious diseases.

DEATHS.

There were no deaths in the division proper during the past year; but I regret to have to record the demise of our late acting assistant surgeon, Dr. Blouin, who died suddenly in September last.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from the division during the year.

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HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good order and condition and their health has been good. No horses were cast during the year; two, however, which were cast in 1901, were not offered for sale until October in the present year. Unfortunately one of these broke his leg a few days prior to the sale and had to be destroyed, and consequently only one horse was sold. Four horses have been transferred to 'F' division during the year.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms in use here are pretty well worn out, and it is impossible to make good shooting with them; but as I understand that they will shortly be replaced by a modern weapon, I need say no more about them.

The ammunition is complete and in good condition.

ARTILLERY.

I have in my charge here three muzzle-loading guns; one 9 pounder steel gun and two 7 pounder brass guns.

The 9-pounder and its carriage is in good order and fit for service; the carriages of the 7-pounders, however, are in bad condition and unfit for further use.

The harness though old is in good order and repair, but the ammunition is unserviceable.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of the division is very old, and the leather perished and worn out through fair wear and tear. The greater part of it has already been condemned, and a complete new equipment is required to bring this Division up to a state of efficiency.

The saddlery on the other hand is in good order and sufficient for present requirements.

TRANSPORT.

The transport now is mostly new and in good condition, but more is still required, and has been asked for, to meet the requirements of the coming year.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied at this post by contract is of excellent quality. The hay was put up by two contractors in equal quantities of 50 tons, costing \$6.85 and \$7.50 per ton respectively. The contract price of oats ranges from 20c. to 22c. per bushel.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The government telegraph from Qu'Appelle to Edmonton passes through Battleford, at which latter point there is an office. There is also a telephone service between the town and the barracks; this year to promote greater efficiency another telephone battery has been placed in the guard room in addition to the one previously in use in the orderly room.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine complete with all hose appliances is kept in a small house next to the well, which is in the centre of the square. There are three water tanks in various positions in the inclosure, and as far as possible all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the outbreak of fire. Stovepipes are kept clean, and the buildings supplied with fire ladders, babcocks, fire buckets and water barrels.

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WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the post is drawn from a well, some 65 feet deep, by means of a pump driven by a windmill, which latter, however, is not very reliable owing to frequent breakages of parts of the machinery and the difficulty of getting it repaired. Since last March it has been necessary to pump water by hand, a laborious task, occupying nearly four hours daily before the necessary quantity required for use in the barracks has been procured. The windmill is at present under repair, but on account of the difficulty experienced in finding an expert to perform the work efficiently I am afraid that spring will be here again before it is once more in working order.

Up to the present time there has been no tank to hold a few days extra supply of water, and I would suggest that one be supplied to hold about one thousand gallons, as a reserve in case of breakages of the windmill, or when owing to lack of wind the latter will not work.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Last spring, owing to continued wet weather, the roads in the district were in a very bad condition, but successful efforts have been made by the North-west government to improve them, some necessary draining and grading having been effected; the old bridges also were overhauled and repairs made.

New bridges which were required on parts of the Onion Lake trail have been built, and it is now in a fairly passable condition. When the improvements which are projected over the Saskatoon road have been completed, such as the reconstruction and proper grading of the slope on the east side of the Eagle Creek, it will be in first rate condition for traffic.

A new steel bridge over the Battle River is now in course of erection, and will be finished before the river opens again in the spring. This bridge will be a great convenience to the people of Battleford and the vicinity, and an encouragement to the new settlers who are expected to arrive early next year.

FERRIES.

There is a government steam ferry which plies between the north and the south banks of the Saskatchewan River at Battleford.

A ferry has also been placed upon the North Saskatchewan River about six miles below Henrietta, which is a great convenience to the Doukhobors and other settlers in that neighbourhood, as well as the general public.

I am informed that a new one will be in operation at or near Fort Pitt in the coming spring, which will be useful to land seekers, the police and others.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in force in this district, and from what I have been able to learn, the law regarding it has been fairly well respected and observed.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW, TYPHOID FEVER.

No cases of glanders or lumpy jaw have been brought to my notice during the past year; but I understand that several horses in Bresaylor settlement died from some unknown disease which may have been typhoid fever; no veterinary skill having been available, however, I was not able to have those cases diagnosed.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

Although Battleford is still 90 miles from a railway, yet a number of new comers, with all their stock and implements, came in during the year and have settled in various parts of the district. Many parties of delegates also were here looking over the country many of whom either purchased Canadian Pacific Railway lands or located homesteads.

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to be occupied next spring. All expressed themselves as well pleased with the country and outlook, and I have no hesitation in saying that when the railway eventually runs through these parts, the country will quickly be developed, more especially as there were many Americans among the delegates and land purchasers.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are many ranches scattered over the various parts of the country, the owners of which seem to be well satisfied and progressive. Cattle and horses do well and are fairly free from disease; and there appear to be good openings for men with capital and energy to embark in this industry with every prospect of making a success of it.

CREAMERIES.

There is only one creamery at work in the neighbourhood at present; a private concern, the owner of which supplies the butter for the police here.

GAME.

Ducks, geese, prairie chicken, and partridges were fairly numerous during the past year. Black tailed deer and antelope are also to be found in parts; and rabbits are again on the increase.

FISHERIES.

Fish of various kinds, including whitefish and lake trout, are plentiful in certain parts, especially at Jackfish Lake and in the waters near Onion Lake. The police render every assistance in carrying out the fishery laws when called upon to do so.

RAILWAYS.

At present there is no railway in my district nearer than Saskatoon, some 90 miles from here; but it is hoped that this drawback will be remedied in the near future.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the division cannot yet be said to be in an efficient state, although there has been an improvement since my last report; much, however, still requires to be done to put it in the condition in which it should be.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

We have nearly all that we need in the way of barrack furniture, but iron cots are still required, as the ones supplied to this post have been condemned as being of too weak construction to stand the wear and tear demanded of them. Everything else is complete.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

The following repairs to the barrack buildings and fences have been made during the past year:—

The fence round the inclosure, which was in a very bad condition, has been thoroughly renovated by staying the posts and putting in new ones here and there where required, and I think that for the next two years at least it will be strong enough and stand well. The main gate has been removed and placed near the guard room and new posts erected, and the fence too at that part altered in conformity with the new arrangement. This has been found to be a great improvement and convenience, as previously the gate was too far (some fifty yards) from the guard room and could not be kept under proper supervision. The hay-coral fence also has been thoroughly repaired, and new posts and gate erected.

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The barrack room and mess room have been kalsomined, and plastered and repaired where necessary, and the inspector's quarters and orderly room also attended to in a similar manner. Kalsomining and plastering was done in the recreation room as well, and new wainscotting put up.

No. 1 stable has been mudded and whitewashed, and new doors put in, and the floor and feed-boxes repaired. The blacksmith's shop, one corner of which was falling out, has been stayed, logs put in place, and the whole plastered and whitewashed.

The doctor's house also was kalsomined and plastered, and put into good habitable repair. The hospital, having been converted into the doctor's quarters, is now being remodelled and partitioned to form a suitable dwelling, and the late doctor's quarters will be used as a hospital, for which purpose it is quite suitable, being large enough and in some respects more convenient than was the building formerly used for that purpose.

The buildings generally are in a dilapidated state, and require extensive repairs. When these repairs are carried out, I would strongly recommend that some of the buildings be changed so as to form a proper square, instead of being left as they now are, scattered and inconvenient.

No. 1 stable, which should be moved into line with the others, requires a new foundation and floor; the stalls too should be refitted and the siding repaired. An extension should be built at the rear for hay, oat-bin, tools, and litter shed. No. 2 stable also requires new foundations, which should be raised about three feet, and fresh ceiling; the sides and ends of the building should be strapped and plastered with lime and sand and an extension added as in No. 1. The roof too wants repairing and shingling.

The guard room should be removed to a more suitable place, and enlarged, at least 6 more cells being added, and a day room for the prisoners. Provision should also be made for three or four female prisoners. The present guard room requires new foundations and floors, and a stockade or stout board fence ought to be put up at the back of the building to inclose washroom, and latrines.

A saddle and harness room is urgently needed, which should be of such a size as to admit of a saddler's shop being at one end of it.

Other repairs and re-arrangements of the present buildings will be required when the improvements mentioned above have been carried out.

INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS.

The conduct of the Indians in the district during the past year has been fair. Eleven cases of offences against the Indian Act were dealt with during the period under review, in eight of which cases the offenders were convicted.

CANTEEN.

A canteen is maintained at this post, which is now paying its way, but owing to the small number of men stationed here it is not the success it would otherwise be.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself this year in the first week of November. The horses also were inspected and favourably reported upon by Veterinary Surgeon, Inspector Burnett in June last.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were a number of prairie fires in the district this fall, chiefly on the south side of the Battle River, but fortunately the winds blew from the west and little damage was done beyond the burning of a few hay-stacks and fences. A large tract of prairie, however, was burned over, which will make feed for stock scarce in the early spring. The rank vegetation caused these fires to burn very fiercely, and little could be done to control them, although a party of police assisted by the settlers did succeed in coping with one of them, under favourable conditions.

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Snow commenced to fall on November 3, and has lain ever since, thus putting an end to any apprehensions of further danger from prairie fires.

MILEAGE.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 48,658.

CRIME.

I am glad to say that there have been no serious cases of crime in this district during the year, as a glance at the summary hereunder will show. All those that have come under the notice of the police have been promptly dealt with.

Two committed cases held over from last year were tried before Judge McGuire at the sittings of the Supreme Court held here in January last. One was a charge of 'wounding with intent to kill,' the jury, however, returning a verdict of 'unlawful wounding.' The other was a case of 'false pretenses.' The prisoners in both cases were convicted and sentenced.

Only one case has been sent up for trial this year, that against Henry Ducharme, a convicted prisoner, of breaking away from lawful custody.

The principal crimes that have been committed in this district are offences against the Indian Act, those summed up under the heading of 'vagrancy,' and petty theft.

Classified summary of cases in 'C' Division district for the year ended November 30, 1902.

Classification.	Number of Cases.	Number of Convictions.	Withdrawn, Dismissed or not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	6	2	
Indians drunk	3	2	1	
Offences against the person—				
Assault	3	3		
Offences against property—				
Horse stealing	2	1	1	
Breach of contract	1	1		
Theft	8	7	1	
False pretenses	1	1		
House breaking	2		2	
Offences against public morals—				
Vagrancy	17	13	4	
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	6	5	1	
Failing to maintain family	1		1	
Entering quarantine premises	2	1	1	
Sabbath day observance	1	1		
Game ordinance	4	4		
Prairie fire ordinance	2		2	
Liquor ordinance	2	1	1	
Herd law	1		1	Not concluded.
Breaking away from lawful custody	1			1 waiting.
Totals	65	46	18	1 waiting.

INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

Owing to an outbreak of measles at the Battleford industrial school and a few isolated cases in the town, it was necessary to establish a quarantine, which commencing in December of last year extended over a period of about six weeks.

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An epidemic of scarlet fever in April, at Saskatoon, necessitated the establishment of a quarantine there also. The disease was supposed to have been brought into the district by a family of immigrants.

In May last, it having been reported to me that small-pox was breaking out, Dr. Patterson, of the Agricultural Department, was sent here to investigate the matter, and subsequently instructed me to establish a quarantine, which lasted until the end of July. There were several cases at the Bresaylor Settlement, and one in the Eagle Hills. They were, however, mostly of a mild character, only one serious case developing, and resulting in the death of a half-breed's baby, aged a few months.

Early in June, a fatal shooting accident was reported to me as having occurred at Onion Lake. Two lads named Dufresne and Patenaude had been out shooting together, and the sudden discharge of the former's gun wounded the other lad, from the effects of which he succumbed. An inquiry was held by the J. P. at Onion Lake and the Indian agent, the result of which proved the sad event to have been a pure accident. Subsequently another investigation was held by the Crown prosecutor, his scrutiny, however, throwing no fresh light upon the circumstances.

Coronation Day, August 9, was celebrated here by the holding of a full dress parade, and a church parade. At noon on that date, a royal salute of 21 guns was fired before a numerous concourse of loyal citizens, the proceedings terminated with three cheers for His Majesty.

In conclusion I have to state that I have been well supported by my staff in carrying out the various duties that have devolved upon the division; not only in actual police matters, but in the maintenance of the different quarantines which, from time to time, it was found necessary to establish.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH, Supt.,
Commanding 'C' Division

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 1, 1902.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year ended November 30, 1902.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year the condition of the district in general, has been one of steady and consistent progress. Very heavy rains in the spring and early part of the summer prevented some of the seed sown from germinating, but the magnificent weather of August and September, ripened the best average crop yet harvested. The amount of first grade wheat has never before been reached, and the yield has been fairly up to the average, from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. Barley and oats were a light crop generally, but good in sample. One farmer residing 7 miles south of the fort reaped from 3 acres 340 bushels of oats, (an average of $113\frac{1}{3}$ bushels per acre). Very little flax was sown, the experience of last year not being sufficiently encouraging. A very severe hail storm on August 27, caused serious damage to those farms over which it passed, but the area was very limited. The district of Stony Plain and the Sturgeon settlement suffered from this storm most, some of the hail stones were 9 x 8 inches in circumference, and killed a considerable number of pigs and chickens. Fortunately most of the farmers in the Sturgeon settlement were insured against hail. Owing to the very few mosquitoes this summer and other flies (as compared with other years) range cattle have done well, and are in excellent condition to stand the coming long winter; while their owners during the fine weather were able to put up plenty of hay for them.

The river Saskatchewan being lower than during the past few summers, some mining for gold with 'Grizzleys' has been engaged in on the bars; miners average about \$2 per diem at this industry.

The trails and roads generally are much improved. Local road work has been more thorough and permanent than heretofore, the farmers having realized from bitter experience that to dump a load of straw or willows into a mud hole does not improve matters, but makes them very much worse. Very good work has been done by the government ditcher operating under the direction of Mr. Upper on the trail running east of the Fort, the ditch dug by this dredge empties into Ross Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of the Fort, and has been extended for a distance of some four and a half miles during the summer, the depth excavated in some places is 15 ft. Some idea of the amount of water drained away may be obtained from the fact that all the coal required for the dredge engine has been conveyed a ton at a time in a punt, up this veritable canal. This ditch when completed will drain some 150 to 200 square miles in area.

Another useful government ditch is in course of excavation in the Agricola settlement 6 miles south of the Fort. This ditch has been dug mostly by hand, is two miles long, and drains the low lying land about the main trail south of township 54. Two government surveyors, Messrs McLean and Laurie, have been busy in this district laying out trails, &c., round impassable lakes.

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BRIDGES.

The government has replaced most of the bridges which were washed away last year, by solid and permanent structures. A bridge gang working east and south of the Fort, from Clover Bar to Whitford (60 miles east), has built nine good bridges, costing from \$400 to \$600 apiece.

The Galicians are still proving themselves a desirable class of settlers. Their number has been augmented during the past year by some 2,000, and 345 births have been registered. Their readiness to furnish their vital statistics for registration points at once to the difference in intelligence between them and other foreigners, who were last year reported as utterly intractable in this matter. The Galician, unlike the others, fully understands that registration in Canada is a matter of protection to the individual, and not connected with such disagreeable things as oppressive taxation and compulsory military service. As a set off to the 345 births registered, only 24 deaths have occurred among them, proving in a marked way their hardiness, cleanliness and thrift. The deaths were mostly those of infants.

Good service in the way of explaining the conditions and restrictions of their new life in Canada has been rendered by the Rev. Father J. Korehinski, priest of the Russo-Orthodox Church. He, with his assistant deacon, ministered for some 9 months to the entire Galician population, with the exception of those who profess the Roman Catholic faith; unfortunately for the settlement he has been recalled to Russia, where he is to be consecrated a bishop, in recognition of his useful service both here and in Alaska. The Roman Catholics have lately succeeded in obtaining four native priests from Galicia, together with four nuns, to work in the settlements. Some considerable jealousy exists between the two communions, and careful supervision may be necessary to prevent any friction or breaches of the peace. The case of the Greek Catholic Church, mentioned in my last report as having been brought into court for judgment, has not yet been decided. The Galicians, generally, had excellent crops, and are thoroughly contented and happy in their adopted country. The new comers have already taken up land, a few by purchase, but for the most part under homestead regulations; small stores and stopping places are being built at intervals along the main trail running east, with two hotels licensed to sell liquor. Owing to doubt as to the exact line of the proposed Canadian Northern Railway, merchants and hotel keepers have erected only temporary buildings; when this important point is settled, no doubt the buildings will be improved and their stock in trade enlarged. The excellent crop harvested, together with expectation of a railway in the near future, has caused a considerable rise in the value of land in the district. The Hudson's Bay Co. hold their unimproved land at \$5.50 per acre (a rise of \$1).

The Canadian Pacific Railway have recently increased the price of their land \$1.50 per acre, now holding it at \$5. Improved land has been sold as high as \$20 per acre. Some \$1,200 worth of town lots have been sold in the village of Fort Saskatchewan, which is growing steadily, if slowly. The land within 75 miles east of the Fort is practically all taken up, and new settlers are compelled to journey further on, in the Vermilion and Vegreville districts, which are fast becoming prosperous settlements.

A laudable effort in the line of colonial defence, as urged by the Colonial Conference held in London last summer, has been the formation of local rifle associations. Where these already existed they have been re-organized and placed on a semi-military footing. Associations exist in this district at Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Strathcona and Clover Bar; the association at the Fort, to which several men of this division belong, is in a flourishing condition, with 44 active members. Two teams of four men each were sent by this association to Calgary, to take part in the first Territorial Rifle Meeting; they won some \$150 prize money, and took second place and silver medals in the Lieutenant-Governor's Match. These associations can be made more and more useful as time goes on, and might be available for special service in case of emergency. They are, therefore, deserving of every encouragement.

The conditions in the Peace River district have not changed much from last year. New officers' quarters, barracks and stables have been built at Lesser Slave Lake.

Steamers, which are much required for our work, have not been furnished, and all travelling done there in summer is at great hardship to the officer and men ; winter travelling the same.

The American whaling fleet, usually wintering in Canadian waters, at, or near, the mouth of the Mackenzie River, has, I am informed, decided not to winter in the Arctic in the future, the expense not being compensated by the trade during that period. I believe only one small schooner winters near Herschell Island this season. The distance between the head quarters of the division and the detachments in the Peace River sub-district and other posts in a great measure takes them from the immediate supervision of the officer commanding.

I would suggest that a jail be built, and a Stipendiary Magistrate appointed for the far north, the saving in the travelling expenses would pay the salary and the cost of building the jail. Peace River Landing would appear to be the most central point for this purpose. As an example of this I would mention that the cost of bringing out 3 prisoners and 2 witnesses, in cases committed for trial at the Supreme Court at Edmonton in the past year, amounted to \$1,500.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been good. There have been two serious cases of breach of discipline, and both of the offenders have been dismissed from the force.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The division, with the exception of the men in the Peace River sub-district, has been through a course of rifle and revolver practice, the detachments at Edmonton, and those on the C. and E. Rly., doing theirs locally (revolver). The carbine practice being done at division head-quarters.

I think, for our purposes if the target was made in the shape of a medium sized man, painted the colour of uniform worn in the field, the practical advantage would be greater, it would give men an idea of the size at certain known distances, which would not be forgotten when having to judge their own distances on active service, the value of the hits to be determined not so much for immediate results, such as killing at once, as for those which would disable for a time, as wounded men give more trouble in the field than dead ones.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

There are no complaints as to the quality of the kit now issued, but only as regards the supply. It is, and has been, impossible to outfit at one issue. Blankets are much needed.

HORSES.

The horses of this division are mostly in good health. One pony Regtl. No. 161 died at Lesser Slave Lake of inflammation of the bladder, and pony 34 was destroyed at Fort Saskatchewan during the summer, it being partially paralysed. Horse Regtl. No. 2706 has been, and is still, sick with swamp fever. No new horses have been received into the division during the past year. There are at present 7 horses that should be cast.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A hand fire engine with the necessary amount of hose is in good order, and there is a fair supply of water, fire extinguishers and grenades are distributed in the different quarters and buildings, also firebuckets which are kept full of water. Care and good chimneys are the best fire protection.

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ARMS.

The same old pattern of carbine and revolver are still in use, perhaps their condition is a little worse than last year owing to their increasing age.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in a fair state of repair. Several new sets are required and are included in the estimates. It is to be hoped they may be furnished in time for the hard travelling in the spring. The saddlery is good.

TRANSPORT.

Summer transport, especially the heavy wagons are in excess of our requirements. Two new single buckboards have been asked for and are now on their way here.

Winter transport in the shape of 7 new jumpers were received last winter. They are light and strong and are chiefly used by the detachments.

FORAGE.

Hay and oats are supplied under contract at head quarters, and at some of the detachments. In others so much per feed is paid.

In some cases the hay is supplied, and the oats are sent from the Q. M. Store at headquarters.

At Edmonton tenders were called for, for 35 tons of hay; two parties only tendered at \$11 and \$12.50. Hay was purchased and stacked in the yard at \$6.25, a saving of a half on the highest tender. The hay and oats supplied are of good quality.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The telegraph lines are the same as last year.

The telephone line has been extended from Edmonton to the Beaumont settlement, and to Leduc. It is probable that the telephone system will be further extended to the west and north-west.

RAILWAYS.

The same as last year for practical use, a spur has been built from Stratheona to the Edmonton side of the river. I believe the main line of the C. N. R. is expected.

QUARANTINE.

With the exception of a small outbreak of small-pox in the Vegreville district during the summer, and of diphtheria, near Whitford, to the north east of Fort Saskatchewan, and one family at Duhamel, the district has been clear of any serious disease. In all these cases the necessary precautions were taken, and the disease soon stamped out. The small-pox was among mixed settlers, the diphtheria, at Whitford, among the Galicians, and that at Duhamel in an American settler's family. There were some 6 deaths from the latter disease.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been quiet and well behaved in this district. A few cases of drunkenness have occurred among the Hobbema and Stony Plain Reserve Indians, which have been dealt with by the Indian agents, and two convictions were obtained against persons supplying the intoxicants.

The usual escorts to the treaty payments at the Saddle Lake and the Stony Plain agencies have been provided, and the payments passed off in a most orderly manner.

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LAND AND HOMESTEADS.

Land has been rapidly taken up both by purchase and on the homestead system. The value of the land has risen very rapidly, a large quantity has been bought for speculative purposes by Americans and land companies.

CREAMERIES.

The season being over, the creameries are closed after a successful summer working. The outlook for the future is promising.

GAME.

Small game is plentiful.

DREDGING INDUSTRY.

The amount of gold taken out by individual miners this season was about \$2,391, as against \$4,266 last season. By the dredgers \$1,900 as against \$6,000 last year. It is perhaps only fair to state that the dredging company has had but one dredge working this season, while last year they had three. The very high water all through the summer has also been against the industry.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This district has been practically free from prairie fires this season, four only having occurred, and no damage has been done other than burning a limited area of grass. There were three convictions obtained.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Owing to the high water in the early part of the summer nearly all the bridges over the smaller streams were carried away. It was perhaps a good thing that they were, although interfering with traffic for a time it had the result of new and substantial ones being built, and doing away with any fear of a like cleaning out for some years. Considerable work has been done on the trails, but in most places not of a permanent nature. Good roads will not be until the country is drained, and good ditches made at the road sides.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The liquor laws are strongest in the statute book, and are not enforced as well as they might be, in many cases from the difficulty of getting evidence. The chief breaches appear to be selling during prohibited hours.

IMMIGRATION.

The influx of settlers in this district has been great, about 15,000 having settled in it, made up of the following nationalities :—English 613, Scotch 684, Irish 346, French Canadians 2,285, from the United States 6,389, Germans 1,234, Scandinavians 1,834, Belgians 146, Galicians 1,000, other countries 349. These people brought effects to the value of \$284,376 as shown by the customs returns.

SALE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Implements to the value of about \$185,000 have been sold by the various dealers. A large number of orders were cancelled after the hailstorms of last August in the affected districts.

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BARRACKS.

Improvements have been made in the barracks at Edmonton. The stable accommodation there has been increased by five stalls. A new furnace in the barrack basement was put in at a cost of \$275.

A new guard room has been built at Fort Saskatchewan with cell accommodation for sixteen prisoners at a cost of \$1,291.90. A short description might not be out of place.

The building is 48 x 24 ft. excavated under the building for 2 ft. and filled in with large stones and broken glass, the stone filling carried out some 4 ft. on either side of the sills.

The walls are 2 x 4 scantling spiked together with 5-in. spikes, corners dovetailed, the outside walls covered with building paper, and drop siding over all. The cells of the same material built into the main walls. The room for the guard sheeted with siding. All windows, except in the room for the guard, well barred with iron work. The cell doors as well as doors at the end of the corridor are of open iron work. The building is so constructed that the cell accommodation can be doubled by building another tier of cells over the present ones. In this case a platform of about 2 feet wide would be required with a hand rail. The prison proper is lighted from the roof by four dormer windows, two on each side.

Ventilation is provided for by two ventilators over the corridor.

The water supply is not good, being mostly obtained from the river, which, until well on in the fall, is thick and muddy. A windmill with strong force pump would be a great boon, and would mean the saving of the work of a man and horse all the year round. A small steam engine would give better service for general work, wood cutting, &c.

DIVISION LIBRARY, ETC.

The division library subscribed for by the members of the division is increasing, and new books are added monthly so far as the funds will admit.

The billiard table is also a source of amusement to the men, tennis, cricket and football are also played during the season.

POLICE RESERVE.

The original police reserve at Fort Saskatchewan has been much decreased in size. A portion of it having been put up for sale by tender, leaving us, in an irregular shape, a block of 535 acres, besides what is already included in the site of the fort.

The survey was made in October, by Mr. J. K. McLean, D.L.S.

I would recommend that the reserve as now constituted be fenced with barbed wire fencing next spring, as up till now it has been a common pasture.

RIFLE CLUB.

During the summer a rifle club has been formed among the members of the division culminating in a series of shooting matches on the police range for prizes, the promise of a good subscription to the prizes from the fine fund, through the commissioner, gave much encouragement to the club, and some very good shooting was done. I have encouraged the men as much as I possibly can to go in for shooting, and have allowed them to go to the range whenever their duties permitted.

FUR.

The fur trade during the past year has increased in value. It is known that \$255,000 worth has been purchased by three firms, but other buyers decline to give any information as to the amount purchased by them.

FUEL.

Coal is supplied under contract at division headquarters at the rate of \$3.20 per ton, as against \$3 last year, the coal is of good quality and is brought from a mine in the neighbourhood of Clover Bar. Wood is also supplied under a contract at \$1.39 per cord, as against \$1.44 per cord last year. Seasoned wood is getting to be very scarce in this immediate neighbourhood, that which is supplied this year being brought in a distance of fifteen miles.

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

The strength of the division was last year sixty-two, this year it is but fifty-four. The work has increased in every direction, while the working force has steadily decreased. I am unable from this cause to have the authorized detachments completed. New, well settled, districts are constantly calling for constables which it is impossible to supply.

The strength of the division should be much increased in order that the work may be done satisfactorily to the department, the country and myself, as being responsible for its good order and safety.

DISTRIBUTION STATE "G" DIVISION.

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. constables.	Total.	HORSES.			Total.
									Team.	Saddle.	Ponies.	
Fort Saskatchewan...	1	1	4	1	....	14	1	22	14	10	1	25
Athabasca Landing...					1	....	....	1	....	....	2	2
Vegreville						2	....	2	....	2	....	2
Whitford						1	....	1	....	1	....	1
Edmonton		1	....	....	1	4	2	8	3	3	1	7
St. Albert						2	....	2	....	2	....	2
Wetaskiwin					1	1	....	2	....	2	....	2
Lacombe						1	....	1	....	1	....	1
Duhamel						1	....	1	....	1	....	1
Lamerton						1	....	1	....	1	....	1
Lesser Slave Lake....		1	....	1	....	2	1	5	....	1	8	9
Peace River Landing..				1	....	1	1	3	....	....	4	4
Sturgeon Lake						1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Fort Chipewyan.					1	1	1	3	....	....	....	....
	1	3	4	3	4	32	7	54	17	24	16	57

CRIME.

Crime in this district has increased considerably since my last report, but I am glad to say not in the same proportion with the population. The increase has not been so much in the way of grave offences as in the minor.

Chas. B. Bullock, who was convicted in February, 1902, of the murder of Leon W. Stainton, near Asker P. O., in April, 1901, was executed in this post on March 26.

On June 19, Nels Johanson was arrested for the murder of one Peter Johnson at Bittern Lake, near Wetaskiwin. On his trial he was acquitted. On July 31 he was again arrested on the charge of the theft of an old buggy the property of the late Peter Johnson. For this offence he was, by two justices of the peace, sentenced (under sec. 790 C.C.) to 3 years in the penitentiary. It would appear to me that the punishment was greater than the offence and that he was punished for being acquitted of the murder charge.

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On November 10, Chas. T. Buckell, of Leduc, shot and killed one Robert Hedell. The prisoner was supposed to be insane at the time, as he had been so some 12 or 14 years before. He was committed for trial on the charge of murder, and is now in the guard room at this post; he is violently insane and to all present appearances is not likely to live long.

On April 6, Frank Whitford was arrested at Wetaskiwin for horse stealing, and at his trial pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 3 years in the provincial penitentiary. Edward Potvin was arrested at Wetaskiwin on a charge of cattle stealing, and was found guilty and sentenced to 1 year in Regina jail.

Edward Kunisch was arrested at Lacombe on a charge of stealing a team and buggy from Wetaskiwin, he was found guilty and sentenced to 2 years penitentiary.

Adolf Johnson was sentenced to 6 months hard labor for cattle stealing at Red Deer. Gideon Bellisle was sentenced to 18 months in Regina jail for a series of thefts at Edmonton. James Mott was also sentenced to 2½ years penitentiary for a like offence at Edmonton. Richard Norris was sentenced to 5 years penitentiary for attempted rape upon a girl under 16 years at Edmonton. Robert Thompson of Leduc was arrested for 'shooting with intent' and was found guilty and sentenced to 1 year in Regina jail. Henry Felskie was given a 2 years suspended sentence for the seduction of a child under 14 years. Isaac T. Ingle was sentenced to 18 months for seducing a child under 14 years. A Galician named Mike Balau has just been arrested at Whitford, he being wanted for burglary at Lethbridge, the escort is now on the way up to take him in charge to that place. Louis Trombley, who was arrested at Fort Smith for housebreaking and theft, and who pleaded guilty at his arraignment in Edmonton was sentenced to 2 years in the penitentiary. William Lennie and James Cummings were both found guilty of burglary at Edmonton and were given sentences of 9 months each.

These are perhaps the principal cases which have occurred this past year.

MILEAGE.

The number of miles travelled by the horses of this division during the past year is 88,804 miles, being an increase of 8,564 miles over the previous year. Never within the recollection of the oldest settlers have the roads, for at least 7 months this year, been in such a terrible condition, the very heavy and continued rains, and the bridges being washed away has made travelling very hard, and at times most dangerous. The horses have stood the strain remarkably well. I may add that the total of miles travelled does not include the last 3 months travelling of the horses in Peace River sub-district, which totals have not as yet come to hand.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

I regret just previous to closing my report, to have to state that prisoner Charles T. Buckell, who was awaiting his trial for the murder of one Robert Hedell at Leduc on November 10, died in the guard room at this post on the night of the 26th instant, he being violently insane and dying of exhaustion, in spite of all efforts to save him. A coroner's inquest was held on the night of the 27th, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the medical testimony.

I also regret that I am obliged to finish my report without that of Inspector C. H. West, commanding the Peace River sub-district, which has not come to hand yet, this will however, be forwarded as soon as it is received.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,

Commanding 'G' Division and Edmonton District.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made in 'G' Division during the year ended Nov. 30, 1902.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	3	1	2	1 executed, Mar. 26, '02; 1 acquitted, July 16, '02; 1 died without trial, Nov. 26, '02.
Shooting with intent.....	3	2	1	
Assault.....	42	32	10	
Assault, aggravated.....	2	1	1	
" indecent.....	3	1	2	
Rape and attempted rape.....	3	1	2	
Pointing fire arms.....	2	2		
Seduction.....	4	2	2	1 awaiting trial.
Bigamy.....	1		1	Not heard.
Incest.....	1		1	
Refusing to support wife and family.....	1		1	Awaiting trial.
Shooting and wounding.....	2	2		
Intimidation.....	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	51	31	20	
Horse stealing.....	13	5	8	
Burglary.....	3	3		
Killing or wounding.....	2	1	1	
Cattle stealing.....	6	3	3	
False pretenses.....	4		4	
Fraud.....	2		2	
Trespass.....	1	1		
Damage to property.....	1		1	
Dogs worrying cattle.....	1		1	
Forcible entry.....	1		1	Awaiting trial.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3		
Setting out poison.....	3		3	
Illegally taking mail from post office.....	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Discharging firearms.....	2	2		
Assaulting police.....	1	1		
Prize fight.....	4	4		
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	2		
Principal to prize fight.....	1	1		
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.....	1		1	
Carrying loaded firearms.....	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	4	4		
Drunk and disorderly and creating a dis- turbance.....	83	79	4	
Insulting language.....	2	1	1	
Concealment of birth.....	1		1	
Carnally knowing a girl under 14.....	3	1	2	
Slander.....	1		1	
Profanation of Sabbath.....	1	1		
Offences under the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	2	2	
Indian drunks.....	4	4		
Cutting and removing timber off reserves..	1		1	Awaiting trial.
Desertion from Indian school.....	3	3		Sent back to school.
Drunk on reserve.....	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	2		2	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.....	2	2		
Obstructing peace officer.....	3	3		
Contempt of court.....	2	2		
Offences against N.-W. T's. ordinances—				
Masters and Servants Act.....	13	5	8	
Game Ordinance.....	6	6		

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CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against N.-W. T's. ordinances— <i>Con.</i>				
Prairie fires.....	4	3	1	
Liquor ordinance.....	5	1	4	
Insanity	11	9	2	
Fisheries.....	2	2	.....	
Illegally practising medicine.....	2	2	.....	
Stray animals.....	4	3	1	
Drunk while interdicted.....	8	8	.....	
Animal contagious diseases.....	1	.....	1	
Fencing across roads.....	1	.....	1	
Trotting across bridges.....	1	1	.....	
Neglect of duty as overseers.....	1	.....	1	
	350	248	102	

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, CALGARY, November 30, 1902.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ended this date.

The past twelve months have been extremely busy ones, and the work in the district over which my division has jurisdiction has increased far beyond the capacity of the force I have at my disposal, when one takes into consideration the fact that we are burdened with so much business for other departments of both the Dominion and Territorial governments, and also have charge of the common jail of the district. The various duties performed by the North-west Mounted Police in this country are practically unknown to the general public; we do an immense amount of work in a quiet way for which the officials of other departments get the credit; and this of necessity has to be. We are not so much in evidence now as when the population was small and less scattered. Times have changed, our work is infinitely harder, and not by any means as congenial as it was. I have endeavoured to give equal police protection in all parts of my district, but as settlers have gone into every portion of it, this has proved very difficult. However, the best has been done under the circumstances.

In spite of the ever increasing influx of foreign settlers from the United States and other countries, law and order is maintained as well, if not better, than is the case in the older provinces. These people have to be educated to the new laws and conditions of the country of their adoption; that we are doing this cannot be gainsaid. To do our work thoroughly, and to lay the foundation of law and order amongst the huge population that will eventually populate the Territories, we should have, as I have said before, more men. It is obvious that the maintenance of the force in a numerically efficient condition, at this period of the country's history, will bear fruit a hundred fold in the years to come.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district over which my division exercises police supervision is bounded by British Columbia on the west, a line running east and west through Red Deer on the north, a similar line through Cayley in the south, and a line north and south through Bantry on the east. Within these boundaries are contained some 24,000 square miles, the greater part of which is now settled upon. The city of Calgary, the largest and most important town in the territories, is increasing steadily, there is nothing like a boom, but a substantial appearance of prosperity which argues well for its future. The rush of incoming settlers, which was on last year, has continued up to the present. The past year was a particularly wet one, in fact the wettest within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. This and the preceding wet seasons, has, I feel sure, decided many to start farming operations in localities hitherto considered unsuited for that purpose. Yet the people, when remonstrated with, and told where they could obtain better locations, seem to be quite satisfied with their prospects. They claim they have come from portions of

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the United States where the dry seasons are much worse than any we experience here, and other conditions inferior. It remains to be seen whether their hopes will be realized or not. As a body, the class of settlers we have received lately are well suited to the country, and have means to start properly. Many say they sold their farms in the United States for \$40 and \$50 an acre and came over here and bought just as good land for \$4 and \$5 per acre. The days of the big rancher are numbered, and unless he purchases enough land out-right to run his large herds on, he will have to seek pasturage elsewhere. Though methods must change, the stock industry is bound to be the principal one in this district for many years.

From the above brief description of the district and what is occurring therein, it is very plain that with the small force available we cannot give police protection everywhere, or even station men near enough to some portions of the district to be of any use in an emergency.

The moist condition of the country has rendered travelling very difficult, some settlers were quite unable, for a portion of the summer, to get away from their places and haul in supplies. The fencing in of the road allowances, which with a strange perversity traverse the worst swamps and mud holes, has increased the difficulties. The majority of the settlers helped their neighbours by opening up roads through their fields, but in many cases this was not done. Numerous complaints were received and much hot blood engendered by people cutting their neighbours fences, &c. In most instances we endeavoured to get an amicable settlement but a few cases came to trial, and will no doubt be the cause of a feud between the parties concerned, and ever recurring disputes.

CRIME.

On looking at the annual report for last year I observe the number of crimes dealt with in my district is in excess of that of any other, except Regina. The classified summary of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 328, convictions 254, and dismissals 74. The corresponding figures for 1901 were cases entered 317, convictions 237, dismissals 80.

There are not so many serious offences this year as last. A few require some mention on account of their gravity, or their importance in relation to a certain class of crime.

At the date of my last report one Carl Jensen, an old jail bird, was awaiting trial on three charges, viz.: rape, attempted rape, and escape from lawful custody. He was tried on the 12th December, 1901, and received for each offence respectively 5 years imprisonment and twenty lashes, one year imprisonment, and three months imprisonment. At the same sitting of the Supreme Court, Wm. Pepper received a sentence of two months imprisonment for horse stealing and a promise of a severe punishment if he ever came up again. His term of imprisonment expired on the 20th February, 1902, and he was again committed to stand his trial for horse stealing on the 20th October, 1902. Whilst in custody he managed to effect his escape on the 24th October, and gave us a lot of trouble, as he obtained assistance in hiding himself; we however, prevented his escape out of the country. After being at large for about ten days he gave himself up to the Chief Justice in open court accompanied by his lawyer, and immediately pleaded guilty to his offence and received a sentence of six months imprisonment. His Lordship stating he had, in passing the sentence, taken into consideration the fact of his having escaped from lawful custody. This criminal is a youth about 19, and it is to this fact no doubt he can boast of a unique experience as a horse-thief namely, two convictions for this offence within twelve months.

Wm. Henges, another youth, seems to have strong criminal instincts, general destructiveness being his specialty.

He came first under our notice at Red Deer, where he was arrested by Staff-sergt. Evans for destroying farm machinery and was sentenced on February 25, 1902, to one month's imprisonment. In the beginning of May, Mr. Niblock, the divisional superintendent of the C. P. R. wrote me that the switch at Namaka, 50 miles east of Calgary had been maliciously opened, and that a freight train had run into it, and it

was only by chance that a passenger train had not done so. C. P. R. detectives had been working on the case but could give no clue. Staff-sergt. Evans happened to be at Gleichen about this time, and came across Henges, he questioned him and ascertained that he had been working on the section at Namaka. Knowing the man's record he arrested him on suspicion of opening the switch. Henges confessed and was committed for trial on May 19, and was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment on May 21, Staff-sergt. Evans was commended by you for his action in this matter.

Murder of Arthur Simpson.—On Sunday, March 16, 1902, one George Scouten, shot and killed Arthur Simpson in the Atlantic Hotel, Calgary, the facts of the affair are as follows: The shooting took place about 6 p.m. as the result of a fistie encounter in which Scouten got the worst of it. After Simpson left him he drew a revolver and fired twice, both shots taking effect. The proprietor of the hotel notified the city police and through some mistake they arrested the wrong man and took him to the lock-up. Before they discovered their error, Scouten had taken a good saddle horse from the livery stable and fled. At 7.30 p.m., an hour and a half after the occurrence, I was notified and set to work on a stern chase which is proverbially a long one. I have never had a satisfactory explanation of the long delay in notifying us. Patrols were sent in all directions and detachments and other police posts warned. We got an inkling that he had gone south-west from Calgary on the 17th, and I covered this part of the country well. Suspecting he would find it difficult to get away across country, we watched along the railway to prevent his escaping on a train. On March 19, I got word he was coming into town disguised and driving a team, with the object of catching a train. My informant who had lent him the team had got suspicious, and hearing in town of the murder connected him with it, and reported to me. Staff-sergt. Brooke and corporal McIlmoyle were detailed to watch for his arrival and at 11.30 p.m. they located him at the Frontier stables. Scouten was well disguised, and was not recognized at first by the city police when called on to identify him. He was committed for trial on the charge of murder on March 28, 1902. The trial took place on June 10, the jury bringing in a verdict of manslaughter. The sentence was 10 years' imprisonment in Stoney Mountain penitentiary.

Nearly every man and horse in the division were engaged in the pursuit of this criminal. Hunting a fugitive, well mounted in a hilly country is similar to looking for a needle in a hay stack, the chances are against your finding it, and it is very satisfactory when you do.

On May 1, I committed Edward Harvey* for trial on a charge of stealing a watch. His lawyer applied for bail and it was granted. He disappeared, and I hope his bondsmen will be made to pay up. Had I been consulted in this case I would have strongly advised no bail being allowed. In all cases of this kind I am of opinion that the police should be asked to advise as to the faith and sufficiency of the principal sureties.

A rather remarkable case that came through our hands was that of Elwyn F. Larsen, wanted in Pepin County, Wisconsin, U.S.A., for embezzlement of a large sum of money. I understand he was a prominent business man in that state before he fled to Canada. On July 14, Sheriff Austin, of Pepin County, came to me and solicited our assistance to arrest this man, whom he believed to be at Wetaskiwin, running a large general store under the name of John Lawrence & Co. A warrant was issued under the Extradition Act by the Chief Justice, and Constable McCullough was detailed in plain clothes to attend to the matter, extreme caution being advised by the sheriff on account of the man's character. Constable McCullough proceeded to Wetaskiwin, identified Larsen, arrested him and brought him to Calgary. He waived extradition proceedings and returned to Wisconsin, where I have since heard he has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. This criminal, although extremely sharp and active minded seems to have foolishly overlooked the fact that in starting business at Wetaskiwin, where so many of his fellow countrymen are settling, he was almost sure to be recognized. In connection with this case I received the following letter from Messrs. Loughheed & Bennett, barristers, &c., of Calgary.

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CALGARY, July 21, 1902.

LT.-COL. SANDERS, D.S.O.,
Supt. North-west Mounted Police,
Calgary.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by the District Attorney, and also by the Sheriff of Pepin County, Wisconsin, to thank you for the courtesy accorded them during their visit to this section of the country, and to express their appreciation of the prompt and efficient service which you rendered in arresting Larsen, who is charged with forgery in their state. We inclose you herewith a cheque for \$19.50 in payment of your disbursements in connection with this matter. Would you also have the goodness to convey to Constable McCulloch the thanks of the Wisconsin officers for the excellent way in which he discharged his duties.

Yours truly,

LOUGHEED & BENNETT.

Cases of vagrancy are not so numerous as last year, due, I believe to the extremely wet season, making travelling disagreeable to the tramps; at any rate fewer were seen than in the past.

The Indian, by the number of cases entered against him, has not improved in the way of temperance. On the contrary, his desire to get drunk is stronger than ever, in every instance severe penalties were inflicted, but he is quite willing to do a month's imprisonment for his momentary pleasure. Parties supplying them with intoxicants, with one exception, have always been captured and severely punished.

More offences against the North-west ordinances have been entered than usual, the increase being due mainly to cases under the ordinance to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day. I received complaints from settlers regarding people disturbing them by shooting on Sundays, &c., and several convictions were had. These cases always cause some irritation, as the ordinance is unpopular with a certain section of the people.

Cattle and horse stealing are the crimes I believe to be the most prevalent, and they are the most difficult to detect. The way the cattle and horse business is carried on in a stock country such as this lends itself to this class of crime. So many have been tempted that it is very hard to get reliable information. Another cause of the holding back of information from the police is the fear of retaliation on the part of the person informed against.

It is quite likely, from letters I have received from British Columbia, that a good many stolen horses have been brought from that province to Alberta via the Crow's Nest Pass. Several large bands of horses have been driven in this way during the summer and sold all the way from Macleod to Edmonton. Months after the band is disposed of and the owners have left, word has been received of suspected stolen horses. I have some cases of this kind on hand now, endeavouring to trace them up. The detachments look over and take the brands of all horses travelling by trail, but in a large bunch with hardly two horses bearing the same brand, and some covered with marks, it is extremely difficult to say whether a certain horse was in so-and-so's bunch when he passed a month or two previous. One or two horses were recovered from foreigners who had purchased them from a person they could not remember or describe, and from whom they got no bill of sale. Under such circumstances there was nothing to do but to hand the animal over to its rightful owner.

Calgary being a large place and always crowded with a transient population, many criminals must, and do, pass through.

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CLASSIFIED summary of crimes for the year ending November 30, 1902.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1	1	1	
Accessory after the fact of murder	1	1	1	
Threatening to kill	1	1	1	
Pointing revolver	1	1	1	
Assault	43	35	8	
Assault, indecent	1	1	1	
Rape and attempted rape	4	4	1	
Intimidation	1	1	1	Conviction quashed.
Wilfully setting fire to a child's clothing	1	1	1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	18	13	5	1 jumped bail.
Theft of timber	3	3	3	
Horse stealing	10	4	6	1 awaiting trial.
Burglary	3	2	1	
Cattle stealing	5	1	4	3 "
House breaking	9	8	1	1 "
False pretenses	4	1	3	
Forgery	1	1	1	
Fraud	2	2	2	1 waived extradition.
Damage to property	5	5	1	
Cruelty to animals	2	1	1	
Killing dogs	2	2	1	
Embezzlement	2	1	1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2	1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	17	16	1	
Drunk and disorderly	28	24	4	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	4	4	1	
Keeper	2	2	1	
Frequenter	8	8	1	
Insulting language	1	1	1	
Unnatural offence	1	1	1	
Indecency	5	1	4	
Carnally knowing a minor	2	1	1	1 jury disagreed.
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	19	17	2	
Indian drunks	46	37	9	
Drunk on reserve	3	3	1	
Liquor in possession	2	1	1	
Trespassing on reserve	1	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	2	1	1	
Breaking switch locks	1	1	1	
Misleading justice—				
Escaping from custody	2	1	1	
Offences against N. W. O.—				
Master and servant	7	5	2	
Game ordinance	5	4	1	
Sunday observance	21	18	3	
Prairie fire ordinance	3	2	1	
Liquor ordinance	3	3	1	
Insanity	10	8	2	
Stray animals	1	1	1	
Drunk while interdicted	1	1	1	
Entering quarantined house	1	1	1	
Public health ordinance	1	1	1	
Non-observance of hide ordinance	1	1	1	
Breaking quarantine	1	1	1	
Furious driving	1	1	1	
Working stray horse	1	1	1	
Receiving saddle in pawn for liquor	1	1	1	
Miscellaneous	4	2	2	
Total	328	254	74	7 withdrawn or awaiting trial.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires this year have not been frequent, and little damage has been done. I am glad I have not to report again such a destructive fire as took place in October, 1901, when one rancher alone suffered a loss of between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. The majority of fires have been to the north of Calgary on the C. & E. Railway and were evidently started by sparks from passing trains. There have also been large fires on the eastern side of my district along the C. P. R., but I have no reports of loss of property. Mr. Nierngarten, a rancher living on the Three Hill Creek, about 60 miles north-east of Calgary, reported on October 22 a fire that had destroyed 150 tons of his hay which was in stack and burnt his range, and that of other new settlers. He was suspicious that the fire was not accidental because the presence of himself and other recent arrivals was resented by older settlers who had been accustomed to range their cattle where they had located. Constable Mansfield was detailed to investigate, and from the result I came to the conclusion there might be carelessness on the part of certain persons in setting out a back fire to protect themselves, reckless of the consequence to others. Had there been a justice of the peace in the neighbourhood, an information could possibly have been laid and a case made out. I could not very well ask a civilian justice from another district to go. It has been impossible for me up to the present to attend myself, and my two inspectors are not justices of the peace, which is very unfortunate. Later on, I hope to find time to visit the district. It would be scarcely right to bring a large number of witnesses into Calgary on a case which in its present stage is quite problematical.

We have disseminated throughout the country for the North-west government notices warning people of the dangers of forest and prairie fires. The dangerous period for these fires is, as a rule, the latter part of September and the month of October before the snow arrives, the grass is then dry, cured and very long, particularly since we have experienced so many wet seasons. I would strongly advocate that during this dangerous period warnings be published in all the local papers by the government reminding the people to exercise extra caution. Another reason for special warnings at this season of the year would be the fact that burnt prairie in the fall is a much more serious matter than in the spring, or early summer. In the fall there is no new grass springing up, the ground is covered with snow in winter and the cattle drift upon the burned portions without being able to tell where they can get off it and find feed.

We have had a few cases of persons refusing to turn out to fight fire when ordered to do so by a fire guardian, under section 11 of the ordinance. This clause exempts certain people, such as postmaster, doctor, trainmen, &c. Others have thought, who had offices to attend to, that the exceptions also extended to them, hence these cases. I have instructed the police to use some discrimination when exercising their powers as fire guardians in this respect, and have given them an instance, perhaps an extreme case, viz., that of a teller of a bank during banking hours; whose being ordered out to attend a fire at a moment's notice should only be necessary at a time of great emergency.

INDIANS.

There are three reserves of Indians under Treaty No. 7 in my district. The Blackfeet, 60 miles east of Calgary; the Sarcees, a few miles south-west, and the Stonies, near Morley, 40 miles west of Calgary. These last are perhaps the best behaved Indians in the Territories, and we seldom have complaints against them, except on the score of their hunting and destroying the big game in the mountains. They are splendid hunters and without doubt do a great deal of damage. There are always some parties off their reserve, but as far as I can learn they shoot very little game out of season. Letters have appeared in the local press complaining of their depredations, and I have caused the constable stationed on the reserve to make inquiries with the above result. They are born hunters and will continue to hunt unless they are confined to their reserve.

Offences under the Indian Act this year are, with one exception, those connected with drunkenness and supplying intoxicants. As mentioned under the heading of crime

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there has been more drinking than usual, and the offenders are about equally divided between the Blackfeet and the Sarcees. They obtain the liquor from the shiftless half-breeds who, in increasing numbers, exist on the outskirts of Calgary and other towns.

The total number of Indians on the three reserves is about 1,800, of which 475 are able bodied men, the balance women and children. The Blackfeet are the largest tribe, numbering about 930, they are decreasing. The Sarcees are about holding their own and the Stonies are increasing slightly, due no doubt to their mode of life and morality. From a police point of view, the Indians are easily managed, and obey our orders willingly. They have not hung about the towns in such large numbers, partly because fewer passes have been granted by the agents. We order them back to their reserves when found without passes. They are all working harder than last year and great progress is noticeable on the Blackfoot reserve, where the agent, Mr. Markle, is keeping them busy, and has opened up a coal mine with a competent miner in charge, which will give them lots of employment.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The division has been drilled, both mounted and foot, whenever pressure of work allowed. The spring setting up drill was carried out. Thirteen recruits were taken on here during the year, and given their preliminary drills before they were sent on to the depot at Regina.

Lectures on police and other duties were delivered by the Inspectors during the winter and spring.

I am glad to say that by using the new Territorial Rifle Association range, I was enabled to complete the musketry practice for the division this year. Inspector Worsley was in charge and performed his duties in a painstaking and careful manner. It was a tedious job, and it took a long time to pass the majority of the men through the preliminary practice. This was not their fault, but that of the obsolete, wornout weapons we use. The results show the division, as a whole, are good average shots, and that we have many above the ordinary. At your instigation extra encouragement was given the men to join the local rifle club, and the division was well represented in the Territorial Rifle Association matches. Reg. No. 3519, Constable Munroe's score of 204, in the annual practice, is an excellent one, and was closely followed by several others.

Inspector Worsley in his report to me on musketry, says:—

‘The shooting was very much better than was made last year, in the partial practice we had, owing probably to the fact that many of the men have done a lot of practice with the Calgary Rifle Club, and also to the improved range.’

The revolver shooting is affected a good deal by the ammunition, which is too strong and prevents anything like accurate work. With this weapon, Inspector Worsley made an excellent score, and was easily first in the division.

Ten Lee-Enfield rifles were sent to the division on loan from the Militia Department, and their use was much appreciated by the men.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The distribution state of 'E' division at this date is as follows :

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Acting Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	2	1	3	1	2	14	5	29	23
Gleichen				1				3	4	3
Banff							1		1	2
Morley							1		1	1
Red Deer							1		1	1
Innisfail							1		1	1
Olds							1		1	1
High River					1				1	1
Okotoks				1					1	1
Millarville							1		1	1
Wintering Hills							1		1	1
Sarcee Reserve								1	1	
Total	1	2	1	5	2	2	21	9	43	36

We have suffered a diminution on our total strength of 13 since the date of my last report, viz. : 2 corporals and 11 constables. Last year, under this heading, I said 'The detachments are under strength and more are required. The clerical staff is inadequate and should be increased. The enormous amount of correspondence that comes through my office, and the extra work of a division stationed at a central and distributing point like Calgary makes the clerical work particularly heavy'. If this was my position last year, how shall I describe it now. As the work increases the strength has been reduced until the tension is such that relief is absolutely necessary. I want 15 more non-commissioned officers and constables and two clerks (3 in all) to do the work in this important district, and outside the district which the division at Calgary has to perform. As I write, my sergeant major and one constable are transferring a convict from New Westminster to Kingston, Ontario : one corporal is at Edmonton with a prisoner, and a lunatic is in the guard room awaiting transfer to the asylum at Brandon.

HORSES.

The division is rather short of horses. The total last year was 57, this year 36, a decrease of 21. Six more saddle horses are required with the few men I have. Of the 36 on hand I have two team horses partly broken to be sent to Regina, one cast but not yet sold and two that should be cast. My effective strength is therefore, 31.

The following horses were transferred from my division :—

Transferred to 'D' Division	4
" " B " Yukon	8

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Typhoid influenza has been prevalent in the district round the town of Red Deer, both the horses I had there died of this disease.

Two horses were killed as the result of accidents.

Three remounts were received during the year.

At this date I have seven horses on herd which require rest.

The total mileage for the horses of this division is 122,263 miles, some forty thousand less than last year, on account of fewer men and fewer horses.

HEALTH.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Rouleau's report accompanies this and a glance thereat will show that there has been very little illness.

I regret having to report the death of Reg. No. 1830, constable C. E. Beaumont, which occurred in the General Hospital on June 20, 1902, after three days illness. The cause of death was uraemic poisoning. He had been in the force 13 years and was a man looked up to by his comrades and implicitly trusted by his officers. His loss was a great blow to all. He had returned last year from South Africa, where he served as a sergeant in Lord Strathcona's corps. A military funeral was accorded him, his coffin being followed to the church by the North-west Mounted Police, the veterans under Major Walker, the local corps C. M. Rifles, returned troopers from the South African war and a large number of civilians. At the request of his mother the remains were sent to Gananoque, Ontario, for interment.

GUARD ROOM.

The common jail of the whole district is our guard room. In addition, all lunatics (except females for the last few months) are committed here, from as far north as Edmonton, to await the Lieutenant Governor's pleasure. Some we are obliged to keep under observation for weeks to determine whether their condition warrants them being forwarded to an asylum. The guard room might better be described as a common jail and asylum combined. So many insane females came here during the summer (some of them in a very weak condition and quite unfit to be placed in our cells) that I became alarmed that they would die, or suffer serious injury whilst in our hands, due to lack of proper means for caring for them. The result was that you requested the Attorney General at Regina, to instruct magistrates to commit all female lunatics to the Regina jail, pending instructions for forwarding to Brandon.

Reg. No. 3440, constable Piper, is the provost, or jailer. He performs all the duties of an ordinary jailer and makes out all the prison returns. These returns I believe are more complicated and voluminous than those required from a regular jailer because we are dealing with another department whom we charge with the maintenance of the prisoners. Constable Piper has performed his duties to my satisfaction and kept up discipline.

Number of prisoners confined December 1, 1901.....	23
" received during the year.....	205
" discharged.....	208
" serving sentence November 30, 1902.....	16
" awaiting trial.....	4

The total number of prisoners who passed through our hands was 228, 20 less than last year. The average daily number confined, viz.: 18, is greater.

On examination of the return of prisoners committed to, and released from, mounted police guard rooms in your report for 1901, I observe the number who passed through the guard room here, is far in excess of any other division in the Territories. No doubt it is the same this year. The following is the provost's report.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, November 30, 1902.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police, Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report on this guard-room, for the year ending November 30, 1902.

Twenty-three prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, 205 were received, making a total of 228 prisoners, classified as follows :—

Whites.....	123
Indians.....	53
Half-breeds.....	50
Negroes.....	2
Total.....	228

Daily average number of prisoners 18.

The maximum number of prisoners were received during June, (28,) the minimum in the month of January, (9.) The average number received per month was 17.

Twenty-three (including 2 females) were only in the guard room on transfer to penitentiaries and jails in the east, seven were wanted at other places, and twenty-six (including six females) were lunatics. Of these seven were discharged, three handed over to their friends and the remainder were sent to Brandon Asylum.

Twenty-six prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for periods averaging 58 days.

Eleven females were sentenced to terms of imprisonment averaging 1 month 10 days. Separate accommodation is urgently needed for these, also for lunatics and prisoners awaiting trial.

The health of the prisoners has been good, with the exception of a boy named Day, who was in hospital for about a month suffering from scarlet fever, and Blood Chief, a blackfoot Indian, who died in the hospital from tuberculosis, on July 27.

Very few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The buildings are in fair repair, with the exception of the yard fence, which needs replacing.

The accommodation is very inadequate. There are only 14 cells and it is a very rare thing to have less than 18 prisoners. This necessitates putting two prisoners in one cell; under these conditions it is a very difficult thing to maintain strict prison discipline. It also makes the guard room very unhealthy, especially at night. With the present system of ventilation it is impossible to ventilate the guard room on a cold night and keep it warm at the same time.

A prisoner named Pepper, escaped by scaling the yard fence on the morning of October 24. It was shortly after 'Reveille' and very dark. He hid himself, and was locked out in the yard by the escort on duty at the back door, who had only just joined the force. With the continual overcrowding of the guard room and an insufficient number of escorts, it is remarkable that more escapes have not taken place.

The attached table gives details of prisoners who have served, or who are now serving sentence.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. PIPER, Constable, *Provost*,

Fifteen of the 23 prisoners confined in the guard room at the beginning of the year were sentenced to terms of imprisonment last year.

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The details of prisoners who have served, or who are now serving sentence, and sentenced this year is as follows :—

Total number of sentences 101.

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Drunk and disorderly	20	...	16
Vagrancy	11	...	19
Theft	7	1	8
Housebreaking and theft	4	4·5	...
Assault	3	1·5	...
Malicious destruction of property	2	2·5	...
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	2	...	10
Cattle stealing	2	4	...
Horse stealing	1	2	...
Fraudulently converting money to his own use	1	3	...
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	1	...
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	...
Assaulting the police	1	1	...
Indecent assault	1	1	...
Unnatural offence	1	6	...
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	3	...
INDIAN ACT.			
Drunk	25	...	28·8
Supplying liquor to Indians	14	3·5	...
Having liquor in his possession	1	2	...
Refusing to tell where he got the liquor	1	...	14
Trespassing on Indian reserve	1	1	...

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work for this department has been more than usual, and correspondence has been heavy.

Staff-Sergt. Hobbs devotes nearly all his time to the work, and I have to continuously employ outside veterinarians.

At present I employ Dr. Riddell, who has returned from South Africa, and whom, I hope, will make up his mind to remain permanently in Calgary.

An outbreak of disease amongst the horses round about Red Deer has necessitated Staff-Sergt. Sweetapple, V.S., being sent into my district, and he is performing good work there now in stamping out glanders.

Staff-Sergt. Hobbs, V.S., has forwarded a report of the work done for this department and I make the following extract from it :—

Horses destroyed for glanders	11
Cattle " actinomycosis (owner's request)	2
" " tuberculosis (")	2
" inspected for export	14,035
Horses " "	1,126

One hundred and twenty-one head of cattle were rejected on account of mange. This disease exists amongst the cattle in certain portions of the district. It has also made its appearance in one or two bunches of horses near High River. I have also issued for this department a quantity of vaccine for blackleg at 10c. a dose. My supply has now run out and many are wanting it.

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TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Except for one isolated case in the beginning of the year, 25 miles north of Calgary, we have been free of small-pox until the present. I have just had a report from Staff-Sergt. Brooke, at Gleichen, of small-pox east of that place. He is seeing that every precaution is taken. Scarlet fever has given a little trouble. We have had to issue rations in some cases.

Many people in the outlying country have an idea the police should do everything for them when infectious disease breaks out. We had to teach them otherwise, and show them that they had to keep the quarantine whether a policeman was about or not.

A circular was sent out by the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, asking our men to educate the people as to their responsibilities in case of infectious or contagious diseases, and we have done so at every opportunity that offered.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Outside of our usual police duties in connection with the Indians—keeping them on their reserves, &c—we have not been called upon to render any special assistance to this department.

I reinforced Staff-Sergt. Brooke with two men during the sun dance on the Blackfoot reserve. It passed off quietly and is altogether a very tame affair to what it has been.

Several deserters from the Red Deer and Calgary Industrial Schools were arrested and returned to these institutions. We obtained refunds from the principals of the schools for all disbursements in connection with these arrests.

Three boys left the Dunbow Industrial School during high water this summer on a raft. Although we have heard of them we have not succeeded in capturing them.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

I recruited for the Canadian Yeomanry (afterwards changed to the 2nd C.M.R.) on December 9, 1901, attesting 25 first-class men, whom I forwarded to Halifax on the 13th. Corporal Thomas and Constable Huddle were granted one year's leave of absence to join this corps.

On December 19, I received orders to enlist an additional 15 men, which I did.

On January 8, 1902, a request was sent for four good all-round prairie men. I forwarded them on the 13th. The total number from Calgary enlisting in the regiment was 45.

Recruiting for the 4th contingent commenced here on April 24. I engaged 51 men for this service. I had several of them on my hands for some time as horses for this contingent were being bought, and I had to keep men to take them through to Halifax. I sent Inspector Cartwright to Golden, British Columbia, to recruit. I believe he enlisted two men.

Constable Shoebottom was given a year's leave to join this contingent. He joined the 5th Regiment and when he returned was squadron sergeant major.

I have made reports for this department during the year regarding the Territorial Rifle Association range, forwarding plans and other details. I have also received a good deal of correspondence from them regarding returned members of the South African contingents, invalids, &c.

Lieut.-Colonel Codd, A.M.S., of Winnipeg, and Assistant Surgeon Bell, of the North-west Mounted Police, arrived at Calgary on May 15 as a medical board to examine men suffering from injuries the result of the war. I placed a room and orderly at their disposal.

IMPERIAL REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Major Ormsby Gore arrived here in June to purchase horses, his coming, and points where he would buy, having been previously advertised. I gave him what information

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I could, but the result of his visit was not satisfactory, from the fact that peace having been declared he was not anxious to get horses, nevertheless he attended at the different points he was advertised for, and bought very few.

This caused quite a lot of irritation as people had gone to some trouble to show horses. It would have been better if he had cancelled his engagements.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

We have done some work for this department, mainly in the direction of preventing people entering goods as settlers' effects, and then immediately disposing of them. When they have done this the duty has been collected and transmitted to the collector.

CANTEEN.

The canteen of the division is on a good financial basis and fulfils its object, viz., keeping the men in barracks. The profits are of necessity small as the customers are few, nevertheless we have been able to make regular grants to the mess and occasional ones for recreation purposes.

I would strongly recommend that the order preventing the men taking their friends into the canteen and reading room be cancelled. I consider that half the benefits of the canteen are nullified by this order. The same conditions do not pertain as in an army canteen. Constables of the force are a different stamp of men and their friends superior.

I anticipate nothing but the best results should my recommendation be carried out.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique and general appearance of the men of 'E' Division is above the ordinary. The average height is 5 feet 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and chest measurement 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The football team again held the cup for the North-west Territory Association Football League. This is the fifth year in succession. As we could not get together enough men of our own, some of the fire brigade helped us out.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the command is excellent. The following is a summary of the punishments awarded for breaches of discipline :—

Imprisoned.....	1
Fined.....	19
Minor punishments.....	11
Total.....	31

The N. C. O.'s and constables are as a body a smart and intelligent lot, who behave themselves well in and out of barracks. Some of them have shown considerable resourcefulness and discernment in the performance of their duties.

One often hears an old ex-policeman say 'you don't get the men in the force now that they did in my day,' 'they are all young fellows,' &c. The ex-mounted policeman is labouring under a delusion, and does not remember that the nature of the work has changed, and that he has grown older. He was probably younger than the majority of the men he refers to when he wore the uniform.

ACCIDENTS.

Numerous accidents occurred during the year, mainly by drowning. All spring and the greater part of the summer the rivers remained very high, and reached their highest on July 4. The Bow River overflowed its banks and part of the city of Calgary was in considerable danger. I turned out as many men as possible to assist in getting the people out of their houses. Our men in boats also rescued people down the river.

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OFFICE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Some 8,200 letters and returns have issued from my office during the year, this in addition to the books, records, &c., which the one clerk looks after. Some arrangement should be made by which sufficient and good clerks be enlisted in the force in that capacity, at a special rate of pay. An officer commanding a division should not have to take the chances of getting a good clerk from the men in his division. Office work is distasteful to the majority of those who join the force. The work of the department, headquarters and of the division would be reduced immensely if we had not this continual change around of clerks, and the consequent confusion arising therefrom.

BARRACK BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Very little in the way of repairs has been necessary during the year. The new Kelsey heaters under the centre, and north block, of the main barracks have proved great savers of coal. The drawback to them is the fact that they have no water pan, and the very dry heat they generate is unhealthy, causing sore throats, &c.

Plans have been sent down for new officers' quarters, and I trust building operations will be commenced early next year. The Q.M. store requires a new roof. The interior of the north and south blocks of the main barracks require painting and kalsomining. The above items with others are included in my estimates for the coming year which accompany this report.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are well supplied in this particular. There is a good supply of hose, 500 ft. of which is new, two reels, and four hydrants situated in the barracks inclosure.

TRANSPORT

Is all well painted and in good repair.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The barracks are furnished with electric light. Coal oil is used on the detachments and purchased locally.

The hard coal for the year has been supplied on contract by Mr. W. R. Hull. I found it cheaper to purchase the soft coal locally from the agent of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company. A supply has been laid in to last us until the spring.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

In my remarks relative to the musketry practice, I have stated that the 45.75 Winchester carbines with which the division is armed are worn out and out of date. I am glad to hear the force is to be re-armed with the new Ross rifle.

Our Enfield revolvers are not so bad, except that they are a clumsy weapon compared with the Colt's, which I much prefer.

Our Winchester ammunition is very good. The revolver made by the Dominion Cartridge Co. is too heavily loaded.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit has been ample, except as regards blankets. The change of uniform which is taking place is the cause of many men being dressed differently, but this will gradually right itself as the old issues are worn out, and the new take their place.

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RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The Hudson's Bay Company have our contract for the supply of groceries, they have been of good quality.

Some difficulty has been experienced in regard to our supply of oats. The High River Trading Company have taken the contract at a reasonable price. Potatoes cost us some 20 cents per bushel more than last year. The hay used in the Post, and at Banff, is baled. The contractors are the High River Trading Company. That received up to date has been of excellent quality. A great saving is made by purchasing baled hay in spite of the higher price, as there is less waste. Our hay corral is situated on the flat below the stables and it was lucky we had no hay there during the floods.

GAME.

There are a quantity of antelope along the Red Deer, and eastern part of my district. The number that are shot does not amount to much. Feathered game is scarce in some parts owing to the wet season interfering with breeding. In my report of last year, I stated that on account of the number of new settlers I had asked the territorial government to supply us with posters for distribution, containing the provisions of the game ordinance. This they have done. Under Indians, I have mentioned the complaints made against the Stonies for killing so much large game. I have issued instructions calling for the strict carrying out of that part of the game ordinance which refers to selling the heads, or parts, of the mountain sheep and other animals.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

My division had the honour of supplying the only officer to represent the force in the Coronation contingent, viz.: Inspector Cartwright, D.S.O. The following non-commissioned officers and men also went:—

Reg. No. 1102, Staff Sergeant A. F. M. Brooke.

“ 3272, Corporal Z. McIlmoyle.

“ 3429, Constable C. R. Peters.

I have received the medals for presentation to these three, but up to the present have not been able to get them together for the parade.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Inspector Worsley has served with me throughout the year and been of great assistance. Inspector Douglas, who has lately arrived from Regina, is an energetic officer. Both these officers should be made justices of the peace, and thereby enabled to take a lot of work off my hands.

The following non-commissioned officers deserve mention for the way they carry out their responsible duties, and the assistance they afford me:—

Reg. No. 3056, Sergeant-Major Belcher.

“ 2802, Quartermaster-Sergeant Brankley.

From all I have received excellent support, except in two instances, which were brought to your notice.

During the year I had occasion to draw your attention to several cases of good work on the part of the non-commissioned officers and constables.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,

Superintendent, Commanding 'E' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE,
COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACLEOD, November 30, 1902.The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, the annual report of 'D' Division, for the year 1902, and would explain that as I only took over the command on September 22, there is probably not as much justice done to the work as might have been by an officer who had been here for the whole year.

I beg also to forward, attached hereto, the medical report by Acting Assistant-Surgeon Forbes, and the veterinary report by Inspector Burnett.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The increase of settlement in this district during the past year has been enormous, to the north from Macleod to Nanton, to the east to Kipp, to the south to the boundary, and west to Crow's Nest, nearly every available section of land has either been taken up, or purchased. There were 457 entries for homesteads made between January and October, 1902, in the land office at Macleod, and \$7,891.60 collected as fees for same. These entries do not include the ones made at the sub-land offices at Pincher Creek and Cardston. Mr. D. J. Campbell, who is agent for the C. & E. Railway Co., and H. B. Co., has sold 330 sections of land for these companies during the year.

New towns have sprung into existence all over the district. To the north, Claresholm, where some few months ago nothing but a section house was to be seen, is now a flourishing village, with hotel, livery stable, post office, restaurant and two general stores and a number of buildings in course of erection.

Nanton, like Claresholm, has also developed into a village. Macleod is feeling the effect, in the way of business, of these towns springing up, ranchers in that part of the district buying their supplies from the local stores.

To the west, Cowley has developed into a large village, doing a large trade with the settlers on the north fork of the Old Man's River.

Frank, situated at the entrance to the Crows Nest has, during the year, developed into one of the most up to date towns in this district, and is kept up principally by the mines in the vicinity. The Canadian-American Coal and Coke Co., employ from 160 to 200 men in their mines; they have an average output of 4,000 tons per week. The British Columbia Gold Mining and Development Co. have built a railroad into their mine on Gold Creek, but as yet have not started to ship coal, it being principally development work done up to the present.

Blairmore, two miles west of Frank, has also grown considerably during the past year, several valuable coal properties being in a state of development there. Considerable quantities of lime are being shipped from this point.

Fishburn, situated on the dry fork of the Kootenai, is the centre of a thriving and growing settlement.

Cardston to the south is the centre of the Mormon settlement, and one of the most prosperous towns in the district.

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Macleod is steadily going ahead, the increase in population being about 20 per cent. Buildings finished, or in course of erection have cost about \$45,000. The various stores have done a large business during the year, the hotels, of which there are three, besides several boarding houses, have been crowded all summer. There has not been a vacant house, and in some cases two or three families occupy one small house.

The crops have been excellent all over the district, the yields, owing to the backward spring, not being extra large. A small percentage of the wheat crop was slightly touched with frost. Threshing is still going on. With the exception of potatoes, the root crop has been good and large. Potatoes were almost a total failure, owing to the amount of rain during the month of May, the seed rotted in the ground. The hay crop has been very plentiful and consequently that article is cheap.

The increase in stock has been large, so many new settlers coming into the country bringing in well-graded and thoroughbred stock. Some of the large stock owners have had to cut down their herds on account of the country being fenced up. They have not the necessary amount of range on which to graze their cattle, and several of them intend moving their stock in the spring to ranges where they have more room, Little Bow, Red Deer and the Cypress Hills districts being the objective points most of them are heading for. No contagious disease amongst stock brought into this district has been reported. The winter losses in stock were small, the majority of ranchers feeding their weak stock and bringing them through in good condition in the spring. A good many young calves and colts died from exposure during the cold and incessant rains in May. The cows drifting before the storm, and the prairie being a regular mire, calves dropped from exhaustion and died, and the same was the case with colts.

The horse breeding industry received an impetus from the numbers purchased by the Army Remount Department, and the Dominion Government, for South Africa, also by horse dealers from the east. Good prices were paid and the ranchers are paying more attention to this industry, which, owing to the low prices a few years ago, had been neglected. A Mr. Dowse, a new settler, who has settled in the Porcupine Hills, is going in largely for this industry, but he has met with a very serious loss, in bringing some 75 head of Percheron mares and stallions, he lost some 35 head in driving them from Shelby, Montana, across country to Macleod.

The rounds-up in this district will probably be discontinued, owing to the country being so fenced in.

On account of the incessant rains during the month of May, the rivers and creeks in this district rose to an unprecedented height, the damage done was enormous. The settlers living in the river bottoms being heavy losers, some of them losing everything, houses, stables, furniture, &c. The railway and traffic bridges over the Old Man's River at this point being swept away, and communication from the north entirely cut off for ten days. The railway bridge at Frank was swept away, and the bridge over the Belly River completely swung around. Rescue parties were sent down the Old Man's River by boat and by trail with provisions, to give assistance in bringing off settlers who were surrounded by water, and also their stock. The Kipp detachment quarters had to be vacated by the N. C. officer in charge, the water rising to 4 feet in the house and doing considerable damage. The men stationed at Stand Off took refuge with a settler, the stable and house being flooded. At Cardston, several houses were carried away and a great deal of property destroyed, a large number of horses, cattle and sheep being drowned. Every assistance was given by our men in that section. On the Belly River and Slide Out, settlers had to leave their homes during the height of the flood, this river rising more rapidly than the others. Mr. R. McNabb lost everything, house and contents, wagons and implements, and four acres of garden.

Early in July another flood occurred and the rivers and creeks rose higher than in May. The railroad bridge across the Old Man's river was again washed out and the ferry which had been put in after the traffic bridge was washed away in May, was carried down stream and landed on the island opposite barracks. Communication was again cut off in every direction for about two weeks, the railway bridges over the Belly and St. Mary's rivers being rendered unserviceable. The extent of damage done to the road-bed of the C. N. P. R. was enormous. At Belly River one-half mile of the

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track was washed out, the steel rails and sleepers being carried across the river and landed in front of the Strong ranch. The settlers in the river bottoms had only recovered from the May flood and were caught again. Every assistance was rendered them by our men in recovering their property. Mr. R. McNabb, at Slide Out, again suffered heavily. He had just purchased lumber to rebuild his house and had this washed away. The Kipp and Stand Off detachments again had to vacate the detachment buildings, but no loss of stores, &c., occurred, as everything movable had been put up-stairs. Cardston suffered severely, several houses again being washed away. Mr. Shaw and family had to be rescued by boat, his house being surrounded by about a mile of water. The Herd Camp buildings on the Old Man's River were swept away, with the exception of the stable. The house contained cooking and heating stoves. Some of the lumber from the buildings has been found and used in repairs at the Post.

Two lives were lost by drowning in the district during the floods. William Walsh, commonly known as 'Billy the Kid,' was drowned at Pincher Creek, and a man named Jordon, at Cardston. It was a wonder more lives were not lost owing to the desperate chances ranchers took in trying to save their cattle.

The old trails are being fenced in, and it has led to numerous complaints, the North-west government having given permission to settlers to fence them in.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is still armed with the old Enfield revolvers, which are pretty well worn out and not up to date.

The Lee-Metford carbines are in good order.

Some of the Lee-Metford ammunition requires to be re-capped, as an interval of time elapses between the explosion of the cap and the ignition of the cordite charge, which throws a man considerably out in his shooting. We have a lot of very old artillery ammunition on hand, which might cause a very serious accident some day upon its being used. Some of it, I am informed, came here in 1875.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS.

Staff-Sergt. Hilliard, at Stand Off, has been appointed a preventive officer, by the Customs Department, to enforce the Customs Act among the Blood Indians and Indians coming in from the United States. This outpost was closed last May, Mr. F. Shaw, the collector at Cardston, looking after the work.

The non-com. officer at Frank looks after the customs by people coming through the Crow's Nest Pass, and reports to the customs officer at Macleod.

AGRICULTURE.

The veterinary staff of this division have been kept very busy during the past year inspecting cattle and horses imported into, and exported out of, the country. Staff-Sergt. Fraser was sent to Medicine Hat to look after the work of this department during the absence of Mr. Hargrave, V.S., in the month of August. Insp. Burnett and Staff-Sergt. Fraser being away so much, necessitated the detailing of experienced non-com. officers to make many inspections in this district.

Staff-Sergt. Cotter stationed at St. Mary's inspects all cattle and horses imported from the United States.

The only cases of contagious disease in animals reported during the year were three horses belonging to a man named Talbot, at Kootenai. Insp. Burnett being absent, Mr. H. Jenkins, V.S., was called in to examine them. He pronounced them to be suffering from chronic glanders and ordered them to be shot, which was done and the carcasses burnt. One constable was detailed to go with each round-up in this district to see that any cattle suffering from mange, were cut out, taken up and treated.

The number of cattle inspected for export by the veterinary staff of this division during the year being 10,418 head, and 2,743 horses.

MILITIA.

During the month of December, 1901, recruiting for the Canadian Yeomanry commenced here, and at Pincher Creek, our officers acting as recruiting officers. The late Supt. Howe was appointed recruiting officer at Fort Steele. Three constables of this division were permitted to engage, Constables Kembry, Steele and Gladwin.

In April of this year recruiting for the 3rd C. M. R. commenced here, and at Pincher Creek, our officers doing the work.

The recruits for these two contingents were supplied with quarters and rations until they left for the point of concentration.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, who purchased the horses for the last contingent, was assisted by Insp. Burnett, at Calgary, Macleod, Pincher Creek and Maple Creek, and in the selection of horses gave the greatest satisfaction.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Every assistance was given to Major Gore during his visit here in purchasing remounts for the Imperial Army.

We have endeavoured in every possible way to assist the various departments of the government in carrying on their work.

INDIAN.

Escorts have been furnished to carry treaty money to the Blood and Peigan agencies, and to keep order during the time the agents were making payment of same.

Four Indian boys, deserters from the Indian Industrial schools, were arrested in this district and taken back to their respective schools,

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The N. C. officer on town duty assists the Indians coming to Macleod with produce, principally hay, to sell the same, inspects their permits, and if any are found without a permit, the money obtained for the hay is sent by him direct to the Indian agent.

JUSTICE.

During the year, three horse exhibits have been taken care of, these horses were stolen by Indians and the cases disposed of at the last sitting of the Supreme Court held here this month.

We supply an interpreter in Indian cases and furnish Indian witnesses with rations and quarters while they attend the various cases they are called upon.

CRIME.

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed. Withdrawn or not tried.
Offences against public order—			
Carrying pistol without justification.....	5	5	
Offences against law and justice—			
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	2	
Offences against morals—			
Indecent act.....	1	1	
Vagrants.....	13	13	
Drunk, &c.....	51	51	
Causing a disturbance on the street.....	13	11	2
Breaking windows.....	1		1
Incest.....	1	1	
Offences against the person—			
Common assault.....	23	17	6
Assault with intent.....	1	1	
Attempt to commit murder.....	1		1
Rape.....	1		1
Offences against property—			
Theft.....	12	7	5
House breaking.....	1		1
Cattle frauds, under 331a.....	3		3
Horse stealing.....	10	4	6
Cattle killing.....	1	1	
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	4	2	2
Poisoning dog.....	1	1	
Illegal sale of goods under mortgage.....	1		1
Offences under the Indian Act—			
Indians drunk on reserve.....	62	48	14
Indians drunk.....	33	28	5
Giving liquor to Indians.....	26	17	9
Having liquor on reserve.....	4	2	2
Having liquor in possession.....	6	6	
Offences against Dominion Lands Act—			
Cutting timber without permit.....	2	2	
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing ride.....	1	1	
Offences against North-west Ordinances—			
Selling liquor without license.....	5	1	1
Allowing gambling on licensed premises.....	2	2	
Setting out prairie fires.....	3	3	
Non-payment of wages.....	4	3	1
Nuisance, under village ordinance.....	1	1	
Lords Day observance.....	4	2	2
Hawkers and pedlars.....	2	2	
Insane.....	3	2	1
Illegally branding colt.....	1		1
Interdicted.....	3	3	

CRIME.

Following the form of last year's report, the following are the more important cases, and bear commenting upon.

Cattle Stealing.—James A. Grant, an Indian Department employee, and Staff Sergeant Hilliard of the North-west Mounted Police, were charged with appropriating a steer without consent of owner, and were committed for trial. They were tried before Chief Justice McGuire, at Macleod, on November 19, and a verdict of 'not guilty' was given. It was alleged that these two men picked up a steer belonging to a man named Beech, of Helena, Mont., and sold it to the Indian Department for beef. Mr. Beech gave evidence at the preliminary hearing, but failed to appear at the trial before the Supreme Court, and his evidence, taken before the justices of the peace, was not admitted on account of a technicality.

On February 2, the postmaster at Blairmore reported that the mail bag was stolen out of the railroad waiting room. The bag had been put off the train into the waiting room and left there for the postmaster to call for it in the morning. Inspector Davidson investigated the matter and a non-commissioned officer was sent from Macleod, in plain clothes, to work on it. Several were suspected, but the guilty parties were never found out.

On July 15, an attempt at murder was committed at the Blood reserve, while the Sun Dance was going on. An Indian named 'Red Crane' (who was at the point of death from consumption) stabbed his wife, saying that he was dying and wanted her to go to the 'Happy Hunting Grounds' with him. He was placed under arrest in his teepee, and watched by one of our Indian scouts, until he died a few days after. The squaw recovered.

The case of assault with intent to kill, was against a Blood Indian named 'Goose Chief' who stabbed another Indian named 'Striped Wolf, in the arm. When up for the trial, the judge changed the charge to common assault, and Goose Chief was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

On August 16, Colin Genge complained that three days before an unknown man went to his ranche, 18 miles from Macleod, and assaulted a child, and attempted to take a ring off the finger of Mrs. Scheer, the only two occupants of the house at the time. Prompt action was taken on receipt of the complaint, but the guilty party was never discovered.

HORSE STEALING.

On April 10, John Franklin, a rancher of Macleod, complained that he had missed four horses since last fall. The horses were identified by James Patterson in possession of one Joseph Gingras, at Medicine Hat, who sold them to one Hineman. An information was laid, warrant issued and sent to Medicine Hat on April 11, but Gingras had left for Montana and could not be located.

On August 18, Fred. Brouillette was committed for trial by Inspector Davidson, J.P., at Pincher Creek, for the theft of a horse from a Peigan Indian named O'Keef. He was tried by Chief Justice McGuire, at Macleod, in November of this year, and was dismissed, the judge taking a lenient view of the case on account of the prisoner's parents.

On July 16, Henry Cwoonty, of Gillingham, had a yearling colt taken from off the prairie. One Joe Vare was suspected, and the colt was found at Vare's place. He was arrested and committed for trial. At the trial before Chief Justice McGuire, he was found guilty, but allowed to go on suspended sentence. Vare was only 17 years old, and the support of a bed ridden mother and a lame father.

The case of horse stealing against a Blood Indian named Hugh Brewer, held over from last year, was tried at Macleod, in November of this year. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Ugly Head, another Blood Indian, was also convicted of stealing a mare the property of the Brown Ranche, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

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On August 6, Inspector Irwin, at Cardston, issued a warrant for the arrest of one Junius Young for stealing a horse at Cardston. Young went to Lethbridge disposed of the horse, then went to Sterling and stole another and crossed into the United States. He was subsequently located at Choteau in Montana, and brought to Lethbridge, where he was committed for trial.

On September 16, a Blood Indian named 'Chief Moon' complained that a half-breed hired to haul lumber from Macleod to the Cochrane Ranch, had stolen a four horse team, wagon and harness from him, he having entrusted the outfit to the breed to do the work. On inquiries being made, it was found that the breed, Antoine Godin, had sold two of the horses, the harness and wagon to a newcomer for \$105, a third horse he had sold to another settler, and the fourth got away from him and turned up at home. Godin was arrested after several days' search, committed for trial, and by Chief Justice McGuire sentenced to two years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

CATTLE KILLING.

Alfred Barton, a rancher living near Whiskey Gap, in the Milk River Ridge, was on September 10, caught in the act of killing a calf. He was arrested by one of our men, and committed for trial. At his trial before Chief Justice McGuire he pleaded 'guilty.' A largely signed petition was presented to the judge on behalf of Barton, the signers being mostly ranchers and farmers, which caused the judge to remark 'if the people who were the principal sufferers by this class of crime, chose to petition for leniency, they were the best judges.' The prisoner gave bonds, and was released to come up for sentence when called upon.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division has been very good. There was only one small term of imprisonment awarded during the year, and for some months there were no entries whatever in the defaulter's book.

CANTEEN.

The canteen continues to be of great benefit to the whole command, and is in a very good financial condition, as you will have noticed from the returns which have been rendered to you.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

There has been considerable complaint as to the quality of the pea jackets supplied N. C. officers and men of this division, when at Calgary, during the Duke of York's visit, and it would appear to be well founded as a great number of them are worn out. Otherwise the clothing and kit is very good.

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DISTRIBUTION STATE.

PLACE.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Special Constable.	Total.	HORSES.		
											Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
Macleod	1	2	....	1	2	2	2	24	7	41	31	1	32
Pincher Creek	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	5	5	....	5
Big Bend								2	....	2	3	....	3
Kootenai								2	....	2	2	1	3
Peigan								1	1	2	1	....	1
Nanton								1	1	2	1	....	1
Leavings							1	1	....	2	3	1	4
Kipp							1	1	1	2	....	1	1
Town Patrol						1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Stand Off						1	1	2	2	5	5	2	7
St. Mary's					1	....	....	2	....	3	5	1	6
Cardston		1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	2	....	2
Frank								2	....	2	2	....	2
Porcupines								2	....	2	2	1	3
Boundary Creek								1	....	1	1	....	1
On Command								2	....	2	....	....	....
Total strength of Division	1	4	....	1	3	4	5	46	12	76	63	8	71

DESERTIONS.

The only desertion which there has been was that of Reg. No. 3257, who deserted from Macleod, whilst on pass, on April 20.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

At headquarters the division has had both foot and mounted parades during the summer, and in the month of June two squads were put through a course of artillery drill with the two 9-pr. muzzle loading guns with which we are supplied.

The eight recruits who were engaged in British Columbia and this district, put in some interrupted training, both mounted and dismounted, during July and August, and went through a long course of instruction from October 14 to November 19, including foot and mounted drills, lectures on the Criminal Code, Police Duties, Police Act, North-west Ordinances, Interior Economy, Rules and Regulations, Permanent and Standing General Orders.

The men on the detachments, at inspection parades, are exercised in arm and foot drill.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A new pump house has just been completed, sufficiently large to hold both the fire engine and hose reel, and covering both the pump and the water tank. This, I think, affords us a much better fire protection, as we have only to drop the suction hose into the tank and work the engine where it stands. A fire is kept burning day and night during the winter months in this pumping station.

The babcocks and hand grenades are also distributed around the barracks, and the water pails kept filled, as usual.

Fire brigade drills are also held at intervals.

HORSES.

There are about 5 which should be cast this coming year, and there are quite a few (10) which, having travelled over 3,000 miles this year and been working

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steadily for some time without a rest, should have a change to properly prolong their usefulness. In order to carry out the foregoing I shall have to ask you for about 14 new horses during 1903.

The mileage travelled by the horses of 'D' division was 150,775.

HEALTH.

The medical report of the health of the division for the past year shows that it has been very good, and the only four cases there mentioned are more in the way of accidents than of sickness.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspector Irwin, in charge of the Cardston sub-district, reports as follows on infectious diseases in that district :—

'In the latter part of September, a camp of 12 United States Indians came over to Canada and camped at Boundary Creek. A short time afterwards Const. Pritchard, who is stationed in that vicinity, reported that from the appearance of some of the Indians they evidently had small-pox. On the following day, Mr. Shaw, Acting Collector of Customs at Cardston, acting as Quarantine Officer, sent out Dr. Campbell to inspect the Indians and report. Dr. Campbell did so, and reported they had small-pox. You were notified at once. On October 10, I received from you a copy of a telegram from the Commissioner saying that if the Indians could be moved without endangering their lives, they were to be sent back to U. S. Territory, and the American officials notified to meet and care for them. Dr. Campbell again went out to the camp and reported them as fit to travel. On the 11th I sent a telegram to Major Monteath, Indian Agent at Browning, Montana, telling him that United States Indians with small-pox at Boundary Creek were able to travel, and would be put across the line on the 13th. I then went to Boundary Creek and told the Indians they were to go across the line on the 13th when they would be met and cared for by the U. S. authorities. On the 13th, a party of U. S. Indian police appeared at Boundary Creek with a letter to me from Major Monteath saying that he would not allow these Indians on his reserve, and would resist any attempt to put them there, but that they could cross the line at the eastern limit of his reserve if so desired. I also received a telegram from him by way of Spring Coulee, saying :—'If Indians are not Peigans, I will not allow them on Blackfoot Reserve.' Major Monteath's letter and telegram were forwarded to you on receipt by me, and I subsequently received orders that no action was to be taken at present towards removing these Indians from Canada, but a strict quarantine was to be maintained. These Indians said they had been put across the line by orders of Major Monteath and a portion of their band had been sent to Sweet Grass Hills. They are a portion of an irregular band of Chippewa Indians, and came from Wisconsin. Being destitute, food has been supplied to them, and their camp quarantined since October 12.'

These Indians were released from quarantine on November 24. As they had only one outfit of clothing and blankets, new clothing and blankets were purchased at Cardston to enable their own outfit to be disinfected. The disinfectants were supplied from here and the work done under the supervision of Dr. Campbell and Inspt. Irwin.

'On October 27, a half-breed camp on the edge of the Blood Reserve close to Cardston, was found to have small-pox. These people were Canadians, but had recently come from Butte, Montana, and had camped one night with the Indians at Boundary Creek, who had the disease. They were engaged in freighting here when the disease was discovered. The camp was at once quarantined, a N. C. officer and one constable being sent by you from Macleod for the purpose. Up to the present the disease in both these cases has been confined to the infected camps. This camp was released from quarantine on November 23.'

On February 20, a man named Brown from Kalispel, Montana, was found to have small-pox at Cardston. He was promptly quarantined, and recovered without the disease spreading.

INDIANS.

The Indians are doing well and, as a rule, give little trouble, their behaviour being good. Of course the same remarks of last year's report apply to the school boys passing as half-breeds and thus being able to purchase liquor without their being known. There is a marked improvement in their dress, cleanliness and general appearance, the Indian in his blanket is now seldom seen. Light spring wagons and buggies are rapidly replacing the travois as a means of transportation. Rakes, mowers, harness and heavy wagons have been purchased in large numbers. But few marriages under Christian rites have been made during the year, as the Indians seem to prefer acquiring their wives according to the Indian custom. There has been a certain amount of horse stealing amongst the Indians, one from another. They will catch up other Indian horses and sell them to buyers who come from Edmonton, Battleford and other distant places, and if caught the owner will declare that he gave the animal so sold to the seller. If some arrangement could be made by which each horse sold by an Indian to a buyer could be proved a seller's property, and vented properly before some authorized person, a certain amount of crooked work could be prevented. At present a buyer has only to go to the Indian agent and obtain a permit to buy horses from the Indians on the reserve. Having obtained this permit he buys from any Indian without question any horse that may be offered.

The Indian Department officials are deserving of the greatest credit for the good work which they are doing.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE INDIAN ACT.

Liquor to Indians.

In possession.—	
Cases.....	6
Convictions.....	6
To Indians—	
Cases.....	26
Convictions.....	17
Dismissed.....	9
Drunk on Reserve, Sec. 99—	
Cases.....	62
Convictions.....	48
Dismissed.....	14
Intoxicated, Sec. 104—	
Cases.....	32
Convictions.....	28
Dismissed.....	4
In possession on Reserve—	
Cases.....	4
Convictions.....	2
Dismissed.....	2

This return shows an increased number of cases of drunkenness upon which action has been taken amongst the Indians and this, I think, is due to the new system of crime reports, following up each case, and to the better work performed, and zeal displayed by our men. There are about the same number of cases of supplying liquor to Indians, but in some instances the same person has been charged with more than one offence. Some of the older Indians when asked from whom they obtained the liquor, now put forward the excuse that they 'found it' and thus evade telling where they procured the same. In nearly all the cases where convictions were secured for supplying liquor to Indians, they have been appealed against, and as such an interval of time elapses before the appeals can be heard, there are many chances of escape through wit-

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nesses dying or going away, &c. If some more speedy settlement could be secured it would help to put down this offence, or if the person appealing were bound to put in an affidavit, the same as is done in appeals under the North-west Liquor Ordinance, it would assist greatly. And I would like to draw your attention to the punishment of a fine of \$1,000 or two years' imprisonment for a third offence against the N. W. Liquor License Ordinance as compared with the Indian Act punishment for a class of offence which I consider much more serious, where we have so many Indians and scattered settlements.

By Section 7, of Chap. 32, 57 and 58 Victoria, the section 99 under which we used to proceed against Indians for gambling, both on and off the reserves, has been repealed, and a new section substituted therefor which does not provide for gambling off the reserves, and we were not able to get at the gambling which went on here this fall at Treaty time, though I tried to get it under the Criminal Code, but it had to be dropped as there was no percentage, &c., to the owner of the lodge, and without having a case against the keeper, the other cases went by the board.

INSPECTIONS.

The headquarters of the division was inspected by yourself on March 10, and by the Assistant Commissioner, between July 24 and 26, he also spent from July 26 to August 10 in inspecting the outposts.

The arms are inspected at the headquarters every week, and the barracks by the Commanding Officer every Saturday.

The inspectors in charge of sub-districts inspect their detachments monthly.

LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE.

Owing to complaints received from Cardston, I detailed a constable to look into the matter. He obtained evidence against the keeper of the Karl Hotel and two employees, and convictions were secured in each case.

One case of selling liquor without a license occurred at Macleod. It was a case of selling at the race track during the annual fair, and a conviction was obtained.

Two cases of allowing gambling on licensed premises occurred at Blairmore, and convictions made.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Taking the district as a whole I beg to report a freedom from this scourge which is very gratifying. In the Pincher Creek section we were entirely free from any fires. The Cardston section reports only two during the year, and in one of these cases the perpetrator was discovered and convicted.

In March, a fire occurred, without causing any damage, in the north section at Leavings and the man who set it out was punished. Another fire occurred there in November through accident (a spark from a settler's chimney). The fire was extinguished and no damage done and no prosecution entered. A fire also started about 15 miles west of the Nanton detachment on March 25, without again doing any damage. The origin of this fire was not discovered.

In the Belly River section, on March 25, a prairie fire started on the Cochrane Range which burnt over some 15 or 20 thousand acres, no damage to property or stock being done. This fire is supposed to have been started by some one travelling to the Kootenai Lakes.

On October 28, Corporal Gillespie, at Kipp, noticed a fire raging, when there was a high wind blowing, to the north of the Old Man's River which seemed to be a considerable distance away. On the morning of the 29th, he turned out a party of settlers and found the fire to be about six miles away and travelling east towards Lethbridge and north towards the Little Bow country, which, he states, he is afraid is badly burned. His party succeeded, after fighting the fire until 5 a.m., of October 30, in putting it

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out. I am informed this fire did a considerable amount of damage to both property and stock in the Lethbridge and Little Bow districts, and at the time of writing I have not yet completed the investigation into the cause of its origin.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of first class quality, and I would suggest one change and that is, that in making the contracts for beef the word 'meat' might be used, meaning beef, mutton and pork, and thus the men, instead of eating beef for 365 days of the year, secure a variety of meat food, with little, if any, additional cost to the government.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Of saddlery we have sufficient and it is good, but, I am sorry to say, I cannot say the same about the harness. I am asking for two heavy and one light four-in-hand sets.

Some of the harness at present in use has already been condemned.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The division was put through the annual revolver and carbine target practice. The detachment men coming into headquarters by squads for that purpose.

The highest score with the carbine was made by Reg. No. 3409, Const. Hay.

With the revolver, Reg. No. 1128, Staff-Sergt. Raven, made the highest score.

TRANSPORT.

This section of country, as many times previously reported, owing to the stony nature of the soil, is very hard on transport, and the constant jolting tends to wear it out more rapidly, and also causes more repairs. Four of our heavy wagons have been sold and we now require two new ones to replace them, also one light spring wagon and one buckboard, as it frequently happens that we have to send out single teams on trips, and the large three-seated spring wagons are only suited for four horses.

TELEPHONE LINE.

The telephone line to Lethbridge was put out of working order by the floods of this past summer, carrying away the poles and wire at the crossing of the Pelly River and I have not up to the present secured other poles to replace them. I expect, however, to do so before long and have the line in working order.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There have been a considerable number of changes in the command. Starting with Supt. Howe, whom I regret to state died of heart disease at this post on August 17. His very sudden taking off came as a great shock to all who knew him, with whom he was deservedly popular. Inspectors Heffernan and Begin were transferred to Depot and 'K' divisions, and Inspector Wickham has been transferred here from Depot division. Asst.-Surgeon Haultain handed over the medical charge of this division to Dr. Forbes, on October 15, when he was transferred to 'C' division, Battleford.

The force has this year lost the services of an old and valued N.C. officer in the person of Reg. No. 966, Staff-Sergt. Fraser, who has taken his pension after 27 years of service. I would urge the appointment of another Veterinary Staff-Sergt. as soon as he could be secured, as the work of the veterinary staff in this district is very heavy, and Inspector Burnett is not able to spend much of his time in Macleod, as he does work in all parts of the Territories.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT MORRIS, COMMANDING
'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to render herewith my annual report for the year ended this date.

I assumed command of 'F' division on October 27, relieving Inspector Cartwright, who had taken over the temporary command from Supt. Cuthbert on September 11. My report therefore of necessity is compiled from the official records.

GENERAL.

Farming operations during the year have been very successful, and the yield of grain has been equal to the farmers expectations.

Every year shows an increase of acreage under cultivation, and with the influx of new settlers this year I believe that the number of acres next year will be nearly double.

Potatoes have not been a good crop in the immediate vicinity of Prince Albert, in fact very little more than the seed put in has been taken from the ground. The trouble seems to have been a cold and wet spring, and I was unable to get a single tender for the supply of potatoes required for use at this post, and have had to purchase them at Duck Lake and ship them in.

Many new settlements have sprung up during the year. Settlers are now going into the Hoodoo country, east of Crooked Lake. Batoche, Bellevue and Fish Creek settlements have also received a fair quota of the immigrants. The new comers are mostly French Canadians, from North Dakota, and a few old country Frenchmen, the remainder are Americans and Galicians.

The settlements at Carlton and Windgard are slowly but surely going ahead. In the Carlton settlement a few of the half breeds are not very well off but manage to make both ends meet, by working out all the year round.

The amount of grain raised in the Duck Lake, Wingard, Carlton and Doukhobor settlements, was 235,979 bushels, of which some 23,456 bushels have already been marketed.

In the vicinity of Rosthern the settlements at Johnesthal, Tefegrund, Stoney Hill, Wathene, Windon, Petrowka, Smithsburg, Carson, and Fish Creek, have all had good crops, and up to the time of writing, some 171,800 bushels of grain have been shipped from Rosthern, and the elevators at that place have still 185,000 bushels on hand.

It would be hard to estimate the total crop in that part of the country, on account of many of the farmers not yet having threshed.

Settlements are springing up all through the district, and many of the older ones are practically filled up, and the new settler has to go further away in search of a homestead.

A good many have taken up land in Shell River, Kinistino, Glen Mary, Willow Creek and Birch Hills districts, and the majority who have come into the country are well off, many bring cattle and horses from the States as well as implements.

In the Glen Mary settlement a great many are Norwegians, and some of them have recently invested in a small saw mill plant with which they intend to saw rough lumber for building purposes. The saw mills at Prince Albert have been very busy during the year and have practically disposed of all the year's cut, they have been working day and night to keep the necessary supply of lumber at various places along the line of railway.

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Horses have been in great demand at Rosthern, and during the year five hundred and thirty seven were brought into Rosthern and sold. The farmers throughout the district are now getting much better horses, and are no longer contented with the small Indian pony for farm work, and before many years are over, I think the horses here will be as good as any district.

The price of land has naturally advanced, and in Melfort a few places have changed hands at good figures. A great deal of land has been scripped, and the owners are holding it till the long looked for railway comes in, when they expect they will be able to dispose of the land at good figures.

At Melfort, a town has been laid out, and in the spring I expect a good many new buildings will be put up. Many of the farmers are holding their grain till next year, when they hope to be able to ship it out by the Canadian Northern Railway. This railway will open up a lot of new country, and will help many settlements along its line in the way of not having to haul grain and supplies to Prince Albert, which at present is the only market they have.

Cattle have done well this year and a large number have been shipped to the West for range purposes. Farmers with large herds of cattle here find it harder every year to get hay, on account of many of the places they had been in the habit of cutting hay being homesteaded.

Prince Albert now depends a great deal on its hay supply from Duke Lake, where it is baled and shipped in.

CRIME.

In December, 1901, a complaint was made to Supt. Cuthbert by one James Clark, against James Spence for taking a horse off the prairie. There being some doubt as to Spence's intent to defraud, a search warrant was issued pending other steps, and Spence having satisfied Clark that it was a mistake, he having lost a mare of the same description, no prosecution followed.

Inspector Strickland was sent from here to Erwood to try a case against Albert Campbell, for selling liquor without a license. He was fined \$200 and costs or six months' imprisonment in the Prince Albert jail, being unable to pay the fine, he was brought by trail from Erwood to Prince Albert where he served his sentence. Inspector Strickland was not many days in the post before he had to return to Erwood to try a case against Arthur Haggarty, on charge of theft, and attempting to escape from lawful custody. He was sentenced to six months for theft and two months for attempting to escape. He was brought by trail from Erwood and completed his sentence in the Prince Albert jail.

The most serious crime during the year, was a case of murder. On the night of March 1, last, Daniel Walasehoik, a Pole, living some 15 miles east of Prince Albert, was shot through a window, near which he was sitting and killed, by a person from the outside.

The deceased was living with the wife of Albert Greehoik, another Pole, whom he had injured in other ways. Inspector Strickland, with a party, arrested Albert Greehoik on March 2, for the murder, and on March 8 he was committed for trial. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but very strong. The motive was clear and of long standing. Greehoik had sought, and obtained, work with a neighbour of deceased a few days previously, this being concealed from deceased at the request of the accused.

On the morning of the murder he had caught and hanged a watch dog of deceased, and had been left alone in the house of Feniske, where he had been working.

A shot gun had been left in the house by Feniske, some empty shells, buck shot and loading tools, but no powder. During daylight of the 1st, when left alone, Greehoik went to a neighbour's, and tried to obtain a gun, finally obtaining powder only, at the same time, complaining of the mental and financial injuries suffered at the hands of the deceased.

It was shown by Feniske that the left barrel of the gun he had left in the house, had been fired recently, but the right had been left clean, and that he never used it.

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When found on the 2nd the right barrel had been fired within a few hours, one shell had been recently loaded and fired, another contained powder and several were recapped.

The boots worn by the prisoner were peculiar, and fitted exactly the tracks in the snow leading to and from the window, and deceased was killed by a load of buckshot.

These were the facts leading to a complete chain of evidence.

This case was tried before Judge Prendegast and jury, on July 15, and was concluded on midnight of the 17th, when the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Early in March, Peter Podoski complained that he had been robbed of \$25 and some clothing by parties unknown. Podoski has no idea as to who the men were, but stated that he was coming in from the railway construction camp at Erwood, and had walked as far as Melfort. When at Melfort, four men had come along with a sleigh and they had agreed to bring him to Prince Albert, he to pay them the sum of \$5 for so doing.

When in the Birch Hills, Podoski claims that one of the men had gone through him, taking all his money with the exception of a time cheque. Podoski had run away from them during the night and walked some miles till he came to a settler's house where they gave him something to eat and put him on the right trail to Prince Albert.

After four months the four men were located, and Thomas Adams was committed by Inspector Cuthbert, J.P., to stand his trial. He was tried by Judge Prendegast who dismissed the case, remarking that he was strongly impressed with his guilt, but gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

On June 23, a Mr. Wm. Blow complained that he had bought a mare on the 18th or 19th for \$100 from a man giving the name of Fiddler, and representing the mare as his property. Blow had paid \$60 and gave a buckskin pony valued at \$40 for the mare.

This bay mare was claimed by George B. Sanderson, and he made a complaint that she had been stolen from him the previous week by some unknown party. From the description of Fiddler, and the fact that Robert Sanderson, son of George B. Sanderson, who did not live at home, had been seen about the time of the mare's disappearance, and as he already had two previous convictions against him for theft, he was suspected of the offence and a warrant was issued for his arrest, and the detachments notified by telegram to look out for him.

From the Rosthern detachment it was ascertained that Robert Sanderson has sold off the buckskin pony and taken the train for Medicine Hat. He was arrested at Medicine Hat on June 30, and brought back for trial, and was committed by Supt. Cuthbert on July 4. On July 14, he was sentenced by Judge Prendegast to two months' imprisonment at hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

On July 18, one Ernest Theriault, a prisoner serving ten months in the Prince Albert jail for horse-stealing, escaped from custody. All the available men were turned out to look for him, and the detachments along the line notified.

On the morning of the 19th he was found by Staff-Sergt. Keenan and Const. Jones asleep in a box car on the siding at Willoughby. He was brought before Supt. Cuthbert, J.P., and committed for trial, and on October 8, was sentenced by Judge Prendegast to five months' imprisonment.

On the 26th a letter was received from Martin Bros., of Maple Creek, making inquiries about some horses brought from Maple Creek by Dehaven and Goodfellow. This letter was answered, and during October, Mr. Martin came from Maple Creek and identified a horse that had been sold by Goodfellow to Mr. W. Y. Davis as one he had lost from his place, and at the time stated he would lay an information against Goodfellow on his return to Maple Creek, but up to the present I have heard nothing further about the case. It looks very much as if the information obtained here has simply been used as a means to effect a settlement.

In August the mayor of Prince Albert requested the assistance of the police to investigate a case of theft. Staff-Sergt. Keenan was sent down to town and with the assistance of the town constable arrested one Dugal McKenzie. This man was the hanger on of a tented show that was here at the time. The watch and chain were

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handed to the town constable by the manager of the tented show, and on August 12. Dugal McKenzie was sentenced by the local justices of the peace to four months' imprisonment. I hold a warrant here for this man's arrest as soon as he is released from the jail, when he will be taken to Regina and tried on a similar charge of theft.

In September, Mr. Adamson, of Rosthern, wrote, stating that his office at Hague had been broken into and the cash box rifled and the sum of \$75 taken therefrom. One Harder was arrested on suspicion, and was brought before the justice of the peace at Rosthern, but the case was dismissed for want of evidence. This case has not been allowed to drop.

Below is a summary of cases arising and dealt with in the district and their disposal:—

	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried, &c.
Offences against religion, &c—			
Causing a disturbance.....	7	4	3
Gross indecency.....	1	1	1
Indecent exposure.....	1	1	
Offences against the person—			
Assault.....	8	3	5
Murder.....	1		1
Offences against property—			
Theft.....	16	9	7
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1	
False pretenses.....	2		2
Destroying property.....	1		1
Illegal possession of a horse.....	1	1	
Horse stealing.....	2	1	1
Burglary.....	1		1
Offences against law and order—			
Escape from lawful custody.....	1	1	
Offences against public order—			
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1	
North-west Ordinances—			
Masters and servants.....	3	3	
Liquor.....	15	11	4
Insanity.....	3	2	1
Quarantine.....	13	13	
Stock.....	3	1	2
Tresspass.....	1		1
Pedlars.....	1	1	
Totals.....	91	61	30

INDIANS.

During the year police escorts were furnished for treaty payments. This year no escort was furnished for the payments at Green Lake on account of the agent not considering it necessary.

In June, 42 Sioux Indians were quarantined on the north side of the Saskatchewan for small-pox, and relief was issued by the Indian Department, through the police.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS, ETC.

At Rosthern, one constable is stationed who patrols the following settlements: Johnnestal, Tiefengund, Stoney Hill, in the north-west. Walthime, Windon, Petrowka in the west. Smithsburg, Carson in the south-west. Hague and Neulag in the south. Blumental in the south-east. Fish Creek in the east. Duck Lake Detachment which consists of one sergeant, one constable, and one interpreter, patrol to Carlton, Wingard, Muskeg Lake, Beardys Agency, Snake Plains, St. Laurent, Willoughby, Reinborn, Spasofska, Trepania, Ospania, and Hatiollika.

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Batoche Detachment, which consists of one corporal, who patrols to Bellevue, Fish Creek, St. Louis de Langevin, Crooked Lakes and Domermy.

At Flett's Springs, one sergeant is stationed, who patrols Harperville, Brancepeth, Birch Hills, Kinistino, Coxby, Weldon, Glen Mary, Pleasant Valley, Melfort and Willow Creek. I may say that when the strength of the division is increased, I consider it advisable to station one Constable at Hague, who can look after a good many of the settlements now patrolled by the Rosthern detachment.

Every year the settlements are extending, and at present it is impossible for the constable stationed at Rosthern to get through all these settlements, and find out if they have any complaints.

The detachment at Flett's Springs should also be changed, and one man stationed at Melfort and another at Kinistino; by doing this, I am certain that every settlement could be visited during the month.

At present it is impossible for one man to do the settlements, he having to patrol to Coxby via Glen Mary meaning at least 80 miles for the round trip, then from Flett's Springs to Willow Creek by Pleasant Valley and Melfort at least 60 miles, without visiting any of the settlers off the main trail.

A man should also be stationed at Muskeg Lake, or Snake Plains, who would be able to look after the Indians, in place of this work having to be done from Duck Lake; this would mean a much better system of patrolling the district, and more especially as the greater number of cases of crime are at Duck Lake, the detachment there often being without a man on account of two being on a patrol to Muskeg Lake, and the other man in Prince Albert with a prisoner as has happened heretofore.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline of the division has been good, the most serious breach having been for intoxication.

HEALTH.

In the matter of health, a remarkable immunity from disease, or sickness of any kind was manifested.

HORSES.

During the year 11 horses were cast and sold and the sum of \$690 realized, or an average of \$62 each.

Horses Reg. No. 2430 was cast and sold in Regina, seven horses have been received transferred from other divisions, and two horses were transferred from here to Depot division.

The mileage return of the division shows that the horses have travelled 75,113 miles during the year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The harness and saddlery are in fair condition, but overhauling by the saddler sergeant is very necessary to put it in a thoroughly serviceable condition.

BARRACKS, REPAIRS, ETC.

The barracks buildings require to be kalsomined, and as I have your authority to employ a special constable to do this work, they will soon be put in good order.

The Batoche detachment buildings require to be reshingled and some repairs are required in the buildings as well. I will have an estimate made and forwarded to you.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The arms of the division are obsolete, but kept clean. Every one is looking forward to an early issue of the Ross rifle. There is at this post one muzzle loader 7

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pounder, brass field gun. The Winchester ammunition was strikingly good this season. Every member of the division fired his allotted number of rounds with the carbine, with the exception of Reg. No. 3646, constable Brunt. This constable was unable to pass the preliminary stage. Average score with the carbine, was 163, the top score being Reg. No. 28, Sergeant Major Parker with 206.

The revolver practice was not completed. The top score was Reg. No. 28, Sergeant Major Parker with 180.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our facilities for fire protection are represented by a hand fire engine, and a supply of Babcock and Stempel fire extinguishers. There are two wells within the barrack inclosure, one near by the guard room, and the other just behind the mess kitchen.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of which we have ample, when painted, which is now being done, will be in good condition.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been remarkably free from prairie fires. Two small fires started along the railroad track, but were extinguished by the section men before they did any damage.

DRILL.

The numerical strength of the division is at so low an ebb that drill of any kind is quite impossible.

CANTEEN AND DIVISION MESS.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition, and has been able during the year to allow \$1 per man in the mess, thus helping the men in a change of diet.

Special grants were made during the year, for the coronation contingent, and for the annual carbine practice. With so few men in the division the canteen has done well.

UNIFORM AND KIT.

The uniform and kit supplied are on the whole serviceable. Exception is taken to the inferior material of which pea jackets are made.

There is, and has been, a great dearth of blankets during the year.

QUARANTINE.

Early in the year an epidemic of measles made its appearance throughout the country, and every available man was kept busy on quarantine duty; this epidemic was hardly over before small-pox broke out in the Glen Mary settlement, and up to the time of writing there has been more or less of it in different parts of the district.

Up to August 31, some 587 persons were quarantined for small-pox, of which there were 212 cases, and relief was issued to 400, not including 32 Indians; the number of deaths from small-pox were three.

All of the persons receiving relief were more or less destitute half-breeds, deprived of their ordinary means of existence by being quarantined.

The thirty-two Sioux Indians are not included in the above, they were issued relief at the expense of the Indian Department. The cost of the 400 receiving relief was \$1,743.31, and the average per head, \$4.37.

In the early part of November, cases were reported at Muskeg Lake Mission, and twenty-seven have been quarantined to whom relief has to be issued. A constable has been stationed at Mistawasis to see that the quarantine is strictly carried out.

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During October, scarlet fever appeared in the Birch Hills, and practically the whole of the settlement was visited by this disease, and relief has had to be issued in some cases.

From the start of the quarantine for measles up to now, Reg. No. 301 Staff-Sergeant Keenan has been employed in some part of the district looking after it.

At Batoche, sixty-seven cases are quarantined for small-pox. The half-breeds seem to be very doubtful as to the disease being small-pox, on account of so few deaths, and it is a hard matter to enforce the regulations, unless a man can be stationed where he can watch every suspect.

In the Batoche district some of the new cases are half-breeds, who were vaccinated in the spring.

GENERAL.

Assistance was furnished to the Department of Interior in collecting timber dues, escorts were furnished to take prisoners from the jail to the court-house, orderlies to attend the Supreme Court, and attendance on the coroner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. MORRIS,
Superintendent, Com. 'F' Div.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, REGINA, December 3, 1902.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of the Regina district for the year ended November 30, 1902.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The past has been the most prosperous of many good years experienced in Assiniboia.

Crops have been magnificent, and excellent weather for harvesting.

Land has more than doubled its value and large transactions have taken place.

Settlers have arrived in large numbers, principally Americans. The Soo Line, which a couple of years ago was almost devoid of settlers, has now a number of thriving villages, while all the towns have grown to such an extent as to be hardly recognized.

Railway construction has been carried on in three parts of this district, the Canadian Northern from Erwood, the extension of the line from Yorkton west, and the branch from the main line at Kirkella, while the line between Arcola and Regina has been located. With the influx of population the work of the police has increased greatly, not that the new settlers require extra police supervision, but that crooks of all kinds are being attracted to this country by the glowing reports of prosperity, which have been spread throughout the territory of our cousins to the south.

Next year it will be necessary to establish several other detachments in this district in order to cope with the growing needs of the country.

As far as possible we have endeavoured to have the incorporated towns and villages supply their own police, but I regret to say in many instances the local policemen have not been found to be a success, and we have been obliged to act.

CRIME.

I have again to report an increase of crime during the past year with also a larger percentage of convictions, being over 78 per cent. The principal increases have been horse-stealing, theft, and drunkenness. The last has increased to an alarming extent, although the increase is accounted for by the large addition to the population.

The introduction of crime reports in July last throughout the force has worked most satisfactorily, and will be the means of not losing sight of cases which might have by the old system been overlooked. As the work done by each member of the force is recorded on every case, it encourages them to do their best.

The following is a summary of the most important offences which have occurred during the past year.

Tom Lamac, who was wanted for the murder of another Indian named Wing-a-gee at File Hills, in September, 1894, was extradited and brought over from Butte City, Montana. He was committed for trial by Inspector McGinnis, J.P., and tried on May 14 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson and jury, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on June 22. This sentence was afterwards commuted to penitentiary for life.

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I regret that we have been unable as yet to effect the arrest of Oke-mah-we-cappo, wanted for the murder of an Indian named Wapingium, although every effort possible has been made. Inspector Taylor made a trip to Turtle Mountain Agency, North Dakota, leaving here on February 18. He located this man about sixteen miles from the agency, but was unable to get the U. S. authorities to effect the arrest. By your authority I engaged an American stock inspector, named G. W. Hall, to go to Turtle Mountain to arrest the man, and have received his report stating that, although he had spent twelve days and had the assistance of several Indians, he was unable to effect the arrest. He reports Oke-mah-we-cappo to be living in the bush in one of the best hiding places to be found. Hall promised to make another attempt this winter. Staff-Sergt. Fyffe also made a trip after this Indian in October last without any result. A great deal of correspondence has been carried on between U. S. officials and ourselves with very unsatisfactory results.

The trial of Gilbert Favel, charged with being an accessory after the fact, to the murder of the Indian named Wapingium by Oke-mah-we-cappo, was held by the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson at Regina, on May 15-16. The evidence in this case failed to establish proof of the alleged crime having been committed. The accused was, therefore, acquitted. This acquittal is the result of the non-arrest of Oke mah-we-cappo.

The number of cases of horse-stealing, and convictions therefor, have been larger than in any previous year. This particular crime is, no doubt, on the increase to a very large extent, and I do not think that it has yet reached the limit. The increase, no doubt, has to a very considerable extent been caused by the increased value of horses and has been anticipated. The proposed building of railroads in the west, and the large demand for horses for farm work will, no doubt, still increase their value and consequently the temptation to steal will be greater. It is a difficult matter in most cases to obtain convictions, and the police can hardly do so without the support of the ranchers and settlers, and it is surprising to find in so many cases how loath people are to give information. I might state that this year while working on a case of horse-stealing, which affected a large number of horsemen, I was told that, if I was sure that the parties were to be convicted and sent to penitentiary, they would give me information against them. The following convictions have been obtained:—Rosebluff and Parisienne, mentioned in my report of last year as being in custody in the United States on a charge of horse-stealing from Qu'Appelle, were extradited in February. Rosebluff pleaded guilty before the Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson, and was sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary, and fined \$250, or an additional two years. Parisienne was sentenced to eighteen months in Regina Jail and fined \$100, or six months additional imprisonment.

Arthur Whalley, who was committed for trial on the charge of horse-stealing in October last at Yorkton, was by Judge Wetmore, on January 25, found guilty and allowed, on account of his youth, to go on suspended sentence.

Ted Sweetaway, a young lad, was found guilty of horse-stealing and released on suspended sentence on his father's recognizance of \$200. This boy was overtaken by the police in Wood Mountain sub-district, heading for the boundary with two stolen horses in his possession. He was afterwards sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge Richardson for the theft of a watch.

Thomas Ruttle, who was committed in February at Estevan, was on June 20, at Oxbow, sentenced to three months imprisonment. Harry Montgomery was found guilty of the theft of a horse on March 19, by Judge Wetmore, and sentenced deferred to full court. Conviction confirmed; to come up for sentence when called upon.

Among the most important convictions for horse-stealing was that of Francis Gosselin and Napoléon Hamelin, two half-breeds of Willow Bunch, who were convicted on four charges each, and sentenced by Judge Prendergast on two of the charges, Hamelin to twenty months, and Gosselin to eighteen months on each charge, to run concurrently. On the other two charges by Judge Richardson to four years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. These men broke out of the Regina jail, were re-arrested and sentenced to six months each. In connection with this case the arrest was made in May last by Sergt. Martin, at Fort Qu'Appelle. They had a number of horses which they were selling, and as they told conflicting stories as to where they had got them, Martin's

suspicious were aroused. These men were well armed, and attempted to stand Sergt. Martin off when making the arrest. They were remanded from time to time until my arrival from Willow Bunch, where I succeeded in obtaining witnesses to prove the theft of certain horses. The evidence disclosed the fact that they had started out with another half-breed with the intention of picking up horses and disposing of them. In fact their intention was to have made it their business for the summer. They were charged with stealing one mare from Hugh Armour, of Regina, one from Treflé Bonneau, of Willow Bunch, one from Fred Brown, of Wood Mountain, and the other from Rapelje, of Willow Bunch.

The cases of John G. and William Martin, father and son, who were on August 15, sentenced by Judge Prendergast to seven and four years respectively for the theft of three mares the property of George Cann, of Arcola. In connection with these convictions, which entailed an immense amount of work, and considerable expenditure, it will be necessary to state that the son, was suspected of bringing stolen goods into Canada in the fall of 1901, but owing to the difficulty of getting witnesses from the other side he was not prosecuted, but a watch was kept upon him during the winter and until he left Oxbow on May 6, on a horse hunting expedition in the Big Muddy district. On May 23, while in search of a gang of American horse thieves in the vicinity of Wildman's, one of my scouts sighted a party with a bunch of horses which were first thought to be the outfit we were in search of. After a chase of about eight miles we overhauled them. They turned out to be the Martins. As they were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, I placed them under arrest and detailed constables Hughes and Gurney to escort them to Estevan. It took them two days to make the trip, and much credit is due to Constable Hughes for getting them in safely. I regret that six of the horses found in their possession were lost on the trip in; one of which belonged to Mowat Bros., of Regina, and I have no doubt but, had these horses not been lost, several other cases of horse stealing would have been proven against them. Witnesses in these cases had to be brought from Montana, and Dakota. Sergeant Smith, of Estevan detachment, made two trips to the United States in this connection, and succeeded in obtaining conclusive evidence against them. It was also proven that they had two horses, the property of Major Murphy, of Minot, N. D., which they exchanged with a man named Boucher for three horses which they brought with them into Canada. The three mares, for which they were convicted of stealing, they took from off the prairie near Estevan, one of which they sold in Plentywood, Montana. Two running irons were found in their possession. The judge in passing sentence stated that he found that they were not the ordinary men who might steal a horse, but that the evidence showed that they made it a business. These convictions will have a very salutary effect.

Another case of considerable importance was that of a theft of five horses from Ed. Foy, on the night of June 28. Corporal Wilkinson was detailed for this case, and left Regina for Lumsden on the 30th. He traced the stolen horses as far north as Lumsden, and found where they had been sold, along the route, and learning that they had been disposed of by a half-breed named Sangret, who was then said to be at Duck Lake, a telegram was sent to Sergeant Bird to arrest. He was arrested and brought back to Regina and remanded. In the meantime, the owner of the horses was given transportation to Osler to fetch back the stolen horses as evidence. They arrived on August 15, when Sangret was by William Trant, J.P., committed for trial, and the same date arraigned before Judge Prendergast, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. The evidence disclosed the facts that Foy had camped near Lumsden, having his five horses hobbled at a smudge on retiring for the night at 10 p.m. In the morning he found them missing. After due search he reported the case to the police with the above result.

Two further cases of horse-stealing were reported to Corporal Quinn on August 7. One of the horses was found by him in the possession of a Hungarian who had bought the horse from another white man, and they from an Indian or Breed. Corporal Quinn traced the theft to an Indian, Osaw-asiski-owasis, who was by Judge Wetmore on August 30, sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Regina jail. The second charge was against

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an Indian named Tah Tapo, Crooked Lake Agency, also handled by Corporal Quinn. He was charged with stealing a horse, the property of another Indian, in July at Moose Mountain. He was arrested by Corporal Quinn, and on August 30, by Judge Wetmore sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Regina jail. Another case was that of John Poordog, an Indian of Saskatoon reserve, who was on October 21, by Judge Richardson sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for the theft of a horse, the property of a half-breed named Julia Leon of Moose Jaw.

Settlers are still prone to report a horse stolen when it is missing, without making any special effort to find it themselves. There is a case on record where a settler named Hansen, who for the past seven years has lost horses, now expects the police to find them for him. Much time has been spent in fully investigating his complaints, but this gentleman is not yet satisfied, and has written to say that he considers it the duty of the police to hunt up lost horses. In connection with this, I beg to state that when horses are reported lost, descriptions are forwarded to all detachments, and instructions issued that should they be seen or heard of, the owners are to be notified. A large number of horses have been returned to their owners in this way in the past year. Of all the cases of horse-stealing reported, 31 in all, 29 have been brought to trial, and 20 convictions obtained. There are as yet charges against two half-breeds named Peltier and Lafontain, who thus far have eluded arrest, although most diligent search has been made for them; but I have hopes of before long bringing them to justice, the evidence in my possession being most conclusive.

Of the two charges of stealing registered mail, Levi Thompson, a mail driver between Fort Qu'Appelle and Touchwood, was arrested on suspicion and was afterwards convicted of the theft of a registered letter from the mail bags. He was sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. The other was a case against a man named Lowe, at Rocanville, who received a letter from a foreigner and abstracted therefrom \$5. He was arrested on suspicion by Staff Sergt. Fyffe, pleaded guilty before Judge Wetmore, and was sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. Of the other cases of theft in which convictions have been made, they have been of the ordinary character, carrying with them punishments, from fines to imprisonment for 18 months.

The case of attempted rape reported in my report of last year was tried by Judge Richardson, Regina, on December 18 and 19, 1901, and the culprit sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Regina jail with hard labour, and \$300 fine, or in default an additional six months.

The case of shooting with intent, mentioned in my report last year, against an Indian named Saget-ass-we-mim, who had not been arrested, he was on August 4, 1902, arrested by Corporal Quinn, at 11 p.m., hiding in the bluffs on the Crooked Lakes agency and was tried on September 9, by Judge Wetmore at Broadview, found guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Regina jail.

Of the two convictions of wounding horses, one was of minor nature, tried summarily and fine imposed; the other was a charge of killing a horse with buck shot. William Herman, of Ferndale, complained that one of his horses had been shot on Jan. 1. Constable Driscoll investigated the case, and suspicion was attached to one James White, who was arrested, and on January 22, before Judge Wetmore and jury, convicted and sentenced to two years in the Manitoba penitentiary.

Of the cases of escape from custody, three escaped from the Regina jail just at dark, and were captured by Constable Buxton and returned to the jail authorities the next morning. They were sentenced by Judge Richardson to six months additional imprisonment. Two escaped from the North-west Mounted Police guard-room, one of whom was arrested by Sergt. Emery and sentenced to two months additional imprisonment. Another named Ingle, who does not appear on the judicial return, escaped from the hospital in November while being confined for diphtheria. Every effort is being made to capture him, but so far without success.

The offences against the Indian Act have been commented upon under the head of Indians.

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Chas. Dewing wanted in Minnesota, U.S.A., on a charge of attempted murder, was arrested by Constable McPherson at Alameda. He was brought before Judge Richardson, Regina, waived extradition, and was escorted to the boundary by Sergt. Emery, and handed over to the American authorities in May.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made, in the Regina District during the year ended November 30, 1902.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, with- drawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1	1	.....	Committed to imprisonment for life.
Attempt to murder.....	1	.....	1	
Accessory after the fact.....	1	.....	1	
Shooting with intent.....	1	1	.....	Two cases not yet tried.
Assault.....	57	39	18	
Assault, aggravated.....	11	10	1	
Rape, and attempted rape.....	2	1	1	
Shooting and wounding.....	1	1	.....	
Offences against property—				
Stealing registered mail.....	3	2	1	Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor
Theft.....	87	45	42	
Theft by agent.....	1	.....	1	
Horse stealing.....	29	20	9	
Burglary.....	1	.....	1	One case not yet tried. One case withdrawn by Crown prosecutor.
Miscellaneous.....	7	1	6	
Killing or wounding cattle or horses.....	3	2	1	
Cattle stealing.....	3	.....	3	
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2	.....	
False pretenses.....	2	1	1	
Forgery.....	5	2	3	
Fraud.....	3	1	2	
Damaging property.....	19	18	1	
Cruelty to animals.....	2	1	1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapon.....	2	2	.....	
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.....	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous.....	2	2	.....	
Gambling.....	6	6	.....	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	31	31	.....	One case not yet tried.
Drunk and disorderly.....	118	117	1	
Nuisances.....	2	2	.....	
Insulting language.....	2	2	.....	
Bigamy.....	2	.....	2	
Using threatening language.....	2	1	1	
Unnatural offence.....	1	.....	1	
Indecency.....	1	1	.....	
Neglecting to provide for child.....	1	1	.....	
Def. libel.....	1	1	.....	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	13	12	1	
Indians drunk.....	17	17	.....	
Cutting and removing lumber off reserve.....	4	2	2	
Drunk on reserve.....	2	2	.....	
Holding dance.....	27	27	.....	
Liquor in possession.....	6	4	2	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	1	.....	1	
Escape from custody.....	4	4		
Obstructing peace officer.....	8	4	4	Four not yet tried.

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Classified Summary of Cases and Convictions made, &c.—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the North-west ordinance—				
Master and servants.....	64	54	10	
Quarantine and herd ordinance.....	16	13	3	
Game ordinance.....	3	3		
Sunday observance.....	5	5		
Prairie fires.....	10	9	1	
Liquor ordinance.....	13	9	4	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Pound ordinance.....	6	4	2	
Fisheries.....	4	4		
Hawkers and pedlars.....	4	4		
Stray animals.....	3	3		
Drunk while interdicted.....	2	2		
Practicing medicine without a licence.....	2	2		
Total ...	630	498	132	

GUARD ROOM.

In April last, our guard room, at Moosomin, was declared a common jail for the Territories, and placed in charge of the North-west Mounted Police.

Of 102 prisoners confined, 3 were Indians, 2 half-breeds, and the remainder whites.

The majority of the prisoners were confined for offences under section 207 of the Criminal Code, and 50 of the number paid fines.

Eight prisoners were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment (not exceeding 30 days in any one case) in this jail, and 25, including 4 lunatics, were sent to other places of detention.

A supply of prison clothing has been recently forwarded from Regina, which has been much needed for prisoners serving sentences here.

An estimate for putting iron bars in the windows, doors, &c., and some other improvements for the safekeeping of prisoners, is in course of preparation. The prisoners' meals are supplied from a boarding house at a cost of \$15 per month per prisoner.

I attach a copy of a table showing the number of prisoners confined in this jail and their disposal.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district have been generally well behaved, although the convictions for drunkenness have doubled that of previous years. Thirteen cases were entered against parties supplying liquor to Indians, and I am pleased to report having obtained twelve convictions. This should have a good effect. Twenty-seven Indians were convicted for engaging in a heathen dance, and were released on suspended sentence.

Two were convicted of horse stealing, and one convicted of shooting and wounding. Considering the number of Indians in this district the offences brought against them is remarkably small.

Escorts were furnished to the Indian agents for annual payments in the month of July to the following agencies: Touchwood, Nut Lake, Pelly, Crooked Lakes, Qu'Appelle and Moose Mountain. Payments passed off quietly, and as far as could be learned, no liquor was sold.

At the request of the Indian agents, Indians found in towns without a 'pass' have been returned to their reserves.

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MOOSOMIN COMMON JAIL.

RETURN of Prisoners confined during the year ended November 30, 1902.

Crime.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Number of Fines Paid.	Number of Sentences Awarded.	Average length of Sentence.	Remarks.
Assault	3	1	1	1	30 days.	
Breach of quarantine	1		1			
Buggery	1	1				
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1			1		2 years, Manitoba Penitentiary.
Causing disturbance	2		1	1	7 days.	
Dealing with forged cheques	2	1		1		3 months, Regina Guard Room.
Drink, &c	46	4	40	2	7 days.	
Forgery	1	1				
Gambling	6		6			
Horse stealing	2			2		{ 1, 1 year, Regina Jail. 1, 6 months, Regina Jail.
Lunacy	4			4		
Masters and servants	9			9	1 month.	8, 30 days, Regina Guard Room.
Mischief	6	4		2		{ 1, 2 years, Manitoba Penitentiary 1, 2 mos., Regina Guard Room
Rape	1	1				
Selling liquor without license	1		1			
Theft	11	4		7	14 days.	{ 1, 3 years, Manitoba Penitentiary 1, 1 year, Regina Jail. 1, 1 year, Regina Guard Room. 3, 3 mos. Regina Guard Room.
Vagrancy	4	2		2	14 days.	
Wounding	1			1		3 months Regina Jail.
Total	102	19	50	33		

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The number of prairie fires during the year, in which the police have taken part, is fifty. Ten of these during the months of April and May, and the remainder in September and October. Thirteen cases were entered, and nine convictions made.

During the month of September, the Estevan district was badly burned and considerable property destroyed. The worst of these fires came over from Dakota on the 25th. Owing to high wind, and long grass, fire guards were useless. This fire jumped the Souris River.

Another serious fire reported in the Wood Mountain district came in from Montana, U.S.A., and is said to have been started by a Great Northern engine. The country from the Great Northern to Wood Mountain is completely burnt. Owing to efforts of the police and settlers, sufficient feed for the winter has been saved on the Canadian side, but the Americans were not so fortunate, and I am informed a number of them will have to move their cattle south. During the month of October the most serious fire occurred west of Moose Jaw.

On checking over the prairie fire returns, I find that fewer fires are attributed to railway engines this year than last. A large number, in my opinion, have been caused by land seekers throwing away cigar ends and matches.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments in this district are divided into sub-districts. Inspector Moodie being in charge of the Moosomin sub-district, with headquarters at Moosomin; Inspector LaRocque, of Wood Mountain, with headquarters at Wood Mountain; Staff Sergt. Fyffe, of Qu'Appelle; Sergt. Smith, Estevan, and Corpl. Junget, Yorkton. The returns, reports, &c., of the different detachments are forwarded through the officer, or N.C.O., in charge of the respective sub-district, who inspects all the detachments once a month.

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Demands for police detachments throughout the district are increasing. A detachment of two men has been stationed this year on the boundary line at Big Muddy, and next year it will be necessary to place a detachment west of Wood Mountain, at Pinto Horse, owing to the establishment of a large ranch in the vicinity of Snake Creek and White Mud. I also think that it will be necessary to have a summer detachment midway between Big Muddy and Wood End. Owing to the extension of the old Manitoba and the North-western Railway, a detachment will be necessary in the vicinity of Shield Lake. I now have your instructions to place one at Gainsboro near the boundary of Manitoba. The work of all ranks on detachments has been satisfactory, with but few exceptions. Much interest appears to be shown in the work, and I have received no complaints. I would respectfully call your attention to the training of constables employed on this work, and would recommend that, where experienced N. C. O's. are stationed, men be sent under them to thoroughly learn their duties before being sent out where they have to depend upon themselves.

The following table shows the number of men and horses employed on detachments during the year.

This does not, of course, include men and horses employed on temporary detachments established for enforcing quarantines on infectious diseases.

STATEMENT Showing Number of Men and Horses employed on Detachments during the year ended November 30, 1902.

Place.	Officers.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Ponties.	Horses.	Remarks.
Estevan.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
North Portal.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Oxbow.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Weyburn.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Moose Jaw.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Regina (town station).....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
South Qu'Appelle.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Kutawa.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
Moosomin.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	
Whitewood.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Wolseley.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
Grenfell.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
Carlyle.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Yorkton.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	
Saltcoats.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Fort Pelly.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Wood Mountain.....	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	9	
Willow Bunch.....	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	10	
Big Muddy.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
Erwood.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	C.N. Ry. construct.

CROWN TIMBER DUTY. WINTER MONTHS.

Roseau River.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Turtle Mountain.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Riding Mountain.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

CONDUCT.

The conduct of all ranks in this district has been on the whole satisfactory.

QUARANTINE.

The work in connection with this department has increased greatly. There are now four veterinary staff sergeants employed in the district. As all instructions are issued to them from this office, and reports, vouchers, &c., forwarded, the clerical work has greatly increased, and I would respectfully recommend that the district clerk receive extra compensation for this work.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The enforcement of this ordinance has greatly increased the work of this district. A serious outbreak of small-pox occurred among the Half-breeds of the Qu'Appelle district in February, necessitating the stationing of extra men at the following places: Lebret Mission, 1; File Hill Agency, 1; Hudson's Bay Settlement, adjoining File Hill Agency, 1; and an extra constable at Fort Qu'Appelle. Constables Howden and Stauffer were employed to vaccinate the Indians and half-breeds. The latter constable vaccinated 145 Indians on the File Hill Reserve alone. On May 31, out of a total of 118 cases, only 2 remained. There have been six deaths in all. Dr. Seymour, the medical officer in charge, expressed to me his appreciation of the excellent manner in which the work had been carried on. In addition to enforcing the quarantine regulations, we have purchased, and delivered, to the inflicted persons, and those quarantined, rations, supplies, &c. At Erwood and Fort Pelly we have also supplied men for quarantine duty. Owing to an epidemic of diphtheria in the German Settlement at Arat, north of Regina, constables Howden and Wilfong with two horses were on July 16, detailed to enforce the quarantine. These men were employed on this duty until November 2.

Owing to the appearance of small-pox at Willow Bunch, Staff Sergt. Hayne was sent from headquarters to take charge. He has been assisted by Constable LaChapelle. We have also had constables employed on this duty at Broadview, Moosomin, Rocanville, Moose-Jaw, Coal Fields, and South Qu'Appelle. The only quarantines in existence at the present time are at Willow Bunch and Moose Jaw. I am pleased to report that they will soon be raised.

CUSTOMS.

The officer in command of the Wood Mountain sub-district acts as sub-collector. The duty collected, although I am not in possession of the amount, exceeds that of former years. At the request of the Customs Department, a constable was detailed for special duty along the International Boundary between North Portal and the boundary of Manitoba in August last, and was employed for about a month. He succeeded in discovering several cases of breach of customs law which were duly reported to the custom officials. On his withdrawal, I received a letter from the collector of customs, North Portal, informing me that his work had been satisfactory and would have beneficial results. Ninety-two head of horses were seized at Yellow Grass on suspicion of not having been properly entered, but upon investigation they were released. On May 26, when on patrol on the southern boundary at Big Muddy, I seized 66 head of horses, the majority of which bore United States brands. I found the horses in charge of a herder named Trailer, who informed me that most of them were brought from the United States. These were taken to the nearest port of entry, Wood Mountain, and report made. Those found with Canadian brands were released, and others detained, pending further investigations, as it was thought some of the horses had been stolen. On September 17, they were brought into Regina and sold. The Commissioner of Customs is in possession of all the facts. I also received information regarding a large number of horses which were said to have been smuggled. This was reported to the Customs Department who have charge of the case.

I think I am safe in stating that a large number of both horses and cattle have been imported, without the payment of duty, along the boundary line between Willow Bunch and North Portal, and the seizure made this summer will no doubt in the future have a good effect. A detachment has also been established at Big Muddy.

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PATROLS.

In addition to those made by the detachments, several extensive patrols have been made during the year. For some years there have been reports of an organized gang of horse thieves along the boundary, north of Montana, who are said to have been frequently seen on this side. On April 16, Insp. LaRocque left the post with a party with instructions to search the country thoroughly in the vicinity where the suspected thieves were said to be. He was accompanied by a rancher from the United States, who claimed to have had a number of horses stolen, and to have traced the thieves into Canada. This party returned in ten days, but failed to find any trace of the thieves. Again on May 8, Insp. LaRocque, who had been detailed to take charge of Wood Mountain, left for that post. Shortly after his arrival at Willow Bunch a report was received that a half-breed named Chartrand had been waived off by a party of three armed men. Consequently on the 15th, I left with a party of eleven non-com. officers and constables and sixteen horses. On arrival at Willow Bunch, I was joined by Insp. LaRocque and five constables and two scouts. I might state here that all sorts of stories were in circulation among the half-breeds of having seen the gang known as 'The Jones Gang,' and they then appeared to be in constant dread of these men. Before leaving Regina I made arrangements with the sheriff of Valley County, Montana, to meet me with a party at Big Muddy. This they failed to do, although I was afterwards informed that the sheriff and posse were within eight miles of my camp. I made a thorough search of the country, but failed to find any trace of the outlaws. Before returning I established by your order a detachment at Big Muddy. Although we failed in our main object of the trip, the effect, on the reported lawless community of the south, can but have a good effect. Another report was received that two cowboys of the "76" ranch were waived off by three armed men camped at Snake Creek. Patrols were sent from A. Division and Wood Mountain, but no trace of the men could be found. There is no doubt but that there is a grave feeling of unrest among the Half-breeds of the Willow Bunch district, and this has been accounted for by the holding up of a Half-breed named McGillis by three masked men in September last. But from information now in our possession, which at present I do not wish to make public, the hold-up and theft of horse was due to other causes than that supposed by the public. I feel that for some time it will be necessary to keep a strong force in the Wood Mountain district. The reported shooting of Reg. 3818, Constable LaChappelle, at Willow Bunch on November 21, is now under investigation by Insp. Moodie, who, with a party, arrived at Willow Bunch, on November 30. Insp. Strickland with a party of five constables made an extensive patrol west of Moose Jaw, lasting for about six weeks.

HORSES.

The horses have generally stood their work well. Four horses and two ponies have been cast and sold; also two ponies purchased for Crown timber duty at Roseau River, Manitoba, in March last, as it was considered better to sell them than to keep them over the summer. The season's work has been exceptionally hard, and the present condition of horses reflects credit on the members of the various detachments. I would recommend that horses on detachments should be changed twice a year, as it is impossible to give them their required rest.

GENERAL.

Owing to a large number of the Doukhobors settled north of Yorkton having been seized with a religious craze, and started on a march south, Inspectors Strickland and myself with a party of men were detailed to proceed to Yorkton district with a view of affording protection to the settlers, should these unfortunate fanatics become crazed from the want of food, and also to protect the property in the abandoned villages. These people were safely returned to their villages, where at this date they are reported contented. On the completion of this duty I received a telegram from Mr. Speers, of the Immigration Department, expressing his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the police.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON,

Inspector, Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'K'
DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1902.To the Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of this division for the year ended to-day.

I assumed command of the division on November 1. As I have been in command of the division for only one month, the report is gleaned from official data, and not from my own knowledge of facts. With the assistance of Inspector Casey, stationed here for several years, I am able to compile the following for your information.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been the best that this district has had. The loss of the use of the irrigation ditch for the greater portion of the year did not affect the growth of the crops as there was sufficient moisture. More hay, and of a better quality, has been put up than usual.

Settlers are flooding into all parts of the district. They, as a rule, are well-to-do, and are prepared to go to work at once.

LITTLE BOW.

This part of the country, not mentioned in last year's report, is filling up rapidly. There are now 15 settlers, who own about 500 head of horses, and over 2,000 head of cattle. This does not, of course, include the Circle Ranch Co., who range in this district, and own about 100 head of horses and 10,000 head of cattle.

GRASSY LAKE.

There are quite a number of well-to-do settlers in this part of the district, principal amongst them being the C. Y. Ranch Company, who are large shippers of both horses and cattle.

KIPP'S COULEE.

There are a few new settlers, and there is a proportionate increase in stock.

CHIN COULEE.

No new settlers have gone in there.

MILK RIVER.

On Milk River there has been a considerable increase in settlers and in the number of stock, there being now over 4,000 head of cattle, 300 head of horses, more than last year, the principal contributors being Messrs. Mackie & Sons, with 1,400 head of cattle.

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RAYMOND.

Raymond is a go-ahead town of over 1,000 inhabitants, situated between Stirling and Magrath, 18 miles south of Lethbridge. The first load of lumber was unloaded on the town site on September 14, 1901. They are building a school house to cost \$5,000 which will be used until the completion of a brick school house next year to cost \$10,000. The present one will then be used as a town hall. There is a good hotel, 2 general stores, a drug store a jewellery store, a law office, a resident physician, a butcher's shop, two blacksmiths' shops, two lumber yards, an agency of the bank of Montreal, and three agricultural implement concerns are represented. There are quite a number of American capitalists there, the principal ones being Jesse Knight & Sons, Mr. Allison and Mr. McCarthy. There is a large flour mill with all the latest improvements about completed. It will start grinding the first of the year and will cost \$30,000. It has a capacity of 150 barrels per day of 24 hours. There is also an elevator in connection with a capacity of 40,000 bushels. It is now full of No. 1 hard wheat grown in the vicinity, mostly off breaking. Contracts have been let for a sugar beet factory. Seven cars of machinery and plant are on the grounds and the excavations are well under headway. Messrs. E. H. Dyer & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, are the contractors. The contract price is \$400,000. The contract calls for completion so as to handle the crop of beets of 1903. The capacity of the factory will require beets grown from 4,000 acres of land. Of this acreage, the company are putting in 1,000 acres on their own land. As 10 to 15 acres will likely be the largest extent of acreage put in by any one farmer, there will probably be about 400 farmers growing beets this year. The estimate of the cost of labour, and the amount of money likely to be paid out and the advantages of the factory were fully gone into last year. The running time will be 90 days each year.

The capitalists in Raymond own 20,000 head of cattle, 40,000 sheep and 2,000 head of horses, besides all the settlers have enough stock to meet their requirements and some of them have small bunches of 50 or more. There was grown about 125,000 bushels of grain in the settlement. There are now over 50 buildings in course of erection.

STIRLING.

Stirling is situated on the A. R. and C. Co.'s Railway, six miles east of Raymond, and is a village of about 600 inhabitants. They are building a brick school-house to cost when completed \$8,000. They have over 150 children of school age. There is one general store there. Stirling being close to Raymond, and convenient to Lethbridge, most of their supplies are purchased between the two places. The residents here are largely of the farming class. There was grown in this settlement this year about 75,000 bushels of grain. There has been about 1,000 acres of breaking done this fall. They own enough horses and cattle for their requirements. There are a few who own small bands of stock, one man owning 200 head of cattle. There is a very good hotel in course of erection. They will put in quite an acreage of beets for the Raymond factory.

MAGRATH.

Magrath is situated fourteen miles west of Raymond, and has a population of about 700 souls. There are over 200 children of school age. They have built a new school-house costing \$5,000. Three teachers are employed. There are now two general stores, four blacksmiths' shops, one lumber yard, one hardware store, one harness shop, and a very good hotel, besides, two agricultural implement firms are represented. There was grown this year about 125,000 bushels of grain with a good average per acre. There was about 8,000 acres of new breaking done this fall. There will be a considerable acreage of beets put in next year for the Raymond sugar factory.

SPRING COULEE.

Spring Coulee is situated at the western terminus of the A. R. and Co.'s Railway on the irrigation canal. It is a thriving settlement of farmers. As yet no mercantile firms are established there.

MORMONS.

The settlements of Raymond, Stirling, Magrath and Spring Coulee are largely composed of Mormons, who with the exception of the Spring Coulee settlement, live mostly in the villages and not on their farms. Their idea of living this way is that their church is better attended and that they enjoy more social intercourse. The town lots are large, seldom being less than one acre, where they grow all the vegetables required for use. They are certainly a hard-working, thrifty people, willing to help each other. The tithing system towards the church is carried out. Of course there are black sheep in all flocks, but as a law-abiding community they certainly deserve credit.

DISTRIBUTION STATE 'K' DIVISION.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1902.

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special constables.	Total.	Remarks.	Horses			
										Team.	Saddle.	Ponies.	Total.
Lethbridge		2	1	1		10	2	16		7	7	1	15
Counts			1		1	2		4		4	5	1	10
Milk River Ridge					1	1		2		1	3	1	5
Writing-on-Stone						2		2			3	1	4
Pendant d'Oreille						3		3		2	3	1	6
Magrath						1		1			1		1
Quarantine duty						1		1					
Absent without leave					1			1					
On command						1		1		2	2		4
Cast and sold											2		2
Total		2	2	1	3	21	2	31		16	26	5	47

LETHBRIDGE.

There has been a boom of a very substantial nature in the building line. The brewery has been enlarged and a malting industry added, which will make a market for a large amount of barley. Heretofore, the malt used in the west has been imported. Storehouses and a good number of residences have been built. The town authorities have continued the improvements in planting trees, and boulevarding the streets. There is a general feeling of prosperity in the town.

SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The sheep industry has more than doubled during the past year, many bands having been imported from the United States. As mentioned last year, there is a strong feeling between the sheep and cattle-men. Many large bands of sheep, are what are called 'trailers,' that is, they are run in bands of about 3,000 head by two men who live in a wagon, and have no particular range, but roam around where they can get good water and feed. There was a large crop of lambs, but quite a number died from the effects of the heavy rains. There was little, or no provision made last winter in the way of sheds, or putting up hay for the large numbers of sheep, but owing to the open winter, the losses were small, not over 7 p.c. Sheep, besides being used for home consumption, have been shipped as far east as Montreal and to British Columbia points.

STOCK INDUSTRY.

This has been a good year for stock owing to the copious rains. The grass has been very good, and the cattle were in good shipping order for the early markets. There

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has been a considerable number shipped over the Great Northern Railway to Chicago, and strange to say, that, after paying the duties of \$8 per head, from \$5 to \$8 more per head has been realized. There has been less complaint from the loss by wolves this year than last, and little or no disease. There was some mange among cattle on Milk River, but with the coming of the green grass it disappeared, but no doubt the disease will again show itself in the winter. It is more prevalent amongst the 'dogies' or eastern cattle.

STOCK IMPORTS.

There were imported at Coutts 2,152 head of cattle, 2,035 horses and 12,556 sheep and 17 hogs. The cattle were principally imported by settlers. A large number of the horses were imported for sale.

STATEMENT OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP SHIPPED FROM LETHBRIDGE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1901, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Manitoba.....	1,464	695	.....
To Montreal.....	125	2,973	2,041
To British Columbia.....	75	256	.....
To Ontario.....	56	.....	.....
To North-west Territories.....	500	825	.....
	2,220	4,749	2,041

COAL MINES AND MINING.

On February 19, the A. R. & C. Co. posted a notice to the effect that half rate tickets would be granted to all miners who wished to leave their employ. A considerable number left. The coal company, though anxious to employ all the men they could work, have been largely hampered during the whole year for want of cars. The miners who are kept at work, have, as a rule, only worked part of the time.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On January 5, a fire was started in Jesse Knight's field south of Raymond, supposed to have been started by his own employees. About 50,000 acres were burned over.

On January 12, a fire was started east of the A. R. & C. Co's. railroad. It burned over a large tract north of Milk River to Kipp's Coulee, and to within 8 miles of Pendant d'Oreille.

On January 12, a C.P.R. engine started a fire which burned a large tract east of here, and south to Chin Coulee.

On April 5, a large fire started in the vicinity of Stirling. The Mormons would not turn out, owing to a local trouble existing between Jesse Knight and the Stirling people. A constable was sent out, but in the meantime they had turned out and put out the fire.

On October 10, a fire started in the direction of Cameron's ranche, towards the Little Bow. It was put out by settlers.

On October 10, a fire started at Lost River, north-east of Pendant d'Oreille. It burned over a township.

On October 29, a fire started in the vicinity of Magrath. It was put out by settlers.

The most serious fire of the year was started on October 29, between Kipp and the Blackfoot Crossing. A heavy wind was blowing, and despite the efforts of all the set-

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tlers, it burned all the country east of the trail between there and the Little Bow. There were a lot of hay and ranche buildings burnt. There was also a considerable loss to stock.

So far this year, the Milk River country has escaped.

EPIDEMICS, OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.—On July 8, nine cases of small-pox were discovered in a half-breed camp on the river bottom near town. The whole party were put under a strict quarantine, and a policeman placed in charge. In all, 16 cases developed. No deaths occurred. The disease was contracted from a Cree Indian, of Medicine Hat, named 'Medicine-Child.'

On October 24, two cases of small-pox were reported in the telegraph gang at Coaldale, a siding about 10 miles out on the C. P. R. The whole gang of 18 men were brought in, and placed in quarantine at a spur about 2 miles out. A constable was placed on duty there. Only two more cases developed. No deaths occurred.

Scarlet fever.—On June 30, three children belonging to settlers from Manitoba, died at the immigration sheds here of scarlet fever.

Measles.—During the months of May and June, measles were greatly prevalent. In Lethbridge at one time over 30 families were in quarantine. Only two deaths occurred.

HEALTH.

The health of the division generally has been good.

Dr. Mewburn has had a good many cases where operations were required on members of other divisions. A complete list of the cases treated will be shown in his report.

DRILL AND LECTURES.

Drill and lectures were started in January, but, owing to our being shorthanded and other work, were not completed until July. All of our horses were taught to stand fire and to stand picketed. The saddle horses were also taught to lie down and to stand with reins over.

TARGET PRACTICE.

We had the same inconvenience as last year, having no range. Part of the division did their practice at the Macleod range with carbines, and their revolver practice here. Those on detachment did their practice at Writing-on-Stone, which with very little improvement will make a good range up to 500 yards. Considering that we have no well-equipped range, the shooting of the division has been very fair.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Lee-Metford is a good arm, but some of the ammunition is not good, it hangs fire and in some cases will not explode.

The revolvers are old and pretty well worn out, not a serviceable weapon for the force.

INSPECTIONS.

The Post, Coutts, Milk River and Writing-on-Stone detachments were inspected by the Commissioner in March. The Assistant Commissioner inspected the Post and all the detachments in July. Inspector Casey visited and inspected the detachments in March, April, July and October. They were also inspected by Superintendent Deane, who was on the line on Customs duty in May and June. The Post has been inspected weekly by the officer commanding.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in a good financial state.

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FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a hose reel and 600 feet of hose, the same size as used by the town fire brigade. We also have fire extinguishers and a good supply of ladders. There are two tanks in the barracks square. The town has a very good fire brigade, well equipped, which would be at our disposal in case of fire.

TELEPHONE.

There has been a good line between here and Macleod for some years. The heavy rains of this year have got the line in an almost useless state. In fact, it has not been used for some months. A verbal offer was made by the Bell Telephone Company, early in the year, to put the line in repair, we to have the use of it free. I would strongly recommend this being done.

INDIANS.

In all the cases of Indians being drunk, or having intoxicants in their possession, imprisonment has been inflicted. As reported, last year, from this division, a fine does not seem to have the desired effect. We have had considerable trouble this year with Indians claiming horses that had been sold by other Indians to white men. As the Indian is not slow to follow the evil doings of the whites, it is thought that, in some cases the Indian was cognizant of the fact of the original sale, and that he knew that he could claim his horse whenever he found it unvented, the same as any one else could. Indian horses should be vented only by the Indian agent, and when sold a certificate from the agent giving the description of the animal should accompany the bill of sale. It would be well if a law was enacted making it an offence to purchase an unvented horse from an Indian.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been carried out as well as possible with our reduced strength. The detachment patrols have been well done. Early in August, from information received that a party would meet at Raymond to organize a horse-stealing expedition from the south of the district, the leaders being one Jake Lee, with several aliases, one 'Rocky Bill,' and one Morris. Assistance was given from 'D' division, and the whole south of the district was patrolled and a constable in civilian attire posted at Raymond to get acquainted with and, if possible, watch the movements of the suspected thieves. The result of the whole work was that the gang broke up and scattered.

As we now have pack-saddle outfits, a new system in regard to pack patrols will be established.

LUNATICS.

There has been only one case of lunacy in the district. A young man, whose friends reside in Idaho, was sent to Brandon. His brother came here and assisted in conveying him to the asylum.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

On March 7, Mr. Bourinot, of the Customs Department, Ottawa, left with Supt. Deane, for Milk River, to interview Messrs. Spencer Bros., regarding certain cattle said to have been driven across the line from the United States upon which the duties had not been paid. The result was that on May 14, Supt. Deane left with a round-up party, accompanied by Mr. Bourinot, and proceeded to Pendant d'Oreille and rounded up the Spencer cattle. They seized 606 head of cattle bearing the American brand of Spencer Bros., upon which no duties had been paid. A deposit was made thereon and the matter referred to the Department of Customs at Ottawa.

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On Septemoer 18, Mr. J. Stunden, special customs officer, came here and asked for assistance in holding cattle being gathered by the Circle and Brown round-up outfits. There were several smaller ranchers represented within this round-up party. Staff Sergt. Brymner was detailed, and all the available men on Milk River for this duty. There were in all 300 head of cattle detained on this side of the line. Duties were paid on 200 head, owned by the Circle and Brown outfits, to the amount of \$1,600, the other 100 head were allowed to go as they belonged to a good many small owners in the United States, and had drifted across the line without the knowledge of the owners.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions obtained, during the year ended November 30, 1902.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or Not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Attempted murder.....	1	.....	1	
Assault.....	17	14	3	
Assault aggravated.....	1	1	.....	
Pointing a gun.....	1	1	.....	
Offences against property—				
Damaging property.....	5	5	.....	
Theft.....	11	6	5	
Highway robbery.....	1	1	.....	
Fraudulently retaining possession of.....	3	1	2	
Receiving money by false pretenses.....	2	.....	2	
Receiving goods by false pretenses.....	1	.....	1	
Safe robbery.....	1	.....	1	
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	1	.....	1	
Horse stealing.....	2	2	.....	
Defacing brands.....	2	2	.....	
Fraud.....	1	.....	1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying fire-arms with intent to do bodily harm....	1	1	.....	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance....	25	25	.....	
Using insulting language.....	1	1	.....	
Indecency.....	1	1	.....	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians drunk.....	4	4	.....	
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3	3	.....	
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	1	1	.....	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.....	2	2	.....	
Offences against N.W.T. ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	2	1	1	
Refusing to pay a debt.....	1	1	.....	
	91	73	18	

LICENCE ACT.

There have been no prosecutions under the N. W. Territories License Act.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

There have been little or no complaints from settlers this year of the encroachments of American cattle. It is true that some cattle have drifted across and made their home on Milk River, in fact were born there, but the numbers have been largely overestimated. The number has been variously estimated, by some as high as 10,000 head in our district alone which extends along the border some 115 miles. This matter was watched closely, and the estimate was found to be exaggerated. The three principal American round-up parties found and took out and drove across the line, less than 1,000 head. A

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line fence contiguous to the boundary connecting with impassable coulees, is being built from near Kennedy's crossing, which will extend about 50 miles west. It remains to be seen what the result will be.

CRIME.

On August 5, a telegram was received from Cardston, to arrest one Junius Young, for horse-stealing. He was arrested at Stirling on the 10th, and stole another horse, saddle and bridle and escaped from the constable. He went to Montana and sold the same horse. He had sold the first horse on the 7th to a rancher near Lethbridge. On a description, Young was arrested September 8, near Choteau, Mont. He waived extradition and was committed for trial on both charges here. Both horses, saddle and bridle were recovered. Young, pleaded guilty before Chief Justice McGuire, and was sentenced to 4 years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently. Good assistance was given us by the authorities in Montana.

On October 12, a telegram was received from Grassy Lake reporting that three horses and a set of harness had been stolen from the premises of one Drigg's. Circulars were sent to all our detachments, and to Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. A patrol was sent to little Bow. On further investigation, it was supposed that one George Hindle, wanted for theft of articles from the Cochrane Rancho, was the thief. It was supposed that the horses and harness were taken direct across country into Montana. (He has since been arrested at Moose Jaw.)

On October 17, information was received from one Al. Keyes charging Thomas Farrer with selling a horse to one Harker of Magrath without the consent of the owner, also charging Robert and Henry Farrer with obliterating a brand on the same horse. They were all three committed for trial and at the sitting of the Supreme Court held here on November 26, Robert and Henry were found guilty. Robert was sentenced to 4 months in the guard-room and Henry to 6 months. Thomas Farrer was acquitted.

HORSES STOLEN IN UNITED STATES.

A good many notices have been received of horses having been stolen in the different states. We did not succeed in locating any of them.

CRIME IN UNITED STATES.

Notices have been received of a good many criminals wanted in the United States. No captures were made.

IMPROVEMENTS TO POST.

The old kitchen has for the time being been abandoned, and No. 1 barrack room is now used as a kitchen, doors having been cut between all the barrack rooms on the inside of the building. The rooms have all been painted and the men are very comfortable. A new side-walk has been laid between the barrack buildings and the guard room. The inside of the guard room has been painted. The orderly room and office had been painted.

The trees that were planted last year are doing well. The few that died have been replaced.

The maple seed sown last year has made a good growth, some trees having made a growth of seven feet from seed sown in May, 1901. We have some 600 ready to put out next year. A few improvements have been made to the officers' quarters as required.

The buildings all require painting on the outside, and stone foundations put under. The estimate for this work was made last year.

GENERAL.

Weather.—Generally speaking, the weather during the past year has been good. The first half of January was cold. We had one heavy snow-fall early in February. The last of March was cold. On May 1 and 2 we had a heavy snow storm. The heavy

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rains of May filled up the lakes and opened up a lot of new springs. We had our first frost on August 29, which damaged all the vines, and also all the potato crop. On July 15 we had one of the worst wind storms ever known in this district.

Floods.—On May 15 a heavy downpour of rain started. It rained constantly until the 22nd, with the result that the rivers rose higher than ever known before by the oldest settlers. The river at Lethbridge rose 19 feet. On the 31st another heavy fall of rain occurred, the river rose three feet higher than the recent flood. As a result of both risings, all the bridges in this district were either carried away or damaged. The railway bridges and culverts were so much damaged that traffic was wholly suspended for some days. There were a great many houses along the river bottoms swept away, and a good many horses, cattle and hogs drowned, in fact all settlers living on the rivers lost more or less. It is estimated that the sheep men lost 5,000 head, and about 300 head of cattle were lost in the vicinity of the Pot Hole. The Indians, who resided on the river and had built where they had camped for years, never saw such high water before.

Harness and Saddlery.—The harness in use in the division is all old and pretty well worn out.

There are enough saddles in the division to meet all requirements.

Horses.—There are at present in the division 45 horses, 24 saddle, 16 team and 5 ponies. A few will have to be cast next year. Two horses have been cast and sold.

Transport.—The transport is in fair condition. It has been all painted during the year. A double, and a single buckboard are required for use in the division. One double buckboard was cast and sold.

Discipline.—The discipline of the division has been good generally. One constable was dismissed for disgraceful conduct while on detachment at Magrath.

Another was dismissed for disgraceful conduct in the town of Lethbridge. He was a most useless character and the force was well rid of him.

Leave to Contingents.—In December of last year, Corporal Hamilton and Constable Sexton left to join one of the contingents for South Africa. Constable Sexton has returned.

Coronation Contingent.—Corporal Loggin and Constable McCarthy were chosen from this division to attend the Coronation. They were presented with their medals at a full dress parade.

Rations, Forage, Fuel and Light.—H. Bentley, of Lethbridge, has the contract for rations. The Hudson's Bay Company supply the flour. The rations are of good quality.

Messrs. Fairfield Bros. have the contract for oats, the price being 1 c. per lb. The oats are grown within 4 miles of Lethbridge. This is the first year that a producer has contracted for oats here.

The hay in stack was put up by the Indian Department for the post, and 50 tons of baled hay was contracted for by Thomas Farrer.

The hay at Writing-on-Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and Coutts was put up by Messrs. Ashley, Tabor & Kunzli, all ex-policemen, who live at Pendant d'Oreille. As our contracts were let early this year we had a better quality than usual. The price still continues high.

Owing to the early frosts and the scarcity of potatoes, no tenders were received. A sufficient quantity was purchased from an importer of potatoes living in Manitoba at 1c. per lb. to last until May 1, 1903.

The Galt Coal is used here. Light is supplied by the Electric Light Co., and we have a good service.

CONCLUSION.

There has been an increase in the demand for police service. "K" Division is, and has been, too short-handed for the work required to be done. A police detachment will be required early in the spring at Raymond and the detachment at Magrath reinforced.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, Inspector,
Commanding "K" Division.

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. C. MACDONELL D.S.O. COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION REGINA.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

HEAD QUARTERS, REGINA, December 1, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division for the year ended November 30, 1902.

I took over the command of the Post, and Depot Division, from Supt., W. S. Morris, who was transferred to Prince Albert, on October 20, 1902.

GENERAL.

During the past year all the police work has been done under the orders of the officer commanding Regina district. All his requisitions for men and horses have been promptly filled. In addition, Depot division has furnished escorts for His Honour the Lieut. Governor, when required, on official occasions, and an escort under the command of Inspt. E. Gilpin-Brown, consisting of 16 N. C. O's and men, 28 horses, wagons and camp equipment was supplied to His Excellency the Governor General for his camp at Qu'Appelle Lakes. He arrived on September 28, and left on October 11. G. O. 17,944, reads as follows:—The Commissioner has been desired by His Excellency, the Governor General, to convey to Inspt. Gilpin-Brown and the detachment under his command, His Excellency's thanks for their very efficient work at the recent camp at Qu'Appelle Lakes. This indicates that the escort did their work well.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The following members of Depot Division had the honour of serving the King in Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiments, raised by the Imperial Government, during the past year for service in South Africa.

2ND REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Inspector, J. D. Moodie,	Reg. Rank.	Captain, Comm'g Squadron.
Reg. No. 3191 S. M. Church, F.	"	Adjutant.
" 995 Sergt. Hynes, J.	"	Reg. Sergt. Major.
" 3379 Corpl Reichert, E.	"	Reg. Q. M. Sergt.
" 3323 " Martin, J. H.	"	Sergeant.
" 3333 " Stayner, R. W.	"	Sq'd. Sergt. Major.
" 1417 Const. Conway, A.	"	Private.
" 3796 " Mulhern, P.	"	"

5TH (OR WESTERN) REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Inspector A. C. Macdonell, D. S. O.	Reg. Rank.	Lt.-Col. Commanding.
" D'A. E. Strickland	"	Capt. and Adjutant.
Reg. No. 878 S. S. Hooper, L.	"	Lieutenant.
" 1128 S. S. Raven, C. C.	"	Lieut. and Qr. Master.
" 3399 Sergt. Hardy, F. B.	"	Lieut. and Ass't. Adjt.
" 536 " Higinbotham, W. B.	"	Sq'd. Sergt. Major.
" 3536 Const. Meagher, J. F.	"	Provost Sergeant.

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Reg. No. 3136 Const. Stewart, C. J. F., was granted a commission in the Imperial Yeomanry on service in South Africa, and after the 5th Reg. C. M. R., was disbanded, Reg. No. 3399 Sergt. Hardy, F. B., received a commission in the South African Constabulary.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The coronation contingent consisting of one Inspector and 25 N. C. O's., and men, mobilized at Regina on May 15. They entrained for Point Lévis, Quebec. Insp., F. L. Cartwright, D. S. O., in command, on May 30. Depot division was well and efficiently represented by the following N. C. O's., and constables, viz :—

Reg. No. 2441	R. S. M. Knight, R. S.
" 906	Staff Sergt. Robinson, A.
" 3430	Corpl. Junget, C.
" 2120	Const. Dubuque, J.
" 3650	" Harvie, W. T.
" 3375	" Alexander, A. S.

RECRUITS.

During the past year, 141 recruits have joined and been posted to Depot Division, their physique and intelligence has been good. Every effort has been made during the past year to put the recruits through as thorough and practical a training as possible, and the principle of striking a recruit off all duties until he has passed his drills and lectures has been adhered to as far as circumstances have permitted. The course consisted of foot drill, without and with arms, mounted drill ditto, riding school work, target practice, preliminary and annual, carbine and revolver, practical field work. Lectures on constables duties and detachment work by Reg. No. 1641 E. Cochrane, a most painstaking and competent instructor. Practical lectures on veterinary surgery, on care and management of horses, first aid, &c., by Veterinary Staff Sergt. Ayre, and instruction on harnessing and driving by the head teamster, Reg. No. 1197 Adams. It was the intention to put each squad of recruits through a course of gymnastics, but owing to the instructor being transferred to the Yukon this was found to be impossible. A voluntary class at night, to which I devote two evenings a week, is now practising and making fair progress. All demands for men from the Yukon and outside divisions are promptly met, and, as in former years, only the very best are sent to the Yukon.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Supt. Morris in his report for July states: With very few exceptions every man in the division has had two preliminary practices at the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 500 yard ranges, preparatory to the annual practice. These practices have done much for the indifferent shots who failed for a very considerable time to make the minimum number of points at the respective ranges in the first preliminary but got through without any trouble when shooting over the range the second time. On August 31, the same officer reports, 'with few exceptions the annual target practice of the division, was brought to a close, and while there were only a few who made high scores, yet the figure of merit is very good.' Owing to our present carbines being very old, and faulty sighting, one has to expend two or more shots at every range before getting the correct elevation. While in this connection I may say the ammunition on the whole has been very good this year."

RIFLE CLUB.

As in former years, a rifle club was formed. Seven matches were held on Wednesday afternoons, 13 prize matches on Saturday afternoons, and the annual competition on

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September 17, 18, 19, and officers' and ladies' match November 3. Too much praise cannot be given to Reg. No. 3465, Corporal Skinner, for his energetic and efficient work as secretary, and a word of praise is also due to Inspector E. Gilpin Brown for his untiring zeal in connection with working up rifle shooting in the force since he joined in 1893.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the past year has been very good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Diphtheria has been prevalent in town, but so far we have not had a single mounted policeman down with it. This is undoubtedly largely due to the sanitary condition of the barracks being kept in good order under Acting Senior Surgeon Bell's constant and watchful supervision.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

We are badly off for fur coats, those we have are being patched up in the hope that they will pull us through the winter. The kit received has been good.

RATIONS.

The rations during the past year have been of good quality and ample.

AMUSEMENTS.

As all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, an effort is being made to place winter sports on a sound basis. A voluntary gymnastic class has been formed. The barrack curling club has been re-organized. Indoor baseball is being played in the riding school, and the room above the gymnasium has been fitted up for basket ball. It is proposed later on to take up and relay the bowling alley, which is useless at present, and also to use it as a shooting gallery. The gymnasium needs a thorough overhauling, \$100 would re-equip it with foils and gloves and cover necessary repairs.

HORSES.

The health of the horses, considering the work demanded of them, has been very good. Two horses, Reg. Nos. 2136 and 1891, contracted glanders (there is little doubt while being driven together in a team on detachment at the German settlement, Arat.) They were destroyed as soon as the disease was discovered, and, by the Commissioner's order, the Mallein test has been applied to all the horses in the post, with the result that a reaction was obtained in four cases, which are now isolated and under observation. Every possible precaution has been taken, stables thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected, grooming kits destroyed, &c. The only wonder is, with glanders so prevalent and our horses continually on the move throughout the country, that we have not suffered more from the disease. Had it not been for this unfortunate occurrence and horse Reg. No. 2580 dying from rupture of the smaller intestines at Fort Qu'Appelle, we would have had a clean sheet so far as death is concerned. The following table shows the changes in horses during the year:—

Remounts purchased and posted to Depot	11
Horses cast and sold	9*
Died	1
Destroyed	2
Transferred to Yukon	2
" to divisions in Territories	3
" from other divisions	2

*This includes horses 7 ponies 2

The mileage for horses of Depot division on actual patrol is 173,375 miles from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902.

FORAGE.

The hay was of fair quality, and we had enough to keep us going until the new hay came in. Oats were very good quality, well filled and clean.

BARRACKS—REPAIRS AND REPAIRS.

Nos. 19, 21 and 23 barrack rooms were converted into offices for the headquarters, No. 19 making the assistant commissioner's and secretary's in front, and adjutant's office behind, No. 21 the commissioner's office, No. 23 the paymaster's offices and No. 24 barrack room was divided and converted into district and veterinary offices. Both A and B blocks and the stables were kalsomined throughout, all doors on the riding school and stables have been rehung. New lattice work fences have been put up and painted in rear of two married officers' quarters. New furnaces have been put in in the commissioner's and assistant commissioner's houses and in A and B blocks, the work being all but finished now. The transport, summer and winter, has been overhauled and repaired.

FIRE PROTECTION.

As reported last year, viz.: Steam fire pump, hand engine, Babcocks and water pails.

GUARD ROOM.

The health of the prisoners up to November was good, then three mild cases of diphtheria broke out, evidently brought in by a prisoner from the outside. Acting Senior Surgeon Bell at once isolated the prisoners in a hospital ward. The bowling alley was converted into a guard room, pro tem., and the guard room thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected. Dr. Bell's prompt and efficient action prevented further spreading of the disease.

Schedule of civilian prisoners committed to, and released from, the guard room at the N.W.M.P. Barracks, Regina, from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902:—

Total number received.....	127
" " discharged.....	108
" " serving sentence.....	18
And awaiting trial on November 30, 1902.....	1

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Apart from the oft repeated, but I understand soon to be remedied, defect that our arms are obsolete, the rest of the equipment is good and sufficient for our requirements. I am strongly in favour of the long split cowboy reins, and would like to have the division equipped throughout with them.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the liberal grants made throughout the year, the canteen cannot at this date be said to be in a flourishing condition. It is, however, solvent, and under Inspector Heffernan's careful management will soon, I believe, show a balance on the right side.

IN CONCLUSION

My thanks are due to the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Depot division for the manner in which they have supported me during my short tenure of office. I desire further to place on record my appreciation of the efficient and painstaking manner in which Sergeant Major Knight, R.S., has performed his onerous duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. MACDONELL,

Inspector, Commanding Depot Division.

APPENDIX 'K.'

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

BATTLEFORD. November 20, 1902.

To the Officer commanding

'C' Division, N.W.M.P.,
Battleford, Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of 'C' Division, ending on the above date.

Having only recently arrived in Battleford, October 22, to take over the medical charge of this division, I shall not attempt any report dealing with the events of the past year.

I will remark, however, that the guard-room accommodation is small, as you are aware, and is unsuitable for female prisoners, one of whom, with her attendant, I have consequently had to take into hospital.

The supply of drugs in common use will have to be replenished, as already reported.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report of 'C' Division for the year 1902.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration of complaint.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess of finger.....	1	8	8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Asthma.....	1	9	9	" "
Bronchitis.....	12	27	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Colic.....	12	12	1	" "
Contusions.....	1	1	1	" "
Chafe of knee.....	1	7	7	" "
Facial neuralgia.....	1	1	1	" "
Feverish colds.....	3	17	6	" "
Gonorrhoea.....	1	14	14	" "
Indigestion.....	2	2	1	" "
Influenza.....	3	10	3	" "
Insolation.....	1	3	3	" "
La Grippe.....	4	33	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Laryngitis.....	1	3	3	" "
Measles.....	2	26	13	" "
Nervous prostration.....	1	5	5	" "
Rheumatism.....	1	7	7	" "
Sprains.....	1	13	13	" "
Tonsilitis.....	1	1	1	" "
Toothache.....	1	1	1	" "
<i>Civilian Prisoners.</i>				
Colic.....	1	1	1	" "
Contusions.....	1	4	4	" "
Heart trouble.....	1	35	35	" "
Ulcer of stomach.....	1	7	7	" "

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN.

Asst. Surgeon, 'C' Div.

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APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL.

REGINA, December 2, 1902.

The Commissioner
N.-W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depot division for the year ended November 30, 1902 :—

The number of cases treated was 231, and the average number on daily sick report 6. Admissions to hospitals were 74, with an average duration for each case of 14.60 days. The reduced strength of the division, no doubt, contributed to the decrease in the number of admissions as compared with last year, but the average stay in hospital shows an increase of 4.63 days over that period, due to cases of enteric fever, phthisis, &c., which were prolonged.

There were no deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A single case of small-pox occurred on detachment at Oxbow. The man bore marks of vaccination. There were 3 cases of enteric fever, two being sent in from North Portal, where the disease was very prevalent; the third was admitted at the end of last year. Influenza caused 3 admissions, all the cases being of mild type. Diphtheria furnished 4 cases. The first occurred in an officer's quarters, and was followed two days afterwards by 3 others, the latter being civilian prisoners confined in the guard-room. None of the cases were severe and all recovered. Every precaution was taken to prevent the infection from spreading. The disease had been epidemic in the town and several outlying districts for some time previously.

There were no serious injuries sustained by men in this division and the general health has been good.

A table is attached showing the cases of sickness arranged according to the various diseases.

INVALIDING.

The number invalided during the year was 14. Of these 4 were from Depot division, the causes being syphilis 1 case, defective vision 1, debility 1, and spinal curvature 1; the remaining 10, from other posts, were, paralysis 1 case, spinal neuralgia 1, injuries 2, varicose veins 1, mental feebleness 1, epilepsy 1, hernia 1, phthisis 1, and chronic rheumatism 1.

There were 121 applicants for engagement examined, and 13 non-commissioned officers and men for re-engagement.

The sanitary condition of the post has been satisfactory; weekly inspections have been made and reports forwarded to the officer commanding. The teacher of the children's school in barracks, who resides in the town, was reported to be suffering from diphtheria, the school was therefore closed for six weeks and disinfected. None of the children contracted the disease.

The guard room was visited daily and 75 cases amongst civilian prisoners were treated, 11 being admitted to hospital. Of these 3 were for diphtheria.

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The repairs to the hospital, mentioned in last year's report as being much needed, will, I trust, receive attention in the coming spring. The hospital staff have satisfactorily performed their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

Annual Sick Report for 1901-2.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abrasions.....	2	4	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Abscesses.....	8	47	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	" "
Blistered feet.....	9	13	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	" "
Bronchitis.....	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Burns.....	1	24	24	" "
Cardiac irregularity.....	1	7	7	" "
Cavertious teeth.....	22	22	1	" "
Catarrh.....	32	82	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Chafes.....	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Contusions.....	13	57	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "
Debility.....	5	73	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 invalided, 4 returned to duty.
Diarrhœa.....	9	13	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dislocated elbow.....	1	19	19	Still under treatment.
Dyspepsia.....	7	7	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Eczema.....	2	2	1	" "
Enteric fever.....	3	264	88	" "
Follicular tonsillitis.....	11	46	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Fractured arm, old.....	1	4	4	Invalided.
" metacarpal bone.....	2	28	14	Recovered and returned to duty.
" metatarsal.....	2	22	11	1 still under treatment; 1 recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa.....	3	36	12	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gout.....	1	35	35	" "
Hæmoptysis.....	1	9	9	" "
Headache.....	7	14	2	" "
Hernia.....	1	69	69	Invalided.
Injury to head.....	1	12	12	" "
Influenza.....	3	16	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Myalgia.....	3	3	1	" "
Neptritis.....	1	19	10	" "
Paralysis.....	1	82	82	Invalided.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	2	103	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 invalided; 1 sick leave.
Rheumatism.....	5	25	5	" ; 4 recovered and returned to duty.
Small-pox.....	1	36	36	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore lips.....	4	37	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Spinal curvature.....	1	17	17	Invalided.
" neuralgia.....	2	292	146	1 " ; 1 transferred.
Sprains.....	28	214	7 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 still under treatment; 26 recovered and returned to duty.
Synovitis.....	2	28	14	Recovered and returned to duty.
Syphilis.....	1	44	44	Invalided.
Vaccinia.....	16	138	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Vertigo.....	1	2	2	" "
Wounds.....	6	37	6 $\frac{1}{6}$	" "
Other disorders.....	6	6	1	" "

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, December 7, 1902.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual medical report of 'K.' Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended November 30, 1902.

During the year forty-three (43) cases have been treated.

The number of sick days has been nine hundred and eighty-seven (987).

The cases are shown in the attached classification.

Nine (9) examinations have been made for engagement.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

F. H. MEWBURN,
Act. Assist. Surgeon.

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CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Contusion.....	4	15	3½	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	" " "
Concussion of brain.....	1	67	67	Invalided.
Cellulitis of hand.....	1	11	11	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Appendicitis.....	2	7	3½	" " "
Ankylosis of third finger.....	1	29	29	" " "
Eczema of hand.....	1	1	1	" " "
Fistula in ano.....	1	44	44	Still under treatment.
Hammer toe.....	1	33	33	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Hemorrhoids.....	1	1	1	" " "
Hernia obliq. inguinal.....	3	324	108	" " "
Co. frac. and dislocation of ulna and co. fract. of radius.....	1	137	137	Invalided.
Traumatic synovitis of ankle.....	1	38	38	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
" " knee.....	1	1	1	" " "
Wound of thumb.....	1	3	3	" " "
" " leg.....	1	2	2	" " "
Onychia.....	1	1	1	" " "
Varicose veins.....	1	47	47	Still under treatment.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Tonsilitis.....	1	15	15	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Neuralgia, spinal.....	1	126	126	Invalided.
" " facial.....	2	13	6½	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Dyspepsia.....	5	12	2½	" " "
Diarrhoea.....	3	6	2	" " "
Bronchitis, sub. acute.....	1	1	1	" " "
Stomatitis.....	1	1	1	" " "
Measles.....	1	12	12	" " "
La Grippe.....	2	9	4½	" " "
Sciatica.....	1	19	19	" " "
Rheumatism sub. acute.....	1	1	1	" " "
Total	43	987		

W. H. MEWBURN,
Actg. Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLEN.

N. W. M. POLICE, FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1902.

To the Officer Commanding
'G' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual medical report of 'G' Division for the year ended November 30, 1902.

During the year 215 cases were treated, of these 129 were police and 86 were prisoners. There were also seven lunatics confined in the guard room under my observation, while waiting to be transferred to the asylum. One, Charles Buckell, a lunatic, who committed a murder near Leduc, died after a confinement of thirteen days. This man was very violent, and it was necessary to keep him in a straight jacket most of the time.

The new guard room is an improvement over the old one, and will I hope improve the health of both prisoners and constables.

I was called upon to officiate as jail surgeon at the execution of Charles Bullock, on March 26 last.

The sanitary conditions of the barracks have been very good. The hospital building requires repairs badly, also the interior of the hospital requires kalsomining and painting badly.

I inclose herewith a detailed statement of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN, M.D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ended November 30, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Police.</i>			Days.	
Tonsilitis	4	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Wounds (lacerated).....	7	12	1 $\frac{5}{7}$	
Chafe	1	1	1	
Colds (bronchial).....	40	41	1 $\frac{1}{40}$	
Laryngitis.....	9	9	1	
Colds (feverish).....	7	18	2 $\frac{4}{7}$	
Earache.....	2	2	1	
Biliousness.....	14	14	1	
Diarrhoea.....	4	4	1	
Strains.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Facial neuralgia.....	1	1	1	
Constipation.....	6	6	1	
Indigestion.....	2	2	1	
Impacted ceremen.....	1	1	1	
Prurasis.....	1	1	1	
Conjunctivitis.....	2	2	1	
Cramps.....	5	5	1	
Sprains.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rheumatism.....	4	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Sore feet.....	3	9	3	
Corns.....	1	4	4	
Synovitis.....	2	2	1	
Boils.....	2	6	3	
Stricture.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Hives.....	1	1	1	
Toothache.....	1	1	1	
Abscess.....	1	2	2	
<i>Prisoners.</i>				
Colds (feverish).....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Colds (bronchial)	18	18	1	
Cramps.....	1	1	1	
Earache.....	1	2	2	
Myegia.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Wounds (lacerated).....	8	18	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Laryngitis.....	7	10	1 $\frac{3}{7}$	
Constipation.....	11	11	1	
Rheumatism.....	1	1	1	
Insanity.....	7	39	5 $\frac{4}{7}$	One died.
Facial neuralgia.....	3	3	1	
Strains.....	1	8	8	
Alcoholism.....	1	2	2	
Contusions.....	1	1	1	
Tumors.....	1	1	1	
Biliousness.....	5	5	1	
Indigestion.....	1	1	1	
Chaneroids.....	4	4	1	
Dislocation (shoulder).....	1	3	3	
Diarrhoea.....	4	4	1	
Sprains.....	1	13	13	
Abscess.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	
Ringworm.....	2	2	1	
Tuberculosis.....	5	70	14	
Corns.....	1	1	1	
Mumps.....	1	1	1	
Sore feet.....	1	13	13	

P. AYLEN, M.D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU.

CALGARY, November 30, 1902.

The Officer Comanding,
'E' Division N. W. M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post for the year ending this date.

The total number of cases treated during the year was 56 as shown by the detailed statement accompanying the present. There were no very serious cases of illness during the year except the one of ureamic poisoning and septicaemia ; the others were accidental, such as one concussion of the brain, which necessitated invalidation, one gun shot wound, which resulted in the amputation of two fingers (the annular and small finger) and one broken collar bone with dislocation of the humerus. The sanitary condition of the barracks is perfect.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. ROULEAU,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'E' Division, Calgary, for Year ended November 30, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Bruised toe	1	4	4	Sent to Lethbridge.
Biliousness.	5	12	2.2	
Bilious fever.	1	6	6	
Bronchitis.	1	2	2	
Broken collar bone	1	41	41	
Colds	8	8	1	
Concussion of brain	1	97	97	
Cut face	1	11	11	
Cramps.	1	1	1	
Diarrhœa	7	10	1.3	
Dysentery.	1	3	3	
Earache	1	71	71	
Gumboil	1	5	5	
Gun shot wound	1	78	78	
Hemorrhoids.	1	5	5	
Inflammation of penis	1	12	12	
Kick on leg	1	2	2	
Kick from horse	1	22	22	
Lumbago	1	4	4	
LaGrippe	1	4	4	
Orchitis.	1	32	32	
Rheumatism	2	26	13	
Scarlet fever	1	18	18	
Sore feet.	1	1	1	
Sore throat.	3	7	2.1	
Sprained ankle.	1	12	12	
" back	1	2	2	
" knee.	1	4	4	
" side	1	1	1	
" shoulder.	1	2	2	
Tonsilitis	2	23	11.1	Died.
Toothache.	2	26	13	
Ureamic poisoning and septicaemia.	1	3	3	
Urethritis.	1	8	8	

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. C. KITCHEN.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1902.

To Commissioner Perry,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'F' Division, Mounted Police Force, for the year ending November 30, 1902.

Number of cases treated during year, 84—all members of force.

Number of days off duty, 55.

Number of days in hospital, 14.

All cases treated made complete recovery.

The general health of the officers and men of the Division for the year has been good.

Officers and men with families were vaccinated during the year.

Number of men examined for re-engagement, 6.

Number of men examined for engagement, 1.

The sanitary condition of ground and buildings are good.

We have made no requisition for drugs during the year.

Enclosed find report of sick for the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. C. KITCHEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

2-3 EDWARD VII. A. 1903

ANNUAL Report of Sick in Barracks at Prince Albert, year ending November 30, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Cold	24	10	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Lumbago.....	2			Medicine and duty.
Biliousness.....	4	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Rheumatism.....	23	9	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	" " "
Cut foot.....	2			Medicine and duty.
Poison Fly Bites.....	1			" " "
Indigestion.....	2	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Heart disease.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Bruised hand.....	2			" " "
Sore throat.....	3			" " "
Headache.....	1			" " "
Glossitis.....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
La Grippe.....	1	2	2	" " "
Diarrhoea.....	5	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	" " "
Sprained thumb.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Abscess.....	3			" " "
Constipation.....	1			" " "
Colic.....	1			" " "
Sprained muscles.....	1			" " "
Chapped hands.....	1			" " "
Measles.....	1	14	14	Recovered and returned to duty.
Ulcerated teeth.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Eaiache.....	1			" " "
Intercostal neuralgia.....	1	7	7	Recovered and returned to duty.

E. C. KITCHEN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

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APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON W. G. W. FORBES.

N. W. M. POLICE, MACLEOD, December 1, 1902.

To the Officer

Commanding 'D' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of 'D' Division for the year ended November 30, 1902, having taken over the duties of Acting Assistant Surgeon from Assistant Surgeon Haultain, on October 15.

In reviewing the sick report there seems little to comment upon. The general health of the division has been good, there have been no contagious diseases.

Reg. No. 3692, Constable Edgett, was sent to Lethbridge to undergo an operation for varicocele, also Reg. No. 3316, Constable Mollier, for hernia.

Reg. No. 3603, Constable Wray, who had partially severed a tendon of the quadriceps extensor muscle, I recommended to be sent to Regina, which was done.

Reg. No. 3572, Constable Stewart, was admitted to hospital on September 6 with a dislocation of the left shoulder. This had been reduced at Cardston by Dr. Campbell. It appears at the present time as if the lesser tuberosity of the humerus had been broken off, and in view of the fact of the difficulty of diagnosis, I have recommended that he be sent to Calgary to have the complication definitely determined by means of the X-rays.

It is my unpleasant duty to have to record the death of the late Supt. Howe. Owing to the illness of Assistant Surgeon Haultain, I was suddenly summoned to barracks on the evening of August 17, and found that Supt. Howe had expired shortly before my arrival. On making a searching inquiry, I found that he had been complaining of a pain in the cardiac region during the afternoon, but had evidently recovered from that, as he was seen a very short time before his death apparently in good health.

Regarding the equipment of the hospital, we are well supplied at present with drugs, instruments and appliances. New flooring is required in the surgery, hall and mess-room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. W. FORBES,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ending November 30, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Otitis.....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Cephalalgia.....	1	1	1	" " "
Diarrhoea.....	17	32	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Tonsillitis.....	5	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Contusions.....	7	40	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	" " "
Sore throat.....	1	1	1	" " "
Influenza.....	1	2	2	" " "
La Grippe.....	5	22	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	" " "
Rheumatism.....	4	36	9	" " "
Biliousness.....	2	2	1	" " "
Colds and Coughs.....	5	12	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	" " "
Chafes.....	1	2	2	" " "
Boils.....	1	9	9	" " "
Ring worm.....	1	3	3	" " "
Dysentery.....	3	54	18	" " "
Colic.....	1	2	2	" " "
Myalgia.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Pleuritis.....	2	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Hay asthma.....	1	8	8	" " "
Pyrexia.....	3	31	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	" " "
Bronchitis.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Flesh wounds.....	2	77	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 recovered. 1 sent to Regina.
Scalp wound.....	2	6	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Epistaxis.....	1	2	2	" " "
Orchitis.....	2	58	29	" " "
Inflamed foot.....	1	16	16	" " "
Hemorrhoids.....	2	14	7	" " "
Varicose Veins.....	3	17	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 ret'd to duty. 1 sent to Lethbridge
Sprains and strains.....	7	27	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Scalded arm.....	1	15	15	" " "
Bullet wound.....	1	16	16	" " "
Hernia.....	1	8	8	Sent to Lethbridge.
Dislocation of shoulder.....	1	85	85	Still under treatment.
Dislocation of elbow.....	1	21	21	Recovered and returned to duty.

W. G. W. FORBES,

Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON R. B. DEANE.

MAPLE CREEK, NOV. 30, 1902.

To the Officer Commanding
N. W. M. Police,
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended this date.

The number of cases treated was 90, of these 54 were members of the force, the remainder prisoners.

Twelve men were examined for service in South Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and one man was examined for engagement in the force.

Reg. No. 3750 Const. Pangman, L. B. and Reg. No. 3627 Const. McLaughlin, G., were both during the year transferred to Regina upon my recommendation with a view to being invalided, Const. Pangman suffering from chronic rheumatism and Const. McLaughlin from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Owing to lack of hospital facilities here for operation purposes, two men were sent at different times to the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, for operation, by order of the Commissioner, one Reg. No. 3446 S.-S. Coristine, D., with an inguinal hernia, the other Reg. No. 235 Sergt. Peterson, D., with a fistula in ano.

In September, Reg. No. 3281 Const. Oliver, W. L., was brought into hospital here from Swift Current, where he was on duty, with a fracture of the leg.

A latrine in connection with the hospital has just been built and will supply a long felt want.

During the year it was found necessary to make two extra cells in the guardroom, the former accommodation not being sufficient, but even with the additional cells the guardroom has been for a long time over crowded, and the building being entirely of wood, is infested with vermin, which, despite one's endeavours to exterminate them, continue to grow apace, and in the struggle for existence appear as some of the fittest survivors.

The hospital and its records were inspected by the Asst. Commissioner in July last. I append classification of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

REGINALD B. DEANE,
Actg. Asst. Surgeon.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'A' Division for year ending 30th November, 1902.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Biliousness.....	4	8	2	Returned to duty.
Blistered heel.....	5	30	6	"
Contusion, shin.....	1	21	21	"
" spine.....	1	9	9	"
" shoulder.....	2	4	2	"
" foot.....	1	6	6	"
" thigh.....	1	3	3	"
Cough.....	13	20	1 $\frac{7}{15}$	"
Chalazion.....	1	1	1	Attention.
Cephalalgia.....	4	8	2	Returned to duty.
Colic.....	2	4	2	"
Clavus.....	2	10	5	"
Dyspepsia.....	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	"
Diarrhœa.....	9	27	3	"
Excoriating lips.....	3	25	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	Still under treatment.
Fracture, rib.....	1	21	21	Returned to duty.
" metatarsal bone.....	1	31	31	"
" fibula.....	1	45	45	"
Febricula.....	8	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Furunculus.....	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Fistula in ano.....	1	75	75	Still under treatment.
Gonorrhœa.....	2	2	1	1 recovered; 1 still under treatment.
Gingivitis.....	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Hernia.....	1	55	55	Operation; ret. to duty.
Insomnia.....	2	2	1	Returned to duty.
Lumbago.....	2	4	2	"
Lymphadenitis.....	1	5	5	"
Melancholia.....	1	6	6	Sent to asylum.
Metatarsalgia.....	1	29	29	Returned to duty.
Onychia.....	1	4	4	"
Pyrexia.....	2	14	7	"
Pharyngitis.....	3	3	1	"
Pleurodynia.....	1	2	2	"
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	14	7	1 prisoner; 1 invalided.
Rheumatism.....	6	84	14	1 transferred to Regina.
Tonsillitis.....	2	8	4	Returned to duty.
Tremor hand.....	1	1	1	"
Vertigo.....	1	1	1	"
Wound thumb.....	1	6	6	"

REGINALD B. DEANE,

Actg. Asst. Surgeon.

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APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT.

MACLEOD, December 6, 1902.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1902.

The general health and condition of the horses of the force during the year past has been remarkably good, there being only twelve deaths, and of this number five must be attributed to accident.

Two cases of glanders developed, evidently contracted while the horses were being used on patrol or detachment duty. This disease is almost certain to appear among our horses at times. The disease has been so prevalent in certain parts of the country that I consider we are very fortunate in having such a small loss.

Four cases of fever were reported, two of which proved fatal. This is a very small number, when it is taken into consideration the large number of horses lost by settlers from this disease every year.

I visited all the divisions of the force during the year with the exception of 'G' Division at Fort Saskatchewan, and found the horses in good working condition. The forage at the different posts I found to be of first class quality.

The shoeing I think is better than it was last year, but it has not reached the point of perfection I would like to see. Twenty-one horses were purchased during the year. One of this number was returned, as it proved rather unruly when brought to new surroundings. The remaining twenty have proved good serviceable animals.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting this number of saddle horses, and the only explanation I give is that horses coming up to our standard are very scarce, in fact cow men complain of the difficulty they have in getting suitable mounts. A case came under my notice a short time ago where a well known rancher of this district went over to Montana and paid \$150 for a cow pony. The large number taken for South Africa, and the demand for farm horses, and the fact that most breeders are trying to breed the heavier types account for the scarcity.

As my duties in connection with the Department of Agriculture brought me into contact with a great many cowboys, I questioned a number of them as to what in their opinion was the best breed for saddle purposes. Men who have grown old at the business aver that for their use nothing equalled the old Texas pony, but as they could not be had in this country, they agreed with the younger men that the produce of range mares by trotting-bred stallions came nearest to their ideal of a saddle horse.

In the west, at Calgary, Macleod and Pincher Creek, prizes were offered for horses suitable for police work. At Calgary there were two entries both good horses. They were purchased. At Macleod there were three entries, none of which came up to the requirements, and no prize was awarded. At Pincher Creek there were no entries.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. F. BURNETT, Insp.,
Vet. Sur.



PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

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APPENDIX A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1902.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot.	Regina.....	1		1	6	1		7	4	1	68	10	99	49	...
	Moosomin.....							1			2		3	3	...
	Qu'Appelle.....													1	...
	Wolseley.....										1		1	2	...
	Moose Jaw.....										1		1	1	...
	Whitewood.....									1			1	1	...
	Grenfell.....										1		1	1	...
	Erwood.....								1				1		...
	Yorkton.....									1	2		3	3	...
	Fort Pelly.....										1		1	1	...
	Kutawa.....										1		1	2	...
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....								1				1	1	...
	Estevan.....								1		1		2	1	...
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1	...
	North Portal.....							1					1	2	...
	Wood Mountain.....				1			1			8	2	12	11	...
	Carlyle.....										1		1	1	...
	Town Station.....									1	1		2	1	...
	Ottawa.....							4			1		5		...
	Weyburn.....										1		1	1	...
	On Command.....		1	1							5	1	8	1	...
	On Leave.....			1	2			4	4	5	4	1	21		...
	Total, Depot Division.....	1	1	3	9	1		18	11	9	100	14	167	84	...
A.....	Maple Creek.....			1	1			1	1	3	8	3	18	16	...
	East End.....										2		2	4	...
	Ten Mile.....										3		3	3	...
	Medicine Lodge.....							1			2		3	5	...
	Medicine Hat.....								1		1		2	2	...
	Swift Current.....										1		1	1	...
	Town Station.....										1		1	1	...
	On Command.....										2		2	6	...
	On Leave.....				1			1		1	3		6		...
	Total, A. Division.....			1	2			3	2	4	23	3	38	38	...
C.....	Battleford.....			1	1			1	1	1	10	7	22	29	...
	Union Lake.....							1					1	2	...
	Jackfish.....										1		1	1	...
	Henrietta.....										1		1	2	...
	Saskatoon.....										1		1	2	...
	On Command.....							1	1				2		...
	On Leave.....				1					1	1		3		...
F.....	Prince Albert.....				1			2		1	7	1	12	12	...
	Duck Lake.....								1		1	1	3	4	...
	Batoche.....									1			1	1	...
	Rosthern.....										1		1	1	...
	Flett's Springs.....										1		1	1	...
	On Command.....										2		2	2	...
	On Leave.....				1			1			1		3		...
Total, C. and F. Divisions.....				1	4			6	3	4	27	9	51	57	...

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D	Macleod			1	2	1	1	2	2	2	25	7	43	40	...
	Pincher Creek				1				1		4		6	6	...
	Big Bend										2		2	3	...
	Kootenai										2		2	3	...
	Stand Off									1	1	1	3	6	...
	St. Mary's							1			2		3	5	...
	Cardston				1						1	1	3	2	...
	Boundary Creek										1		1	2	...
	Kipp								1		1		1	1	...
	Leavings									1	1		2	4	...
	Mosquito Creek										1		1	1	...
	Porcupines										2		2	3	...
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	...
	Frank										2		2	2	...
	On Leave										3		3		...
	On Command				1			1	1		1		4		...
K	Lethbridge			1	1			1	1		11		15	20	...
	Milk River Ridge									1	1		2	4	...
	Coutts							1			2		3	7	...
	Writing-on-Stone									1	3		4	4	...
	Pendant d'Oreille										2		2	3	...
	Magrath										1		1	1	...
	Quarantine Camp										1		1		...
	On Command														...
	On Leave							1		1	2		4		...
	Total D & K Divisions			2	6	1	1	7	5	8	72	10	112	118	...
E	Calgary			1	1			3	1		13	5	24	15	...
	Banff										1		1	4	...
	Hand Hills										2		2	4	...
	Sarcee Reserve											1	1	1	...
	Morley										1		1	1	...
	Gleichen										1	3	4	4	...
	High River								1				1	1	...
	Innisfail										1		1	1	...
	Okotoks							1					1	2	...
	Millarville										1		1	1	...
	Red Deer									1			1	2	...
	Olds										1		1	1	...
	On Herd														...
	On Command														...
	On Leave				1			1		2	2		6		...
	Total E Division			1	2			5	2	3	23	9	45	37	...
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1	1			4	1		20	2	29	29	...
	Edmonton				1					1	4	2	8	7	...
	Duhamel										1		1	1	...
	St. Albert										2		2	2	...
	Lacombe										1		1	1	...
	Wetaskiwin									1	1		2	2	...
	Whitford										1		1	1	...
	Rivière qui Barre														...
	Athabasca Landing									1			1	2	...
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1		3	2	7	9	...
	Peace River Landing								1		1	1	3	4	...
	Grand Rapids														...
	Fort Chipewyan									1	1	1	3		...
	On Leave										3		3		...
	On Command														...
	Total G Division			1	3			4	3	4	38	8	61	58	...

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SCHEDULE A—Distribution state of the Force by Division—*Concluded.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
B.....	Dawson	1			3	1		3	1	6	60	12	87	19	15
	Forty Mile								1		6	1	8		5
	Indian River										12		12		7
	Ogilvie										12		12		7
	Stewart River							1			4	1	6		3
	Halfway										12		12	1	5
	Selwyn										12		12		9
	Selkirk				1	1			1		12		16		4
	Minto										12		12		2
	Hootchiku										12		12		7
	Grand Forks				1				1		9	1	8	1	
	Dominion									1	12		14	1	
	Hunker									1	4	1	6	1	1
	Sulphur										12		12	1	
	Gold Run									1	12	1	14		
	Enreka							1			2		3		3
	McQuestion								1		1	1	3		8
	Town Station								1	1	12	1	15		
	On Command								1				1		
	On Leave									1			1		
	Total B. Division..	1			5	2		5	7	11	115	20	166	24	76
H ...	White Horse			1	2	1		2	4	2	34	5	51	20	
	Dalton Trail				2	1				2	7	4	16	7	12
	" House										1		1		
	Wells										3	1	4		
	White Pass Summit										1		1		
	Caribou								1		2		3		3
	Upper LaBarge										3		3		1
	Lower "								1		4		5	2	1
	Hootalinqua									1	3		4		
	Livingston Creek									1	3		4	2	
	Big Salmon										3		3		
	Little "									1	2		3		
	Tantalus							1			3		4		6
	Five Fingers										3		3		
	Dog Camp										2		2		51
	Town Station							1			3		4		
	On Command									1	5		6		
	On Leave										1		1		
	Total H Division..			1	4	2		4	6	8	83	10	118	31	75

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	3	9	1		18	11	9	100	14	167	84		
Maple Creek District			1	2			3	2	4	23	3	38	38		
Battleford & Prince Albert District			1	4			6	3	4	27	9	54	57		
Macleod-Lethbridge District			2	6	1	1	7	5	8	72	10	112	118		
Calgary District			1	2			5	2	3	23	9	45	37		
Saskatchewan District			1	3			4	3	4	38	8	61	58		
Total in N. W. Territories	1	1	9	26	2	1	43	26	32	283	53	477	392		
" Yukon "		1	1	9	4		9	13	19	198	30	284	55	151	
Grand Total	1	2	10	35	6	1	52	39	51	481	83	761	447	151	

APPENDIX B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot.	Regina.....	1	1	....	7	1	12	3	5	59	16	105	39	....
	Moosomin.....						1			2		3	3	....
	Qu'Appelle.....						1					1	1	....
	Wolseley.....									1		1	3	....
	Moose Jaw.....									1		1	1	....
	Whitewood.....								1			1	1	....
	Grenfell.....									1		1	1	....
	Saltcoats.....									1		1	1	....
	Yorkton.....								1	3		4	3	....
	Fort Pelly.....									1		1	2	....
	Kutawa.....									1		1	2	....
	Ft. Qu'Appelle.....									1		1	2	....
	Estevan.....							1				1	1	....
	Oxbow.....									1		1	1	....
	North Portal.....									1		1	1	....
	Wood Mountain.....				2		1	2		11	1	17	21	....
	Erwood.....							1				1	1	....
	Town Station.....								1	1		2	1	....
	Ottawa.....						4			1		5	5	....
	Wayburn.....									1		1	1	....
	Carlyle.....									1		1	1	....
	On Command.....								1	12	1	14	4	....
	On leave.....			2	1			1	1	2		7		....
	Total, Depot Division....	1	1	2	10	1	19	8	10	102	18	172	90	....
A	Maple Creek.....			1	1		2		2	10	2	18	16	....
	East End.....									2		2	4	....
	Farwell.....													....
	Ten Mile.....									3		3	5	....
	Medicine Lodge.....						1			2		3	5	....
	Medicine Hat.....							1		2		3	3	....
	Swift Current.....									1		1	1	....
	Town Station.....								1			1	1	....
	On Command.....							1	1			2		....
	On Leave.....									1		1		....
	Total, A. Division.....			1	1		3	2	4	21	2	34	35	....
C	Battleford.....			1	1	1	1	2	2	9	5	22	23	....
	Onion Lake.....						1					1	2	....
	Jackfish.....									1		1	1	....
	Henrietta.....									1		1	2	....
	Saskatoon.....									1		1	2	....
	On Command.....										1	1	4	....
	Total, C. Division.....													....
F	Prince Albert.....			1	1		2		2	8	2	16	13	....
	Duck Lake.....							1		1	1	3	4	....
	Batoche.....								1			1	1	....
	Rosthern.....									1		1	1	....
	Flett's Springs.....						1					1	1	
	Mistawasis.....									1		1		
Total, C. and F. Divisions.....				2	2	1	5	3	5	23	9	50	54	

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SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force By Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D.....	Macleod.....			1	2		1	2	4	2	25	8	45	31	
	Pincher Creek.....				1						3		4	6	
	Big Bend.....										12		12	3	
	Kootenai.....										12		12	3	
	Stand Off.....									1	12	12	25	6	
	St. Mary's.....							1			12		12	6	
	Boundary Creek.....										1		1	2	
	Kipp.....									1		1		1	
	Leavings.....									1	1		2	4	
	Mosquito Creek.....														
	Porcupines.....										2		2	4	
	Peigan.....										1	1	2	1	
	Nanton.....										1		1	1	
	Cardston.....				1						1		2	2	
	Frank.....										2		2	2	
	On Command.....							1			1		2	8	
	Lethbridge.....				2			1	1		10	2	16	14	
	Milk River Ridge.....									1	1		2	5	
	Count's.....							1		1	2		4	7	
	Writing on Stone.....												2	4	
K.....	Penland d'Oreille.....										3		3	4	
	Magrath.....										1		1	1	
	Quarantine Camp.....										1		1		
	On Command.....									1	1		2	9	
	Total, D. & K Divisions.....			1	6		1	6	5	8	67	14	108	124	
E.....	Calgary.....			1	2			2	1	2	13	5	26	24	
	Banff.....										1		1	2	
	Innisfail.....										1		1	1	
	Red Deer.....										1		1		
	Morley.....										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.....							1				3	4	3	
	High River.....								1				1	1	
	Sarcee Reserve.....											1	1		
	Okotoks.....							1					1	1	
	Millarville.....										1		1	1	
	Ings.....														
	Olds.....										1		1	1	
	Wintering Hills.....										1		1	1	
	On Command.....							1			1		2		
	Total, E. Division.....			1	2			5	2	2	21	9	42	36	
G.....	Ft. Saskatchewan.....			1	1			3	1		14	1	21	26	
	Edmonton.....				1					1	5	2	9	7	
	Lacombe.....										1		1	1	
	St. Albert.....										2		2	2	
	Lamerton.....										1		1	1	
	Duhamel.....										1		1	1	
	Whitford.....										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin.....									1	1		2	2	
	Vegreville.....										2		2	2	
	Athabasca Landing.....									1			1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake.....				1				1		2	1	5	9	
	Peace River Landing.....								1		1	1	3	3	
	Sturgeon Lake.....										1	1	2		
	Fort Chipewyan.....									1	1	1	3		
	On Herd.....														
	On Command.....							1			1		2		
	Total, G. Division.....			1	3			4	3	4	34	7	56	57	

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SCHEDULE B.—Distribution state of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
B.....	Dawson.....		1	1	3	1		3	1	7	49	13	79	13	
	Minto.....										3	1	4		8
	Selkirk.....				1	1			1		4	1	6		7
	Selwyn.....										1	1	3		8
	Halfway.....										1	1	3	1	6
	Stewart River.....										1	1	3	1	5
	Ogilvie.....										1	1	3		10
	Indian River.....										1	1	3		8
	Forty Mile.....								1		1	1	4	1	1
	Grand Forks.....				1				1		4	1	7	2	
	Sulphur.....										1	1	3	1	
	Dominion.....								1		1	1	4		
	Eureka.....							1			3	1	4	3	3
	Gold Run.....									1	2	1	4	1	
	McQuestion.....								1		1	1	4		4
	Hunker.....									1	3	1	5	1	
	Stewart River Crossing.....							1			1	1	3		
	Duncan Landing.....				1						1	1	4		4
	Glacier.....										1	1	1		
	Town Station.....								1	1	1	1	15		
	On Command.....										2	1	3		
	Total, B. Division.....		1	1	6	2		5	7	10	106	28	166	24	64
H.....	White Horse.....			1	3	1		2	4	4	47	7	69	14	15
	Dalton Trail.....				1	1				1	9	3	15	2	15
	Wells.....										2	1	3		
	White Pass Summit.....										1	1	2		
	Caribou.....							1			2	1	3		7
	Upper Labarge.....										2	1	3		8
	Livingston Creek.....									1	3	1	4	2	10
	Hootalinqua.....										1	1	2		8
	Kynock.....										3	1	4	1	
	Braeburn.....								1		3	1	4	4	
	Montague.....									1	3	1	4	2	
	Tantalus.....							1			3	1	4	3	7
	McKay's.....										3	1	4		
	Takhini River.....										3	1	4	2	
	Town Station.....							1			1	1	3		
	Total, H Division.....			1	4	2		4	6	8	88	11	124	30	70

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District.....	1	1	2	10	1	19	8	10	102	18	172	90
Maple Creek District.....			1	1		3	2	4	21	2	34	35
Battleford and Prince Albert Districts.....			2	2	1	5	3	5	23	9	50	54
Macleod-Lethbridge District.....			1	6		6	5	8	67	14	108	124
Calgary District.....			1	2		5	2	2	21	9	42	36
Saskatchewan District.....			1	3		4	3	4	34	7	56	57
Total in N. W. Territories.....	1	1	8	24	2	42	23	33	268	59	462	396
" Yukon		1	2	10	4	9	13	18	191	39	290	54
Grand total	1	2	10	34	6	51	36	51	462	98	752	450

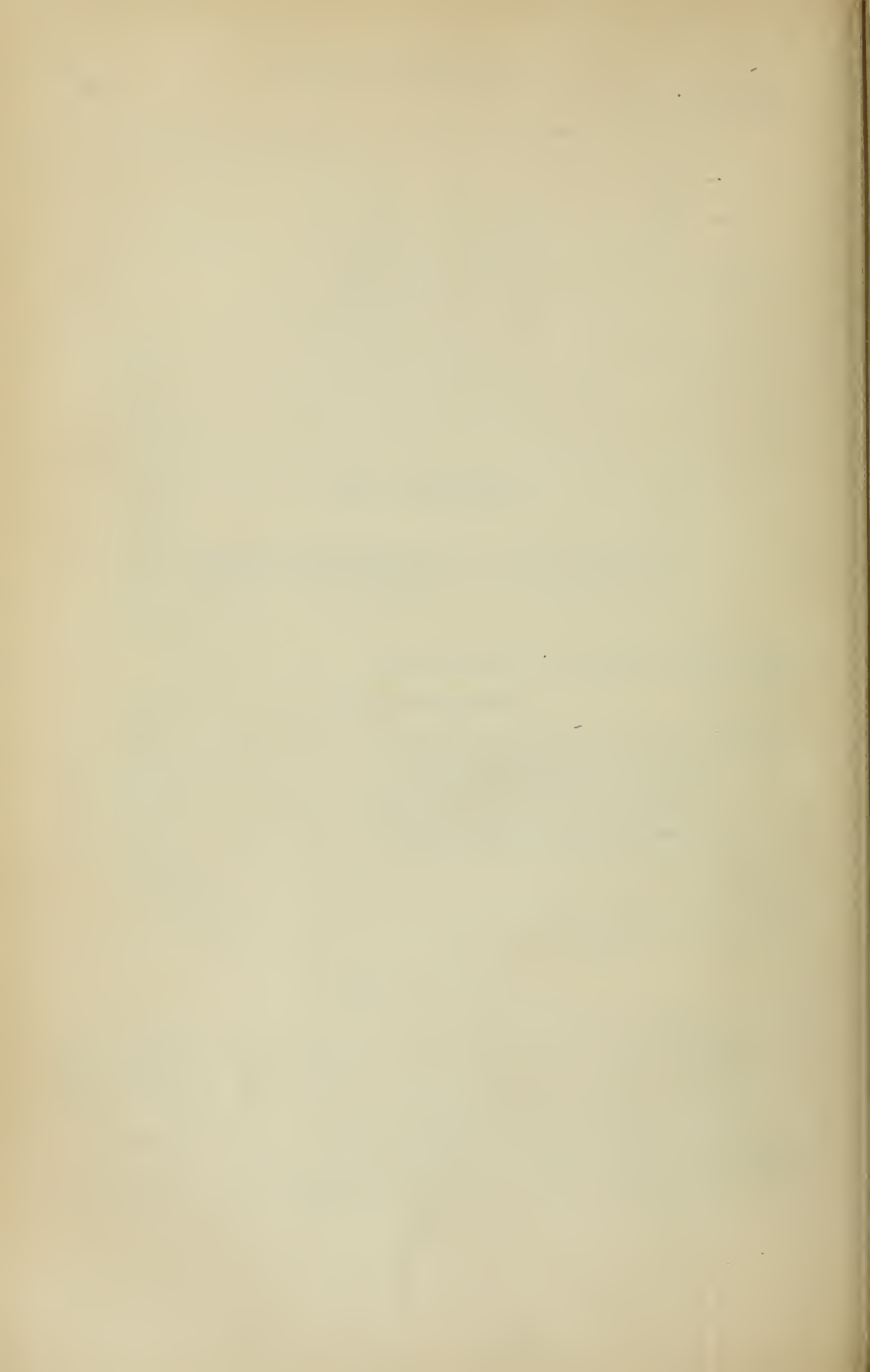
PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., December 1, 1902.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the North-west Mounted Police serving in the Yukon Territory, for the year ending November 30, 1902, together with reports of the following officers:—

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding 'H' Division, White Horse.
Insp. W. H. Routledge, commanding 'B' Division, Dawson.
Insp. A. E. C. McDonell, Dalton Trail.
Asst. Surgeon L. A. Pare, White Horse.
Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.
Asst. Surgeon G. H. Madore, Selkirk.

OFFICERS.

On December 1, 1901, the following officers were serving in the Yukon Territory:—
Supt. Z. T. Wood, commanding Territory.

'B' Division.

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose.
Insp. C. Starnes.
Insp. W. H. Routledge.
Insp. T. A. Wroughton.
Insp. F. L. Cosby.
Insp. A. E. C. McDonell.
Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson.
" G. H. Madore.

'H' Division

Supt. A. E. Snyder.
Insp. D. M. Howard.
Insp. A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.
Insp. F. P. Horrigan.
Asst. Surgeon L. A. Pare.
" S. M. Fraser.

The following changes have been made during the year.

Transferred from the Yukon Territory.

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose.
Insp. C. Starnes.
Insp. W. M. Walke.

Transferred to the Yukon Territory.

Supt. A. R. Cuthbert.
Insp. Crosthwaite, S.
Insp. Walke, W. M.
Insp. Taylor, J.
Insp. Pelletier, E. A.

Inspectors Howard and Jarvis were transferred from 'H' to 'B' Division, and Inspector McDonell from 'B' to 'H' Division.

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The following are the officers serving in the Yukon Territory on November 30, 1902 :—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, commanding Territory.

'H' Division.

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding Division.
 Insp. F. P. Horrigan.
 Insp. A. E. C. McDonell, comdg. Dalton Trail.
 Insp. Crosthwaite, S.
 Insp. E. A. Pelletier.
 Asst. Surgeon Pare, L. A.
 " Fraser, S. M.

'B' Division.

Supt. Cuthbert, A. R.
 Insp. Routledge, W. H.
 Insp. Howard, D. M.
 Insp. Jarvis, A. M., C.M.G.
 Insp. Wroughton, T. A.
 Insp. Cosby, F. L.
 Insp. Taylor, J.
 Asst. Surgeon Thompson, W. E.
 " Madore, G. A.

During the past year I was ably assisted by the officers commanding the divisions and also received the loyal support of all the other officers.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

It is of interest to note the various duties the members of the force in this country have to perform, a few of which are as follows :—

Inspection of road houses, ascertaining if they have the accommodation required by law, if they are kept as proper and orderly houses, and that liquor is not being sold without a license; serving notices *re* changes in Ordinances, when amendments come into force at once; this is rendered necessary on account of the great distances from Dawson, and the (in some localities) uncertain means of communication by mail, etc. Assistance rendered to the tax collector and fire inspector, a constable accompanying each on their rounds. Assistance rendered during elections, extra men being detailed for duty at the booths, etc., and in many instances acting as returning officers. Assistance rendered health officer during "quarantine for small-pox. Transport provided, with teamster, for the purpose of taking officials and prominent visitors around the different creeks. A member of the force acts as deputy sheriff at White Horse and another as deputy clerk of the court at the same place. Members of the force also act as post-masters at Forty Mile, Stewart River, Selkirk, Dominion Creek, Glacier Creek, etc., for which services they are remunerated by a commission of 40 % of the amount of stamps sold, or about 3c. per diem. In return for this they must meet all boats passing their detachments at all hours of the day and night.

A great deal of our work is in connection with customs. Some of our men are employed on customs duties entirely, giving none of their time to police work. This is a great inconvenience to us, as we are compelled of course to pick our most intelligent men for such duties, men, that short-handed as we are, we can ill spare. We not only lose their services, but we are compelled to board, clothe and pay them. This is hardly fair as of course the cost of their maintenance comes out of the police appropriation, and while the men are counted on the strength of the force in the Yukon, they are to all intents and purposes disconnected from us.

We have also been called upon to furnish transport to timber agents, when they are collecting their timber dues from the different road house proprietors, and wood camps on the river.

Timber inspectors have been supplied with a constable to accompany them and canoes to take them from detachment to detachment.

Assistance is also given line repairers on the telegraph line when making their rounds; sometimes our men are sent out to make the necessary repairs themselves, and

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in nearly all cases we send a man to accompany the line repairer. The latter get their meals at police detachments when no other place is available.

At Mackay's, Staff Sergeant Grahame is the telegraph operator.

The substitution of the 2½ % export tax instead of the royalty, while it has relieved our creek detachments from the collection of the latter, has entailed a good deal of extra work on the men at White Horse and Dawson. The 'B' Division men have to search the luggage of every outgoing passenger during the summer time and also watch all steamers and small boats to see that no 'dust' is smuggled out of the country. In winter all outgoing passengers are searched at White Horse, or Forty Mile, as the case may be, and unless they have a certificate from the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory that the tax has been paid, their gold may be confiscated.

Orderlies are furnished to each of the three judges, one for each court, and also orderlies have always attended the various sittings of the Yukon Council and the City Council. A police court orderly is in attendance every day.

A good deal of the work on the creeks and elsewhere is in connection with the sheriff's office and Territorial, Police and Gold Commissioner's Courts, serving papers, such as jury summons, small debts summons, summons to defendants and witnesses, subpoenas, writs, etc. Policemen are also appointed receivers of claims. A considerable amount of work is also entailed in looking for men wanted on capias warrants, and I do not think that there is a single instance of a man getting away when the police had been notified in time. The sheriff communicates direct with the different detachments as it was found that this avoided delay, which would have occurred perhaps with ill results, had he to communicate through the officer commanding the division.

We have also been furnishing bank guards for the two banks, one man nightly for each bank. I have already reported at length on this, and the officer commanding 'B' division makes further comments in his report.

Although I must say that on the whole our relations with the other departments have been most cordial, still there appears to be an impression abroad that the police can be called upon at any time, and for any work, by other departments. At White Horse we were asked to furnish two men to assist in post office work during press of business. It matters not whether we are short-handed, or whether our whole available strength is required for our legitimate work, viz., the suppression of crime and enforcement of law and order; seemingly we are at the disposal of any department which wants to save expense by calling upon the police to do work which properly belongs to its employees.

AGRICULTURE.

I must draw attention to the wonderful strides made in agriculture during the past year.

It has been customary to refer to the Yukon Territory as a barren country incapable of producing any kind of crop or vegetable excepting under glass, or under exceptional circumstances. This opinion is being changed every year, and the past season, particularly, has dispelled any doubt as to the capability of the soil for raising all kinds of vegetables, hardy and otherwise, that are grown in Manitoba or the North-west Territories. Oats have been grown here this summer with the greatest success, and although cut whilst green for feed, which is more profitable than the grain in this country, still it has been proved that the seed will grow to maturity and ripen well.

Hay of the very best quality can be grown, in fact it seems to grow everywhere most prolifically. It is not indeed to be wondered at, when we remember, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, that the season is but very little shorter, if any, than that of Manitoba. I do not think that I am taking too optimistic a view of the matter, when I say that I believe in a few years a great deal, if not all, of the forage required in the Territory will be home grown. Of course it must be fully understood that the initiatory expense in the starting of a farm here is very much greater than that in other parts of Canada, in fact it requires a very large capital, but on the other hand the returns

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are so large that there is a very handsome profit on the original investment. To quote one particular instance. A farm near Dawson was cleared some two years ago and, at the outlay of a great deal of money and labour, it was brought into a very efficient state for cultivation. This season there were thirty-five acres under oats, which were cut green for hay, and the crop averaged about two tons to the acre. This is worth, at Dawson prices for hay, 5 cents per pound or \$100 a ton, with a good demand; a very respectable return for the farmer. There are several farms of this description in the territory.

Several lots of vegetables grown in the Yukon were sent out this year for exhibition in the south and east and compared favourably with similar articles raised in the North-west Territories and Manitoba. Next year the Yukon Council propose shipping an exhibit of home raised vegetables to eastern exhibitions.

While the local supply will probably never equal the demand, yet market gardens are being started in many places.

MINING.

The industry of the country, as it may be called, is in a flourishing condition. Many of the old creeks are being reworked to advantage, and fresh discoveries are legion. Some of these are of importance, particularly the finds of Duncan, Boucher and Clear Creek.

There have been several stampedes during the year, notably on some of the concessions that have been thrown open for location. On some of these the same claim has been staked simultaneously by several different parties. Litigation was avoided by the Gold Commissioner giving each staker an interest.

Duncan Creek, to which I alluded in my last annual report, has turned out well, exceeding the expectations of everyone. Last winter there were but few men there, but this winter there will be from four to five hundred in that vicinity.

Boucher Creek with its tributaries, alluded to above, is another discovery, though it can hardly be termed recent, as it was first worked in 1896 as Larsen Creek and good pay found there; it was abandoned, however, when the Klondike excitement attracted all the miners to this district. It was deserted until last July when it was again staked by a man named Boucher, whose name was then given to the creek.

Several other discoveries have been made in the territory during the year, some of them reported to be very good.

The Pelly River country is beginning to come into evidence, and this winter there are between two and three hundred men scattered along the stream; it is not at all improbable that before another year is past some discoveries of importance will have been made in that country, as colours have been found in almost every tributary of the river, and on the river itself.

A very interesting experiment is being conducted on Eldorado Creek. Some two years ago a shaft was sunk below the gold-bearing gravel 16 feet, and through the supposed bed rock, until another bed of gravel was reached which yielded fair pay. The sinking of the shaft was continued until a depth of 205 feet has now been reached. When sinking, a second gravel bed was found at 91 feet containing gold in paying quantities, and again at 136 feet; still deeper is another bed the value of which, however, has not as yet been determined, although containing gold. This makes two distinct pay streaks so far, not counting the gravel bed at 136 feet. The question is, what will be found on bed rock when it is reached?

As this is a matter of interest to the territory at large the Yukon Council have already made a grant of \$1,000 for the purpose of assisting in this work, at the rate of \$20 per foot for each additional foot below 205 feet, to enable the sinking of the shaft to be proceeded with during the coming winter. The pay gravels at the different levels are found under the slides which have apparently come from first one and then the other side of the valley.

Since writing the above, at a depth of 222½ feet an underground stream of water was struck which quickly filled the shaft and has been continuously flowing therefrom in a volume exceeding two good sluice heads. This, while it may in the future solve the water question in the mining area, is at the present time of writing a serious menace to

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the town of Bonanza, and to the mining claims immediately below it on Bonanza Creek, as owing to the extremely cold weather the water freezes shortly after its exit from the shaft, and it has necessitated a force of over forty men to keep a channel open for it. Were it allowed to freeze in the vicinity of Bonanza it would soon form a glacier that would engulf the town and put a stop to mining on the creek below it.

As the claim owners had no means to stop the flow, the Government took charge and has let a contract to cap the gusher in such a manner that the water could in future be controlled.

The Big Salmon district has as yet not been a very large producer, though there is a great deal of activity on the various creeks in that locality, and claim owners seem to be very well satisfied with the prospects there. A great deal of heavy machinery has gone in there this summer. One thing has however kept this district back, and that has been the high cost of necessities, as freight from Eureka Landing on the Hootalinqua to the gold bearing creeks has cost 8 cents a pound; this added to the charge of freight from White Horse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, made the cost of provisions, &c., so high that only fairly rich claims have been worked at a profit. Next summer the miners will not labour under this disadvantage as the Government has constructed a road from Mason's Landing on the Hootalinqua to 10 below Discovery on Livingstone Creek, which will enable goods to be brought in at a greatly reduced cost. The mines generally have closed down for the winter, but operations will be resumed early next season. This district is very promising, and the claim owners appear to have a great deal of faith in their holdings, as they are going to the expense of introducing more machinery so as to work on a larger scale next year.

A great number of prospectors have gone into the country at the head of the Hootalinqua in the Teslin Lake District, but no reliable information has as yet been received from there.

The 5 per cent royalty on gold mined was abolished on April 30 last, and an export tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was instituted in its place, with no exemptions. This tax was paid on \$11,862,355.84 up to October 31, not including White Horse and Forty Mile for that month.

The amount of gold upon which royalty was collected and for which free certificates were issued up to May 1, last amounted to \$842,055.55, so that the total output of gold up to October 31, with the exceptions above mentioned, according to the records, amounted to \$12,704,411.39. This is computing the value of the dust at \$15 per ounce, which is that set by the Government for the purpose of collecting the tax, but this is by no means the true value of the gold, as the greater portion of it is worth over \$16, some of it going as high as \$17, so that the actual value of the output would exceed the above sum by a large amount.

The following is the amount of business done during the period extending from December 1, 1901, to October 31, 1902, in the Gold Commissioner's office, as compared with the full years of 1900 and 1901:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
PLACER.			
Number of certificates of work.....	2,943	3,561	4,576
Renewals.....	3,466	3,462	4,420
Locations.....	790	4,602	1,926
Water rights granted.....	130		154
Paid in lieu of assessment.....	151	125	57
QUARTZ.			
Number of certificates of work.....	90	382	680
Grants.....	671	1,123	1,072
Certificates of partnership.....	18	43	80
Payments in lieu of assessment.....	20	33	31

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The revenue derived by the Government amounted to the sum of \$232,958.96, and during this period there were over 2,000 re-locations, and over 6,000 free miners' certificates issued.

Last winter there were about 598 steam plants in operation on the many creeks in the vicinity of Dawson, this winter there are 1,026, or an increase of 428.

The following is a statement showing where these plants are located :—

Placee.	Boilers.	Engines.	Total.
Bonanza and tributaries	156	95	251
Eldorado	95	32	127
Gold Run	43	33	76
Lower Dominion	10	5	15
Dominion	96	30	126
Lombard Creek .....	.....	2	2
Hunker and tributaries	106	38	144
Gold Bottom	27	5	32
Last Chance	37	20	57
Sulphur	70	25	95
Eureka and tributaries	37	.....	37
Bear Creek	22	7	29
Duncan	6	.....	6
Miller and Boucher Creeks	3	.....	3
Montana Creek	8	.....	8
McKinnon Creek	1	1	2
Henderson Creek	12	.....	12
Thistle Creek	4	.....	4
Total number of plants	733	293	1,026

QUARTZ.

During the past season development work has been prosecuted with the greatest vigour, and several new quartz strikes have been added to those already recorded. Some of the mines have shipped a quantity of the ore to the smelter at Tacoma, so that a smelter test could be obtained. Assays have been made which run very high, in some instances averaging \$170 to the ton.

The Lepine Creek properties will be extensively prospected this winter and a great deal of development work will be done. This property is but a short distance from Dawson, and a road has been built from Moosehide, a short distance below Dawson, to connect with the mines, which will materially aid in their development.

While nothing of any great value has been produced from quartz as yet, the prospects are so good that I believe another year will find some of the mines adding to the gold output of the country.

Deposits of quartz are found scattered in almost every part of the territory and, though it has not yet been proven to contain enough of the precious metal to allow of its being worked profitably; yet the many miners and large companies, who are interested in this most important branch of mining, seem to be well satisfied with the prospects, so much so, that large investments have been made. This confidence, which cannot spring from mere conjecture, seems to give reason to hope that quartz mining on a large scale has a great future, and that it may be an additional source of prosperity to the country.

The Government has established a stamp mill for the purpose of enabling quartz claim owners to have their ore crushed and assayed, and to further assist in developing quartz mining they are crushing and assaying all samples for two months free of charge to the miner. After that the charge is to be merely nominal, just sufficient to cover expenses.

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COPPER.

This is found principally in the White Horse district and a lot of work has been done on the different claims. A small quantity of the ore, a ton or two, was sent from the Copper King mine to a smelter and the results obtained were, copper 47 per cent, gold 1 oz., silver 2 oz.

The development of the mines is seriously retarded by the fact that the owners are comparatively poor men, who, while not being able to work the mines themselves, and knowing that their properties are very good, frighten away capital by the enormous figures they are asking for them.

The ore generally seems to be rich, and the deposits extensive.

PLATINUM.

Platinum has also been found on a tributary of Lake Creek in the Clear Creek country, and some has also been found on the Pelly and in other places, though to what extent, it is as yet hard to say. Some deposits of tin have also been found.

COAL.

Coal, to which we must look for our future fuel supply, will be another addition to the resources of the country. The deposits are distributed most generously throughout the territory. It is to be found along the Yukon river for nearly 1,500 miles, both in Canadian and United States territory. It is of a very good quality of lignite and burns freely, though it slackens very fast when it has been exposed to the air for a short time. This is caused by the fact that it is frozen to a depth of 150 feet or more which tends to disintegrate it, so that it rapidly falls to pieces when thawed out. Below the level of the frost, however, the quality is much the same as that found in a more southern climate, and as the workings become deeper the coal will thus improve in quality.

The coal mines at the present time being worked are situated, one at Five Fingers, and the other at Cliff Creek below Forty Mile, both on the Yukon River; about 2,000 tons of coal were landed in Dawson during the summer from these mines. Other mines situated in the vicinity of White Horse and in other parts of the Territory have been more or less developed, though most of the work has been of an experimental nature.

The coal shipped to Dawson found a ready market at \$25 per ton, and the demand exceeded the supply. The owners purpose working their mines on a much larger scale next season, and shipping heavily to this place. At \$20 a ton it will be cheaper fuel than wood, which when sawed ready for burning costs \$16 per cord, though it can be bought in 16 foot lengths in large quantities for \$10 a cord.

GENERAL RÉSUMÉ OF MINING.

Although there is an apparent decrease in the amount of gold produced in the past season, with a consequent lost of revenue, it can be accounted for in great part by the fact that the government has valued all gold for export at the rate of \$15 per ounce, irrespective of the creek from which it comes; some of the latter produce gold worth \$17 and over.

A great deal of gold was also lost during the spring freshets, when many of the dumps that had been brought to the surface during the previous winter were washed away; this, and the fact that much of the richer ground has been worked out, has tended to lessen the production. The decrease is only temporary, and will be so understood, if we consider the real state and condition of the country. In the first place during the last season a vast area of low grade ground, which in former years could not be touched, and was considered unprofitable, has been worked, and to great profit. The building of

roads to the many centres of mining has tended to very much lessen the cost of production, as freight rates on provisions, etc., have been far lower, even less than half of former years; this has enabled the prospector to seek fields that in former years were far beyond his reach. The country far from being worked out, is, I firmly believe only in its infancy. The old way of robbing the earth of its treasure, by means of the pick and shovel, is fast becoming a thing of the past, and in this country will soon be traditional. The pick and shovel are being replaced by machinery. The past summer has witnessed the introduction of machinery on almost every creek of importance, and to-day one can see steam dredges scooping up the dirt at the rate of a ton every two or three minutes. A machine of this description, capable of handling a large quantity of material, at so greatly reduced cost for labour, results naturally in far greater returns, and enables ground of a very low grade to be worked profitably; it is really only a question of expense, that at the present time prevents many other creeks from being developed. This season some of the larger plants have been installed more as an experiment than otherwise, but the results obtained have fully demonstrated their practicability, and have proved them to be the most suitable and profitable means of mining in this country at the present day.

One remarkable fact that has followed the introduction of machinery, is that many of the old creeks that have been thought denuded of their gold, have been reworked. Even the tailings, as the residue of the dirt from which the gold has been taken, is termed, have again been put through the sluice boxes and with excellent returns. As it is hardly possible these tailings are as rich as many of the creeks which are, though known to contain gold, untouched, one has not to be of a very sanguine nature, to believe that the permanence of the camp is not a matter of a few years, but will have to be considered as an important factor for many years to come, in the development and progress of the whole Dominion. Steam is rapidly superseding wood as a method of thawing the frozen ground; this has not only tended to lessen the consumption of our most important fuel supply, but has added to the productiveness of the mines, owing to the greater ease and rapidity with which mining operations can be carried on.

Water is fast becoming a very serious problem in some districts. In former years, the country being heavily timbered, the snow lay much longer on the ground in the spring; a portion oftentimes remained on the ground even during the summer months, as the direct rays of the sun could not reach it. It would thus gradually melt away, forming a source from which a steady and sure supply of water would be furnished to the creeks. Now however the conditions are changed. The timber has been cut off in the vicinity of the creeks, and the snow, having no protection, is rapidly melted in the spring, causing freshets, and often doing considerable damage. After the first rush of water the source being exhausted, a drought ensues, with the result that many of the dumps have to remain over until the following spring. This is a very real trouble that the miner is afflicted with, and has been a very potent cause in the small wash ups from some districts. It is a matter that the Government will have to take hold of in the near future, and endeavour to provide means of storing the water.

I cannot pass from the subject of mining without referring to the great, I might say marvellous, changes that have taken place in the country during the last two or three years that I have been here. Then everything was more or less of an ephemeral nature. Very few discoveries of any moment were being made. All was conjecture. The majority of the people then in the country looked upon the camp as but temporary and considered that it would in but a few years commence the downward journey to oblivion. Then all reports on the condition of the country were of a doubting and hoping nature. But to-day the season of conjecture and doubt has passed and the future of the country is well assured. New methods of mining, cheaper transportation resulting in cheaper goods, has tended, and will tend, to ensure a long season of advancement and prosperity.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

I can but reiterate my remarks of former years respecting the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver that we have here. An armourer was here this summer

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and examined the arms both in White Horse and Dawson, and reported that the carbines (Winchester) were worn out and old, but with the repairs made by him they would be serviceable for a short time longer. These remarks also applied to the Enfield revolver.

• We have not a sufficiency of any one arm to supply the whole of the Yukon force, so the 'B' Division detachments are supplied with the Lee-Netford carbines, while the men in the post are carrying the Winchesters. The same holds good to a certain extent in 'H' Division.

I believe that we are to be supplied with a new carbine and revolver in the near future.

'H' Division has a Maxim and a Maxim-Nordenfellt, both of which are in good condition. I think that each division should be supplied with a couple of the latest field guns, not only for the purpose of firing salutes and noon-day guns, but also to enable the men to have a course of artillery drill.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

A great deal of building has been done both in Dawson and White Horse districts during the past year. New detachments have been erected and established where required, the buildings at the two headquarters have been generally repaired, and when found necessary additions have been built.

The work has been mostly, in fact I might say almost entirely, done by our own labour and that of convicts, so that the cost has not been excessive. For details of work done see reports of the respective officers commanding.

In the Dawson district I would ask that next summer the following buildings be erected at the divisional headquarters at Dawson.

A building for recreation purposes, is much needed. I would recommend that this building be two stories high, the ground floor being divided into canteen, billiard room, reading and card room, and the upper story could be used as a band room, theatre, dancing hall and gymnasium.

A new guard room is also required, the old building erected in 1897 is now altogether too small, nor is it properly located, being situated on one of the main streets of Dawson. There is also no ground available on its present site suitable for a prison yard. It is costing more to keep it in repair than a new building would to erect. Should the government decide not to put up this building, I would recommend that a furnace be placed in the old one.

At White Horse, as at Dawson, a building for recreation purposes is much needed, and I would recommend that one be built, also that kitchens be added to the barrack room building at White Horse, and to the men's quarters at Dalton Trail and Wells detachments.

CRIME.

With but few exceptions the territory has been free from crime of a serious nature. This is the more remarkable when the vast extent of territory sparsely inhabited is taken into consideration, and the great distances that intervene between inhabited points.

The only really grave crime that occurred during the past year was the murder of Bouthillette, Beaudoin and Constantin. This will be fully reported upon by the officer commanding 'B' division. I might say that, fortunately, it is seldom that a crime so cold-blooded and horrible has been perpetrated in the Dominion.

Those members of the force who were particularly engaged in the search for the murderers are well deserving of great praise for the manner in which they prosecuted their work, and too much credit cannot be given them. Having nothing almost in the way of a clue to start on, in 47 days after the finding of Bouthillette's body, both murderers were in custody. The trial of Labelle, one of the murderers came off on October 31, and the jury brought in verdict of guilty and he was sentenced by the judge to be hung on January 10, 1903; the trial of Fournier, the other man charged with the crime

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came off on November 4, a similar verdict was brought in, and he was sentenced to be hung on January 20, 1903.

The finale of the 'Dominion saloon hold-up' referred to in my last annual report resulted in the men we suspected, being brought to justice. Two of them were sentenced to penal servitude, the one, Brophy, for a term of his natural life, and the other, Harris for 10 years. The third man, Tomerlin escaped his just deserts by turning King's evidence.

The convict George St. Cyr, adverted to in my last year's report, whose sentence of death for the murder of James Davis, was commuted to life imprisonment, became insane and was sent to the asylum at New Westminster.

I am glad to report that we have at last got rid of some of our long term prisoners, or convicts, having sent out 10 of them to the British Columbia Penitentiary. This will take a load of responsibility off the force in the Yukon. As I have reported before, we have no proper place for such prisoners, no prison yard large enough for them to work in during the dark winter days, and no regular staff of warders; it is difficult to instil into the minds of recruits and men newly arrived from the territories, the danger that is to be apprehended from such men as Brophy, who have absolutely nothing to lose and everything to gain in a dash for liberty. Now that they have gone it will also relieve the congestion in the guardroom, and give us more room for the remaining prisoners we have in our custody.

We have still 8 convicts on our hands, whose terms range from 2 to 12 years. Some of these were sentenced after the transfer of the 10 referred to. We have also 3 female convict prisoners.

As usual we have had a large number of lunatics during the year, 26 in all. Of these we have sent out to the New Westminster asylum, 11, and discharged 12 as recovered. We have still 3 in the asylum.

The usual number of the tough class arrived in the spring, but by putting them under a strict surveillance, life here was made too uncomfortable for them, and the greater number soon left.

Before leaving this subject I must refer to the most excellent manner in which Reg. No. 3154 Sergeant F. Smith performed his trying and difficult duties as non-commissioned officer in charge of the town station in Dawson. His position during the past year has been that of chief of police for the city of Dawson, under the city police commissioners, as far as the city by-laws were concerned, and it was entirely due to his good common sense, tact and judgment, that our relations with the city council have been throughout the past year so pleasant and cordial.

It was also owing to his indefatigable zeal and energy that the murderers of Bouthillette, Beaudoin and Constantin were so quickly brought to justice. In connection with this case, Reg. No. 3485 Constable J. H. Burns, deserves special mention, the detective work performed by him was of the highest order, and materially assisted in discovering and locating the perpetrators of this crime.

CANTEENS.

The canteens in both divisions are in a sound financial condition and continue to prove a source of benefit to the members of the force. They have been the means of enabling all ranks to purchase, at a reasonable figure, the many little things that contribute so much to our health and comfort; were it not for the canteens many necessities would be unobtainable, as the prices charged by the merchants are quite prohibitive to us.

Both assist the division messes in the way of grants. We have now on hand a fair supply of goods for the winter, and the stock in both is insured.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

With the exception of one or two articles the clothing and kit received during the past year has been of good quality and suitable to the requirements of the country. We have kept better supplied during the year than has been the case formerly.

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I think it was a mistake to do away with the issue of mocassins, while the felt boots are as a rule a good substitute, on some detachments mocassins are still necessary for winter travelling. I have recommended that the officers commanding divisions be allowed to make a special free issue of these articles when necessary.

The old sheepskin fur coats hitherto supplied are completely worn out and I trust ere long that we will be issued with others of some other fur to take their place.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men in the Territory has on the whole been very satisfactory. In 'B' Division a casual observer, judging from the greater number of breaches of discipline, would assume that we were unfortunate in having a worse class of men than elsewhere; this is not the case. In the first place the great difference in the duties from those of other divisions, which the men in the Dawson division are called upon to perform, render previous training of less value than might be supposed. Attention to the many unusual duties pertaining particularly to this place, necessitated by the constant guarding of convicts and lunatics, make the slightest deviation from the rules laid down, or the least carelessness, a serious offence, as results of a serious nature might ensue. Then too, there are so many temptations to lead men astray, so many inducements to do as they see others doing, that it is not to be wondered at that the men here are more frequently brought before the officer commanding.

Of course there are black sheep, but on the whole the conduct has been very satisfactory to me, as much so as in the other division.

A few men have been dismissed the force and others have deserted during the year, and as a rule the force has been the better for their absence.

The splendid work performed by the force as a whole has more than counterbalanced the reflection cast upon its good name by two or three bad characters.

DEATHS.

During the past year while we were so fortunate as not to lose any of our members through sickness, I am sorry to say that death claimed three of our men. Two were drowned at the mouth of the Stikine River. These two men, Reg. Nos. 2973 Constable Campbell, N.M., and 3462 Constable Heathcote, S.G., were on their way from their detachment on the Stikine River to Wrangel, U.S.A. It seems that they had previously sent word that they were coming and had arranged that a boat was to meet them on a certain day at Cottonwood Island to take them over to Wrangel. This boat was sent on the day appointed and after waiting for some time and the men not putting in an appearance it returned. Two days afterwards the boat was again sent to the island and found four of our dogs there and an upturned canoe on the beach, but no trace of the men. It appears that Campbell and Heathcote had arrived at the island on the day after that appointed and not finding anyone to meet them had borrowed an old boat in which to cross the straits. This was the last time they were seen alive. Only one body has been recovered to date, namely that of Constable Heathcote. It was found a few miles below where he was drowned.

In connection with this I must refer to the kind and sympathetic manner in which the citizens of Wrangel accorded burial to Constable Heathcote's remains and decorated his grave on Memorial Day; the following is an extract from a report of Inspector Horrigan on the subject. 'I am informed that the funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever held in Wrangel. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Reirdon at the Presbyterian Church with a full choir. The edifice was crowded to the doors, and the majority followed the remains to its last resting place. I chanced to be in Wrangel on June 30, Memorial Day, and noticing a procession of children clothed in white, a number of veterans of the late civil war and a number of citizens, I followed them to the cemetery and witnessed a very touching sight. To my surprise, I noticed Constable Heathcote's was the first grave decorated with bouquets and sweet smelling

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flowers by kind and loving hands. It mattered not to them what altar he knelt at, or what flag he had served under. They knew him in life as a policeman proud of his uniform and his country. In death they honoured his memory.

The other death referred to was that of Reg. No. 3057 Sergeant Jackson, H. W., who committed suicide by shooting himself while on guard. This was a strange occurrence and no reason can be ascribed for his rash act.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Drill was as usual conducted in the spring and throughout the summer when possible.

Recruit drill was necessitated by the arrival of new men from the territories and continued until they were thoroughly instructed both with regard to physical and arm drill.

Maxim gun squads were also put through a course of instruction.

The non-commissioned officers were put through a course of communication drill.

Rifle ranges are being established both at White Horse and Dawson, and next year every man in the two divisions will be put through a course of target practice.

DETACHMENTS.

The new winter trail to White Horse, just completed, will necessitate the establishment of new detachments as, with three exceptions, it does not pass anywhere near any of our summer outposts on the river. There is but one place where it passes a telegraph office in the whole of its 323 miles.

I did not make any changes in our detachments until it developed whether the overland route was to be used or not. Many people will for a time patronize the old road which has a police post, post office and telegraph every 30 miles or so. However, it was necessary to establish at least five new detachments on the new thoroughfare; one at Stewart River Crossing, Mackay's, one half way between Montague and the Nordenskiöld, one at Nordenskiöld River, and one on the Takhini River.

The detachment at Tantalus was moved from its old site to one nearer the new trail, so that it now will be within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the road, as well as being on the river.

Dalton House Post has been abandoned for the winter months and the detachment on the Stikine River having ceased to be of any importance, in fact never being anything but a customs post, has been withdrawn for the present.

The winter detachments at Lower LeBarge and Chico having been cut off by the new wagon road to White Horse, will not be occupied this winter, but the buildings will be removed to points on the new road.

In addition to the old detachments, and those above mentioned, others will be established from time to time as the needs of the country demand. Our posts now cover almost every locality in which there are any considerable number of miners located in the vicinity.

In a country like this we have of course to establish outposts in one season that have to be abandoned the next. This is unavoidable, as we must follow the population and roads. I, however, always endeavour, when possible, to lessen the expense of such removals by moving the detachment buildings, instead of procuring new material.

Owing to the many thefts that had occurred in the Miller and Glacier Creeks district, I was compelled to send a man out there on detachment duty, and if that district remains as important during the coming season as it is at present, I shall have to establish a regular outpost there.

During the summer months detachments were stationed under canvas at old Fort Reliance, and also one a few miles below Forty Mile. They were established for the purpose of looking out for the occupants of small boats who might try to evade the export tax by slipping down the river. Passengers leaving by steamer could be searched

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before departure, but parties leaving in small craft often got away unnoticed. They could not, however, escape all three of the down river posts.

DOGS.

Horses are fast taking the place of dogs in this country, and in future we will be able to raise ourselves all of the latter that we require.

FIRES.

Only two fires of any magnitude occurred in the territory during the past year. The burning of two of the large warehouses of the North American Transportation and Trading Company at Forty Mile, the loss from this fire has been estimated at \$40,000. It was supposed to have been caused by a spark from the steamer *Zealandian*. The other was the burning of the steamers *Mona* and *Glenora* which were lying in winter quarters at Steamboat Slough near Dawson. They were set on fire by the caretaker McMillan in March last. He was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years penal servitude. The damage was estimated at \$50,000.

With these exceptions, though there were a number of small fires in town, no great damage was done.

The Dawson fire brigade deserves a great deal of credit for its efficient work, and it is in great part due to it that Dawson has been free from any serious conflagration. Next year fire protection will be greatly improved by the placing of additional hydrants throughout the city.

In barracks, both at White Horse and Dawson, we have so far escaped any loss from fire, owing to the great precautions that are taken. Fire drills are held regularly and the men instructed and well trained what to do in case of an outbreak. All the fire appliances are often inspected and kept in good working order.

The only loss we have had was that sustained by the burning of the quarters occupied by Inspector Walke at the Dalton Trail Post. This has already been reported upon.

FORAGE.

During the past season we have had to buy but little forage, as we had a quantity on hand from last year.

The hay and oats needed at Dawson were purchased locally, those required at White Horse were shipped in from the outside.

In Dawson we were compelled to purchase a quantity of extra feed over and above the amount estimated for, and which had already been purchased, on account of having to take over for the winter 13 head of horses belonging to the Chief Astronomer's branch of the Department of the Interior.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Contracts for the supply of wood were awarded to J. H. Davison for Dawson at \$9 per cord, and to Robert Lowe for White Horse at \$6.45 per cord.

We used a considerable amount of coal last winter, but it was not altogether satisfactory, as in the first place we had no suitable stoves, and again we found that the coal slackens very quickly after it has been exposed to the air for a short time, causing great waste. This year wood will be our only fuel.

I had furnaces installed here in the quarters of the officer commanding the Yukon Territory, the officer commanding the division and in the hospital, and I think that a great saving of fuel will result.

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During the coming year I would recommend that furnaces be placed in No. 1 barrack room block, in the guard-room and in the officers' mess at this place; the saving in fuel will justify the necessary expense, as in order to heat these quarters at the present time, we are compelled to keep up no less than 16 stoves.

The barracks at headquarters, White Horse and Dawson, the Dawson town station and the detachment at Grand Forks are lit by electric light. In Dawson we have had meters put in, with the result that our light bills are less than for the corresponding periods last year.

I would strongly recommend that the Government install an electric light plant of their own, for the purpose of lighting all the Government buildings in Dawson. Under the present arrangement the expense of lighting the different buildings is very great, and I am sure that with a plant of our own, it could be done very much cheaper. Mr. Ross was contemplating this move when taken ill.

Coal oil is used on all detachments.

HEALTH OF THE TERRITORY.

The health of the Territory has been remarkably good, much more so than in other parts of the Dominion more favourably situated, and with the exception of a few cases of scarlet fever, three of small-pox and an outbreak of measles at White Horse, Selkirk and Dawson, the country has been remarkably free from sickness of a contagious nature.

One case of small-pox was that of a passenger on the steamer *White Horse*, one of the first boats to arrive in the spring. The patient, who had contracted the disease in Seattle, was removed from the boat immediately on its arrival in Dawson and placed in the contagious disease hospital, the steamer with the rest of her passengers was sent into quarantine for eighteen days, some two or three miles below Dawson.

Another was that of a man found walking on the streets here. This man, who was at once isolated, had arrived a few days before on one of the steamers from White Horse. Both of these cases made good recovery. Owing to prompt precautionary measures further outbreak was prevented.

A very large percentage of the deaths that have occurred have been caused by accidents, either drowning or mining disasters, but I do not think that the rate has been over large considering the nature of the work the men are employed in.

Every possible precaution is taken. Mining inspectors are appointed who examine all the mines and see that they are properly cribbed and shored up, but owing to the frozen nature of the ground, which consists principally of muck, which when thawed is nothing but liquid mud, accidents must happen no matter what precautions are taken.

We have in the Territory three public hospitals situated as follows:—Two in Dawson and one in White Horse, and there is also a private hospital at Gold Bottom.

There are also three buildings provided for isolating patients suffering from contagious diseases, one in Dawson, one in White Horse and the third at Grand Forks, but they are seldom occupied.

The Good Samaritan Hospital in Dawson has accommodation for about 76 patients, having 8 private wards and 2 general. The staff consists of a resident doctor, 4 trained nurses, 3 orderlies and a cook. This hospital is principally sustained by private funds, assisted by the government grant of \$2.50 per diem per head for every indigent taken into hospital, and a per capita grant of 50 cents per diem for every patient received outside of the indigents.

The other hospital in Dawson, St. Mary's, is in the care of the Sisters of St. Anne, and has accommodation for over 100 patients, in 30 private rooms, a large semi-private ward and a general ward for indigents, &c. It is supported, in addition to the government grants above mentioned, by charity.

During the past year there were over 700 patients treated in the two hospitals, of which large number they only lost a little over 30 by death or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

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Nearly all of the sickness was of a trifling nature, there only being 36 cases of typhoid, the great majority of which were brought in from the creeks. Rheumatism, sciatica and accidents were the principal cases treated.

On the creeks the health of the inhabitants has been on the whole as good as those living in Dawson, though there was an outbreak of typhoid on the one below Grand Forks. This was found to have been caused by drinking the polluted water of the creek, and upon the health officer advising that it be boiled before using for drinking purposes, the epidemic, if epidemic it could be called, subsided.

The water supply of Dawson could hardly be better than it is, and it is due to its purity that we have been so free from typhoid and kindred diseases.

The local government set aside this year for assistance to hospitals, indigents, &c., the sum of \$52,000.

The following is a statement of the births, deaths and marriages registered for the year ending November 30, 1902:—

Births	135
Marriages	105
Deaths	150

HORSES.

Eighteen horses were received during the past year from the North-west Territories, and while the 10 received in Dawson were sound, well broken and well mated as to teams, those sent to White Horse were not so good.

It is a great mistake to send any but the very best animals procurable. The cost of bringing them into the country, and the expense of maintaining them, is so great that it only pays to ship in good animals. The day of the pack animal has gone by, then any sort of a horse was considered good enough. Now, however, the conditions of the country are changed, good roads exist where formerly we had nothing but pack trails, and the work required of mounted men and teams to-day is nearly the same as in the North-west Territories. If anything, it is more arduous and demands more endurance.

I will require at least 20 more horses next spring, and I would suggest that those sent be of good quality, about 15 or 15½ hands and suitable for saddle or team. It is most important that only well broken animals, free from vice be sent, as we have not the means or space here to properly break them, and those of a vicious or uncertain temperament are a source of great danger in a broken country such as this is.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND PERMITS.

The permit system under which the importation of liquor into the Territory was prohibited, excepting by those who obtained permits from the Commissioner, has been abandoned; the local government has been given the necessary authority to control the importation of liquor, and it has passed an Ordinance allowing anyone, who holds a wholesale or retail licence, to import all the licensee requires upon the payment of the usual fees. This has been found to be satisfactory.

The total number of hotels, road houses and saloons in the Territory licensed for the sale of liquor is 202; of this number 151 are road houses scattered all over the country, 30 are hotels and 21 saloons. In addition to these there are 8 wholesale houses. Ten of the steamboats also have licenses for the sale of liquor on board.

The revenue derived by the local government from licenses and permits amounts to \$180,000 per year.

INSPECTIONS.

I made but few personal inspections of the different detachments during the year owing to my time being so fully occupied in Dawson on account of the many additional

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duties entailed by my appointment as acting commissioner of the Yukon Territory; I was however able to inspect nearly all of the Creek detachments during the winter and spring, and in May I inspected 'H' Division Headquarters at White Horse. In July I inspected the detachment at Selkirk.

INDIANS.

The Indians in the Territory will sooner or later have to be taken charge of by the Dominion Government, as the game, their principal means of subsistence, is being driven further and further back every year, and it is becoming more difficult for them to obtain sufficient for food.

Fish also forms an important part of their food supply and great quantities are annually caught in the Yukon and in the many lakes throughout the Territory. These fish being dried and smoked as caught, furnish them with food for the winter months in addition to any game they are able to obtain.

The Yukon Indians are not banded together in any large numbers, but are scattered in small camps all over the Territory; each family has, as a rule, a winter hunting ground, while during the summer months they wander from place to place in search of fish.

They are on the whole a very shiftless lot, far more prone to beg for assistance than to look for work, though I must say that they have behaved very well and caused us little or no trouble. They are, as are the Indians in the Territories, very fond of intoxicating liquor, and will when possible obtain it and drink to excess. In a few cases we were fortunately able to obtain convictions against the parties who had supplied them with intoxicants.

During the past winter we were called upon continually to furnish them with supplies, not only to those in our immediate vicinity, but to others who had wandered into the interior on hunting expeditions and had failed to find sufficient game. One band in particular had come from the Mackenzie and Peel River country, and had reached the head of the Klondike River without finding any game; they were in a starving condition when discovered by a prospector named Craigie, who gave them what he could spare from his supplies and brought the news to Dawson. A party was at once sent out with food for them.

The Dominion Government is making provision for the betterment of the Indians, and has very wisely granted \$5,000 for the support of the schools already established by the Church of England missionaries at Caribou Crossing, Selkirk, Moosehide and Forty Mile. This is a move in the right direction, as the only hope of any improvement in their condition will have to be from the rising generation.

Diseases of a pulmonary nature have as usual thinned their number, as they seem to be very susceptible to lung troubles. They also suffer more or less from numerous other complaints and their medical wants are attended to by police doctors at White Horse, Selkirk and Dawson, and by a civilian doctor at Forty Mile.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Government telegraph line has on the whole, considering the nature of the country through which it passes, given a very good service. Now and then it is true the line broke down owing to a fallen tree or other cause, but it was repaired with wonderful promptness and with but little real inconvenience to its patrons.

Several new boats have been placed in commission on the river this season, particularly the *Thistle* and the *La France*. These are essentially boats for the upper river, being both fast and extremely well built; they are of exceedingly shallow draught, only drawing about 20 inches when loaded and capable of carrying 140 passengers.

The much talked of Klondike Mines Railway failed to mature this season to the great disappointment of all, but next season we confidently expect to see the line in running order, as a great deal of the material is already on hand including an engine,

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trucks, &c. The construction of this line will prove of incalculable benefit to the country, and it will not only by reducing freight rates, give a new lease of life to much ground that has hitherto been found of too low a grade to work with profit, but also open up new districts. In fact it is impossible to enumerate now all the benefits that will eventually accrue when in the course of time it will have extended its tracks to the Stewart River, tapping the many known gold bearing creeks between the Klondike and that stream.

During the season several new routes have been opened. The steamer *La France* plied all summer between Dawson and the McMillan River, a branch of the Pelly. She reached Slate Creek, a point 170 miles up the former stream where a concession is being worked. The captain of the boat reported on his return to Dawson that it is a splendid stream to navigate, though its upper reaches were found to be shallow.

A trip was also made up the Takhini River by the steamer *Closett* to within five miles of Lake Arkell, where a rapid of about fifty yards intervenes, which the captain reported could be easily ascended by lining. It was found that the distance from the mouth of the river to Lake Arkell is about eighty miles. The lake is about eight miles across and the distance from there to the Mush Creek mines is about 35 miles. The country from the lake to the mines is believed to be free from any heavy grades, being well wooded and it is thought that there would not be much difficulty in locating a trail. The total distance by this route from White Horse to Mush Creek would be about 130 miles.

During the past season a considerable amount of work has been done on the Yukon River by the Public Works Department. The wing dams at the head of Lake LeBarge have resulted in the opening of a channel 200 feet wide with an average depth of five feet. The result has been that, whereas in former years the head of the lake has been a serious obstacle to navigation, during the past season there has not been a single complaint from any of the many captains of the boats.

Considerable improvements have also been made at the Five Fingers Rapids. The reef in the bed of the river has been blasted away, and the channel deepened, so that it is now possible for the larger boats to ascend under their own steam, without the aid of the cable.

When the improvements now in course of construction are completed at Hell Gate, another serious obstacle in the river will have been removed. The river at this point is very wide, but the navigable channel is very narrow, crooked and shallow. Hardly a boat during the latter part of the season has been able to negotiate this stretch of the river without running aground. The work here will consist in building large dams across the unused channels, thus throwing the current of the river into one and rendering it deeper.

In the Thirty Mile stretch of the Yukon a number of rocks that were in the bed of the river, and a menace to the steamers, have been blasted away.

Next summer we will, I am glad to say, have our own steamer for use on the river; this will make us independent to a certain extent of the steamboat companies. We have hitherto been compelled, no matter what expedition was required, to await the regular sailing of a boat. This boat, the *May West*, was sold by the sheriff, and we were fortunate in being able to obtain her at a very low figure. As soon as purchased we rechristened her 'Scout.' Under her new name she made her maiden trip up the Stewart River with rations and supplies for the new detachment at Duncan Creek, and proved a success. She has been sent to winter quarters at White Horse, where she will be hauled out on ways for the winter, and I intend to have her overhauled and put in first class shape for the summer. I am satisfied that she will more than save her purchase money during the coming season.

One of the Alco Vapour launches at White Horse, was converted into a wood burner last spring and Superintendent Snyder was able to use her to advantage carrying supplies to his river detachments. The launch however draws so much water that she is not available during the latter part of the season, or in the early spring when the water is low; it was also found that the engine was not sufficiently powerful to enable her to stem the swifter reaches of the river.

It is proposed to convert the other large launch also into a wood burner this winter. The small launch *Tagish* does good service on Lakes Bennett, Tagish and Marsh.

The ice moved in front of Dawson this spring on the 11th May, and the first steamer to arrive from the Upper River came in on the 18th of that month. The first steamer from White Horse however did not arrive until the 2nd June.

The river closed this fall on the 5th November, and the last boat to leave Dawson was the *Thistle* which left here on the 29th October, the last boat arriving here being the *Lightning* on the 30th October.

ROADS, TRAILS AND BRIDGES.

The discoveries in the Miller, Glacier and Boucher Creeks district have necessitated the making of a road for wagons around the bluff on the west side of the River Yukon opposite the city of Dawson. This road, although but a short one was a very expensive undertaking as the work was almost entirely in rock, the formation of which is such that giant powder had but little effect. It is built to connect with the present trail leading to Miller and Glacier creeks, which is for about thirty miles of its distance available for wagons, and it is the intention as soon as traffic warrants it, to make it a first class wagon road for its whole distance. At the present time a portion of it is only a winter and pack trail, for which purpose it was located and cleared, and it is quite impassable in summer for wagons over its further end. Twenty-three miles out from Dawson a trail has been cut out branching off to the west which leads to the mouth of Boucher creek.

From the number of miners and quantity of supplies going into that country these trails will have to be improved before the end of another year, so as to enable the residents in that part of the country to transport their goods at a more reasonable rate. At present the freight rate from Dawson is 15 cents per pound and this, added to the original cost of supplies, renders the cost of even the ordinary necessities of life so high that only rich claims can be worked with any profit.

At last Dawson is connected with the outside world during the winter months by a road other than that over the ice on the river. Its completion, like that of the telegraph line three years ago, is a source of great satisfaction. The grading was finished about the end of September and the trail reported to be in a very good condition considering that there has not been much traffic over it. The grades are easy and few in number.

The total length is about 323 miles, being about 46 miles shorter than the trail over the ice and the cut-offs in use last winter. It is also about 130 miles shorter than the all-water route.

The road runs from White Horse in a westerly direction about three miles, thence north to the Takhini River, from whence it follows the valley of the Little River to the divide between it and the Nordenskiöld; crossing the latter it follows the old cut-off to Mackay's and crosses the Yukon at that point. Then keeping along the eastern bank of the river for some distance it gradually trends a little east and crosses the Pelly River about a mile from its mouth. From there it proceeds inland almost due north leaving the Yukon some miles to the west of it, crossing the Stewart and Indian Rivers about 50 miles from their mouths and so on through the mining centres of Eureka, Eldorado and Bonanza to Dawson.

One great advantage attached to this road will be that people from the creeks south and east of Dawson will not be compelled to come here before going out or coming in, but will be carried right to their very doors, as the road traverses the very heart of the country embraced in the main mining district.

Road houses, where extremely good accomodation can be obtained at very reasonable rates, have been established all along its route. Under the new Liquor License Ordinance these stopping places, if licensed premises, as most of them are, must have at least six comfortable bed rooms, and sitting room and dining room entirely distinct from the bar room. This ensures good accommodation for the travelling public.

As time goes on, and traffic increases, many improvements will have to be made, and eventually the road will become a first class one in every respect at all seasons of the

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year. This winter we hope to have uninterrupted communication both in the fall and spring, which will be of great benefit to the people of Dawson. Formerly we were completely isolated for a longer or shorter period every year during the time that the ice was either forming, or breaking up.

A second bridge has been built over the Klondike River replacing the old toll foot bridge. This was built by private enterprise and a toll of 25 cents is charged for the return journey over it for foot passengers, and 50 cents for wagons and horses.

Dawson has also been connected with West Dawson by a new ferry across the Yukon River. This is a cable ferry the current of the river forming the motive power. It transports horses and wagons as well as foot passengers to the new road opposite town and has been of great benefit to the miners located in the country west of the Yukon River. The amount of business it has done this year is most remarkable, having carried from the end of May to the end of September over 31,387 foot passengers, 58 wagons and teams, 609 pack horses, 299 head of cattle and 440 sheep.

Two ferries have also been established at the crossings of the Stewart River, one near its mouth, affording the miners on Henderson a means of communication with Stewart City, and the other where the new trail to White Horse crosses the river.

A ferry has also been placed at the Pelly River crossing of the New Winter Trail. A bridge has been built over the Mayo River on the trail leading to Duncan, and one also over the Indian River on the White Horse trail.

In the White Horse district several new trails and roads have been built during the summer.

These many improvements in roads, trails and bridges will tend to bring all the outlying points in closer touch with Dawson and render, what was an arduous undertaking a few years ago, a mere pleasure trip now. First class stages ply between White Horse and Dawson and the fare for the through trip, not including meals and lodging, is at the present time of writing, \$50.

At the close of 1900, there were in existence only 75 miles of road; during the season of 1901, 144 miles of road and trail were added, and during the past season the number of miles constructed was no less than 407½.

The following statement shows the roads and trails constructed by the Department of the Interior, and the Government of the Yukon:—

	Miles.
Dawson and White Horse winter road (new road built from Eureka Creek to White Horse).....	283
Winter road and pack trail Glacier trail to Boucher Creek.....	20
Winter road and pack trail Moosehide to Lepine Creek quartz mines.....	17
Winter road and pack trail on Clear Creek.....	3
Total winter roads and pack trails.....	323
Wagon road from junction of Quartz and Calder creeks to Eureka.....	18
" Yukon River to Henderson Creek.....	13
" Mason's Landing, Hootalinqua to Livingstone Creek, Big Salmon Mining District.....	17
" White Horse to Copper Mines.....	10
" Hunker Road up Bear Creek.....	3
" " Last Chance Creek.....	2½
" " Gold Bottom Creek.....	4
" Seven below on Lower Dominion to 92 below.....	61½
" Twelve Gold Run Down Dominion Creek.....	31½
" Ridge Road to 36 above Sulphur via Green Gulch.....	2
" Hunker Road at Beamish Road House to Ridge Road connection with Green Gulch road to Sulphur.....	3½
" Bonanza Road up Lovett Gulch.....	1½
Total mileage of wagon roads and trails constructed...	407½

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The Yukon Council passed a very important Ordinance in July last in connection with the preservation of the roads in the territory. It provides that, between September 15 and October 31, and April 15 and May 31, in each year, not more than two horses should be driven in any vehicle: this is to prevent the hauling of heavy loads between these periods and the consequent cutting up and destroying of the surface of the roads. In the same Ordinance a clause is inserted providing that from the first of the coming year all heavy wagons must have four inch tires. This will also tend much to prevent the cutting up of the roads, and will greatly lessen the expense to the government in keeping them in repair.

The amount spent upon roads, trails and bridges for the past year amounted to the sum of \$326,376, and of this amount the Federal government gave the sum of \$178,500.

MAILS.

The mail service from the outside has, on the whole, been satisfactory. A good many complaints were made by the detachments along the river, that the north bound steamers were in the habit of carrying mails past the different outposts and not delivering them until on their return trip up stream. This was a serious matter to us as oftentimes very important letters were thus delayed. After reporting the matter to the management of the company, I am glad to say that this was remedied to a great extent, though occasionally complaints are still received. The only apparent reason for the non delivery is that river captains do not like to make any more landings going down stream than they can possibly help.

The company had a great deal to contend against at the commencement and towards the end of the winter on the trail over the ice, and it was only with the greatest difficulty and danger that they managed to get the first and last mails through; it was not, however, without the loss of several horses and narrow escapes of the drivers, but in every case the bags were carried safely.

While we have not much to complain of as regards the mail service from the outside, the service to the creeks could be greatly improved.

At many centres of population post offices are needed, and no doubt will be established during the coming year. At present a large portion of the population, viz., that on the creeks distant from Dawson, have to depend on the stage lines, steamers and individuals to carry their mail free of charge.

There are now in the territory nine post offices, namely those of Selkirk, Dawson and White Horse, Bonanza, Dominion, Hunker, Last Chance, Fort Cudahy, and Stewart River. The first four mentioned are the only money order offices.

Post offices should be established on the following creeks, Livingstone, Hootalinqua, Gold Run, Sulphur, Boucher, Glacier, at No. 244 and at No. 7 below Discovery on Dominion, and one on Duncan.

The steamer *Prospector* carried mail to the 500 or more miners on the Stewart, and on Duncan Creek, during the past year without remuneration. The Orr and Tuckey Stage Company also carried hundreds of pounds of mail free of charge to outlying creeks.

When it can be avoided post offices should not be established at police posts, nor should our men have anything to do with the handling of the mail. This has been tried, and in some places at the present time the police are acting as postmasters, but it is not satisfactory. Although the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge is nominally the postmaster, his police duties take him from his detachment and it is not fair to hold him responsible for the mail. During his absence either the mail and registered matter has to be entrusted to some one else, or if he neglects this, there are complaints from persons who call while he is away, not only he and all the men on his detachment are compelled to look after letters, but the latter have had to be temporarily left with persons living near; where responsibility is so divided that it has resulted on several occasions in carelessness which has caused all concerned to be punished. As remarked before, members of the force are remunerated for this work with the large sum of about 3c. per diem.

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The police have acted as mail carriers to districts where there were no other means, especially in the Big Salmon, Livingstone and Hootalinqua districts, and had it not been for them, the settlers in that part of the Territory would have been without letters and papers during the greater part of the winter.

A fortnightly service is also maintained by the police patrol between Dawson and the Miller, Glacier and Boucher Creeks District.

The recent letting of a contract for 700 lbs. additional mail per week has given great satisfaction. We may now get papers and magazines which hitherto was not possible unless they were sent in by express.

The post office returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, show a very substantial increase in the amount of business transacted. That done from then until the end of the present month is greater than during the corresponding period of last year.

The following is a statement of the Dawson post office for the year ending June 30, 1902 :—

Money orders issued 22,284, amounting to	\$1,385,319.76
Commission on same	6,336.29
Stamp sales	12,395.50
Box rent	5,021.00
Money orders paid	73,485.36
Mails received from White Horse, 126, containing . . .	3,828 sacks.
Mails despatched to " 123 "	1,443 "
Number of sacks received from Lower River points and Creeks	587 "
Number of sacks despatched to Lower River points and Creeks	923 "
Number of registered letters and packages received	13,152
" " " " despatched	14,581
" " " " passing	4,140

It is very doubtful if there is another post office in Canada that does such a large money order business as the one in Dawson.

PATROLS.

In addition to the regular patrols made throughout the district, a trip was made from the Dalton Trail to White Horse by way of the north end of Lake Arkell, returning by the south end. At the same time a party left White Horse for Dalton Trail. These patrols were sent out for the purpose of finding a practicable and wholly Canadian route between White Horse and our detachments on the Dalton Trail, and so obviate the necessity, if possible, of having to reach our outpost, there by way of Skagway, Haines Mission and Porcupine, all of which lie in the disputed territory. The report received as to the nature of the country traversed was most favourable. Not only was the trail via the southern end of the lake found practicable, but with little labour and expense it could be made into a very excellent road, the way for the most part being through a comparatively open and level country. It is also very much shorter than by the northern end of Lake Arkell, which was the route chosen by one party, the distance being about 120 miles and the trip can be made in four or five days. I will endeavour to get the Yukon Council to cut a trail over this route next year, and it will eventually be used altogether when communication between the points mentioned is necessary, as not only is it shorter, but considerable expense will be saved. It will also be available for a longer portion of the year than the route in use at the present time. The greatest, and only real difficulty, encountered was at the crossing of the river at the head of the lake (Arkell). The stream was found to be wide and swift, though from appearances it was judged that it would be fordable at low water. This difficulty can be easily overcome, by establishing a ferry such as those in use on the other rivers in the Territory.

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Patrols were sent over the new trail to Glacier, Miller and Boucher Creeks, and reported on their return that great activity is being displayed in that part of the country. A regular patrol leaves Dawson every two weeks for this district.

PAY.

The pay of the force in the Yukon remains the same as heretofore, and my remarks of former years can but be repeated.

The remuneration of the men is far below the standard allowed to all other government employees, and to men in other vocations; it is a very powerful factor in inducing our best men to take their discharge as soon as they are able, for they can obtain employment, at even manual labour, at a far higher remuneration than they receive for their services in the force.

The duties that our men are called upon to perform often entail much hardship and exposure, and the pay is not commensurate with their work. The Yukon government has by Ordinance fixed the daily wage of all labourers employed at \$5 per day with board, or \$7.50 without. Clerks in the Civil Service receive from \$75 to \$150 a month, salary, and \$150 living allowance.

RECREATION.

The Dawson Division is very much in need of a building suitable for recreation purposes. The men keep up a good library by voluntary contributions and by grants from the department: the books are kept in one of the barrack rooms; the magazines and papers are in the canteen, where also are the billiard table and piano. This room is so small that the billiard players are jostled by those moving in and out; reading is out of the question. The annual ball is held in the barrack room, and smoking concerts in the division mess.

The ground in rear of the barrack square was this spring ploughed and levelled, and was used, not only by members of the force as a recreation ground, but also by the citizens. Games of all kinds were of nightly occurrence here during the summer and afforded a great deal of enjoyment to all.

A band, formed of volunteers, which was inaugurated during the spring, has been the means of adding greatly to the pleasure of both members of the force and citizens; it played in the barrack square two evenings a week throughout the summer. Some of the best musicians in the band have formed a first class orchestra which is a pleasure to listen to and which will afford entertainment during the long winter evenings. The band is composed of 14 pieces and the orchestra of six. Staff-Sergt. Telford, Corporal Bell and Constable Winters, G., have worked hard to make both a success and a credit to the force. All the members have practised during their spare time and some have gone to considerable personal expense. The department has been very liberal in supplying instruments, music, &c.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

The Government has shown its appreciation of the educational requirements of the Yukon, and has displayed great foresight in the manner in which it has provided facilities for the education of the children of the territory.

It is a most significant fact, and one that the territory can well be proud of, that our school system is as perfect as is to be found elsewhere in Canada. The increase in the school population during the last two years has been marvellous. Two years ago two schools (both situated in Dawson) were considered sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, while to-day we have no less than nine with an attendance of 375 pupils, and giving employment to 16 teachers.

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The schools are situated as follows :--

Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.
Dawson, public.....	6	198
Dawson, separate	2	59
White Horse.....	2	45
Grand Forks.....	1	17
30 below, Bonanza	1	13
Gold Run.....	1	9
Hunker	1	8
Dominion.....	1	17
Bear Creek.....	1	9
Total	16	375

Preparations are being made to provide for Sulphur, Lower Dominion and a third school in Dawson. In addition to those named, other districts are fast acquiring the requisite number of children, so that it is very probable that teachers will shortly have to be sent to other places.

Under present conditions the expenditure for schools is a very large item to be considered in the yearly appropriations, but I believe that it is the intention of the local government in the near future to raise a part by taxation. A new school Ordinance has been passed which authorizes the levy of a school tax, and the election of school trustees. Thus the settled portion of the Territory will become to a certain extent self-supporting as far as the schools are concerned.

The sum of \$12,000 was considered sufficient for schools three years ago, but this year the government has had to lay aside the sum of \$62,600, or over five times as much as was required in 1900.

It is a matter for much congratulation that the people of the Territory have so strongly seconded the efforts made in their behalf, and have availed themselves of the opportunities provided for the education of their children.

The schools are well attended, and I am sure that under the supervision of the Superintendent of Schools, lately appointed by the local government, that they will be kept at as high a standard of efficiency as elsewhere.

SUPPLIES.

All supplies for the Dawson district are now purchased locally, and provisions are delivered as required.

This is a great improvement over the old system under which we had to keep large quantities of food on hand which of course deteriorated through time.

I would strongly recommend that all supplies in the White Horse district be also purchased locally, thus avoiding the necessity of keeping large stocks on hand.

TIMBER AND CROWN LANDS.

A very large acreage of land (for this Territory) was taken up this year for cultivation and other purposes, the amount received in the way of royalty on timber, &c., dues, land sales, hay permits, &c., up to the end of October last amounted to the sum of \$99,833.20; of this amount \$41,650.53 was derived from timber dues, \$469 for hay permits, and from the sale of Dominion lands the sum of \$58,182.67 was derived.

TRANSPORT.

The rapidly changing conditions of the country are compelling us to substitute horses for dogs, and as a result we will be obliged in a very short time to materially increase our transport.

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The Ordinance passed by the Yukon Council ordering that all heavy wagons must, on and after the first of the coming year, be provided with wheels having tires 4 inches wide, necessitates the changing of all wheels on our heavy transport as all of our wagons at the present time have the ordinary narrow tire.

The requisite number have already been requisitioned for and I trust that we will receive them in time for our spring work.

The transport at present on hand is in good order and serviceable.

We require 18 new canoes in addition to the ten already received, also half a dozen buckboards and jumpers for both White Horse and Dawson.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The volume of business transacted in the Yukon during the past year has been most satisfactory, showing a substantial increase over that of preceding years, not only in the greater amount of commercial dealings, but in the steady growth of Canadian trade. It is an interesting fact that during the past year Canadian goods have largely replaced similar articles of American manufacture, and while the latter country still supplies the bulk of the mining machinery, in other lines the Canadian firms have captured the whole of the trade of the Territory.

During the early part of the season business was a little dull and caused some uneasiness in commercial circles. This was in great part due to the withdrawal of gold dust as a circulating medium, with the result that money was for a time scarce, and also to the fact that merchants endeavoured, as far as possible, to conduct their business on a cash basis. This, though for a time tending to make things dull, had in the end a most beneficial effect. The throwing out of circulation of 'commercial dust', which had become of very doubtful value, owing to its being adulterated with black sand, &c., compelled the use of currency, and the establishment of a cash business by the stores as far as possible, has materially assisted in putting trade on a firm foundation.

During the three months ended September 30, 1902, the customs receipts amounted to \$227,144.59, while the receipts for the corresponding period of last year amounted to \$182,030.92 or an increase of \$45,113.67. Of these goods only 25 per cent were from the United States, while no less than 64 per cent were of Canadian manufacture, the balance being other foreign goods.

The amount of freight that arrived in Dawson during the season amounted to nearly 29,000 tons. Of this quantity over 10,000 tons arrived via the Lower River and St. Michaels and the remaining 19,000 tons via the Upper River and White Horse.

During the summer we were visited by two trade commissioners, one sent in by the government, and the other by the Canadian Manufacturers Association. The object was to inquire into the conditions of trade in the Yukon, and ascertain why Canada had not received a larger proportion of the trade of the Territory. Much of the trade that is now held by the business firms of the United States ought of right to belong to Canadian firms, but owing to ignorance of the requirements of the country and tardiness in sending reliable representatives here to examine into the existing conditions, and open up trade, the opportunities of a few years ago were lost to us but were grasped by our more wide awake neighbours. Trade with Eastern Canada is, however, on a much better footing to day than it was a year ago; then only 35 per cent of the trade was in our hands, which has increased this year to 64 per cent, and the outlook for the future is good.

GENERAL.

During the month of June last it was reported that a Russian boundary monument had been discovered in the disputed Territory. A party was despatched from the Dalton Trail Post to hunt up, examine and report on this. Assistant Surgeon Fraser, who was in charge of the party, reported on his return that 'about three miles past Mount Glave the horse trail crosses a tributary of the Clear Creek, and about 100 yards up from

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'this, stones are piled up to make a shelter to be used by Indians while storm bound crossing the summit.' It appears from Assistant Surgeon Fraser's report that this pile, which constituted the alleged monument, consisted of a large flat stone about four feet long by about three feet wide, and from two to four inches thick, raised at an angle of 45 degrees from the ground, supported in this position by another smaller stone, the two forming a rude shelter. In August, a Lieutenant Emmons, of the United States Navy, called at the Dalton Trail Post, while on his way to locate and examine this landmark, but as to what was the nature of his report I am unable to say.

In the beginning of July, Commissioner Ross was taken ill on board a steamer while en route to White Horse, but I am glad to say, to the great joy of all classes, he has made good recovery.

During the past year we have had many important changes in the territory: first, Dawson City has become self-governing, and last winter a mayor and six aldermen were elected.

A third judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed, the three forming a Court of Appeal, thus avoiding the necessity, and great expense, of appeals having to go to the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

An Act has been passed giving the Yukon Territory a representative in the Dominion Parliament, and the election will take place on the 2nd of next month.

The territory has also received a further measure of self-government and the Yukon Council will, on and after the 1st of December, 1902, be composed of five elective members, instead of two, in addition to those appointed.

The Yukon Council has also been given authority to regulate the liquor traffic.

The improvements in the city of Dawson have been to say the least marvellous, and to day it presents a metropolitan appearance, which cannot be equalled by any other four year old city throughout the world. Its population is about 7,000 or a little over.

Buildings, and residences of imposing and substantial appearance, meet the eye in every direction, the streets are graded, good sidewalks are to be found in every quarter and some of the principal streets have been macadamized. The city possesses first class electric light, water works and telephone systems, the last being brought within the reach of every one as the rates are almost as low as are to be found on the outside. In fine it is now a city of homes, and there is a far greater air of prosperity among the inhabitants than is to be seen in any outside town.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral has had a fine tower added, and a Roman Catholic Bishop is now a resident in Dawson. The Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations have erected new churches and manses, and several new churches have been established on the creeks, the services being well attended. Sunday is as generally observed here as in any place in Canada.

It is time that some of the absurd, and very erroneous, impressions regarding the country were set aside.

It is not at all the bleak and frozen country that it is generally believed to be. Cold it is, it is true, but not so very much more so than in Manitoba or Eastern Assiniboia; the mercury goes lower, but, owing to the absence of wind the cold is not felt to be more intense. The really cold weather does not last long, and the winter is on the whole bracing and invigorating.

During the summer months there is no climate that can compare with ours, not too warm and the nights always cool.

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The following is the reading of the thermometer during the year, giving the average maximum and minimum, and the mean for each month.

READINGS OF THERMOMETER DURING YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

Month.	AVERAGE DURING MONTH.		Highest Point Reached.	Lowest Point Reached.	Mean for Month.	Remarks.
	Max.	Min.				
1901.						
December.....	-5	-16	18	-54	-10.5	
1902.						
January.....	-7	-29	19	-52.5	-18	
February.....	0	-19	26	-51.5	-9.5	
March.....	4	-22	41	-44	-9	
April.....	36	15	53	-12	25.5	1st rain 26th.
May.....	59	34	72	22	46.5	Ice moved 11th.
June.....	72	42	87	27	57	1st steamer 2nd.
July.....	80	49	90	41	64.5	
August.....	73	43	88	34	58	
September.....	58	35	68	27	46.5	1st frost 14th.
October.....	39	23	68	-7	31	
November.....	6	-13	20	-47	-4	

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

*Assistant Commissioner
Commanding Yukon Territory.*

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., December 1, 1902.

The Assistant Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for 'H' Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended November 30, 1902.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

I am pleased to be able to state, under this heading, that the number of deaths from misadventure in this district have been considerably less than that of previous years.

On October 27, 1901, Reg. No. 3513, Constable Farquharson, S.B., while getting out of a canoe at Upper Labarge and dragging a shotgun after him, it in some unaccountable manner went off and the whole charge was deposited in the upper part of his right arm near the shoulder. The flesh was torn off, and the bone badly shattered. On his arrival here by steamer he was admitted to hospital, and Assistant Surgeon Pare with the assistance of Doctor Nicholson, performed an operation amputating the arm near the shoulder. He made a good recovery and was despatched to Regina on January 24 to be invalided.

On October 29, Reg. No. 3396, Constable Robb, W.J., was admitted to hospital suffering from a badly sprained ankle, which he incurred by slipping on some ice. When the inflammation was reduced it was found he was suffering from a small bone in the ankle being broken. After eight weeks in hospital he was permitted to go on furlough, and on his return had completely recovered.

On December 5, Stephen Reinetz, miner and prospector, accidentally wounded himself with a charge from a shot gun through the foot, on the opposite side of the river from the detachment at Five Fingers. The detachment at that place took care of him, as he was living alone and quite helpless. As he was unwilling to come with our patrol to White Horse to the general hospital, Assistant Surgeon Pare forwarded per patrol drugs necessary in such cases, with instructions to the detachment how to apply them. Reinetz completely recovered after a short interval.

On the night of January 7, in the 'press news' that came over the wire from Skagway, was an item that five mounted policemen were drowned while en route from the Stikine boundary detachment to Fort Wrangel, Alaska. I wired the editor of the Skagway *Alaskan*, who informed me that the news was brought by the captain of the steamship *Cottage City*. I despatched Sergeant Cunningham by the first boat (9th) to Wrangel to investigate the rumour, and afterwards to proceed to the detachment at the boundary and take charge.

On the 12th, I received a letter from Mr. J. F. Hamilton, our agent at Fort Wrangel, in which he stated: 'On or about December 18, I received a letter from Constable N. M. Campbell, N.W.M.P. detachment stationed at Stikine boundary, that he would leave his post on his way to Fort Wrangel, and that he would like me to have a man and boat sent to meet him at Cottonwood Island on or about December 24, to take him to Wrangel, I did as requested. My man was at Cottonwood Island on the afternoon

of the 24th and stayed three hours but no sign of the boys. On December 26, I started two men out for Cottonwood Island to bring them to Wrangel, they searched around the island and went up the river but could see nothing of them, but on their way back they searched the beach and came across an upturned canoe with four of the police dogs in it in a starved condition. I then sent a man up to the detachment to see who was there.'

On the morning of the 13th, I received a report from Constable Fitzgerald, in which he stated that on the morning of December 22, Reg. No. 2973, Constable Campbell, N. M., and 3463, Constable Heathcote, S. G., left the Stikine detachment for Fort Wrangel, and on the 25th made Cottonwood Island, where they did not make connection with the boat sent to meet them by Mr. Hamilton, so they borrowed a boat from a man camped on the island and started for Wrangel. On the morning of December 30, two Indians found the boat upset on a place called the 'Flats,' about three miles from Cottonwood Island, and the dog team which they were taking to Wrangel beside it.

Further particulars regarding the drowning of these unfortunate men could not be gleaned, and the most plausible theory to account for the accident is that the canoe, they attempted to cross the straits in, was not fit to cope with the heavy seas prevailing at that time of the year.

The body of Constable Heathcote was found on May 10 by a couple of Indians near Granite Ledge, about four and a half miles from Wrangel and a short distance from where the dogs and boat were found. The body was taken to Wrangel where an inquest was held and the body identified. I am informed that the funeral was the largest and most impressive ever held in Wrangel. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Reirdon, at the Presbyterian church with a full choir. The edifice was crowded to the doors, the majority followed the remains to its last resting place. Inspector Horrigan chanced to be in Wrangel, on June 30—Memorial Day—and noticing a procession of children clothed in white, a number of veterans of the late Civil War and a number of citizens, he followed them to the cemetery and witnessed a very touching sight. To his surprise, he noticed that Constable Heathcote's grave was the first decorated with bouquets and sweet smelling flowers by kind and loving hands.

Constable Campbell's body I regret to say has not yet been found.

The effects of these unfortunate constables were sold and the proceeds together with any pay due them forwarded to the Comptroller.

On January 9, Joseph Legler, proprietor of the Middle LaBarge roadhouse, was found dead on Lake LaBarge about a mile and a half south of his roadhouse, having died from exposure. He had been to White Horse for supplies and returning to his roadhouse while a fierce storm was raging evidently lost his way, got played out and succumbed to the cold. Inspector Horrigan was despatched to hold an investigation, which he did, but did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, as Assistant Surgeon Pare who also viewed the remains, gave it as his opinion that he came to his death from exposure. The body was taken to White Horse and interred. His effects were sold and the proceeds forwarded to the Public Administrator, Dawson.

On the 23rd March, Sergeant Cunningham had a narrow escape from drowning at the mouth of the Stikine river. With his dogs and sleigh he was attempting to return the trapper's boat borrowed by the late Constables Heathcote and Campbell, and from which they lost their lives. They broke through the ice and lost dogs, sleigh and contents, also the boat. Fortunately Constable Fitzgerald, who accompanied him, was able to effect a landing on solid ice and by strenuous exertions and no little risk managed to rescue Sergeant Cunningham. Owing to the kind and timely assistance of J. F. Galbraith and Dr. Kyvig they were able to reach their detachment at the boundary. The dogs were afterwards recovered.

On the night of April 7th, a section man by the name of Mathew Daley, employed by the White Pass and Yukon Route at Cowley, sixteen miles south of White Horse, committed suicide. Assistant Surgeon Pare proceeded to the scene of the tragedy and held an investigation, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. Daley, it transpired, had been in a state of despondency, following a drunken spree, for several days prior to committing the deed. On the previous afternoon he endeavoured to throw

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himself under the wheels of the passenger train but was prevented by his companions. The section foreman and men were discussing the advisability of taking him to White Horse, or notifying the police, but at supper that night he seemed to have regained his normal state. On the same night (Monday) Daley while in the section house complained about the room being too hot and taking his hat stepped outside. After he had been out some time uneasiness was felt at his absence and a search was instituted, but without discovering his whereabouts; early next morning the search was resumed and his body found in a small creek that runs by the tank. Deceased was born in Staffordshire, England, and had served for some time in the Sappers and Miners. He had relatives living in the Middle States. His body was interred at Cowley. His effects were taken in charge, disposed of, and the proceeds forwarded to the Public Administrator, Dawson.

The bodies of the men who lost their lives on the ill-fated steamer *Goddard* on October 12, 1901, were found in Lake LaBarge during the summer, that of Charles McDonald was found on May 3, Fay Ransome, the cook, on July 8, and John Thompson, on July 27, (Thompson was engineer of the *Goddard*). The three bodies were buried, at the back of the lower LaBarge detachment, by the members of the detachment, and certificates of death were forwarded the Registrar, Dawson.

The bodies were found of two men who lost their lives while working at the docks here in October last. That of Ernest Williams being recovered on May 18, and George Marten, on June 18. The bodies were recovered between White Horse and upper LaBarge, one being brought to White Horse, that of Ernest Williams, and interred, the other, George Marten, being buried at Upper LaBarge Detachment by the police there.

On the arrival of the steamer *Clifford Sifton*, on August 31, the captain reported, that on the afternoon of August 27, one R. L. Mueller, a passenger, was drowned about a mile and a half below Stewart. Mueller had been sitting on a chair on the upper deck, which had no railing on it, and whether through accident or design fell overboard. He had been drinking heavily. The steamer was brought to a standstill and a small boat launched. Although he seemed to be a strong swimmer when he first fell into the water, before the boat could approach the place, he sank and no further trace was seen of him. The captain reported that his effects were taken in charge by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Stewart Detachment.

On the arrival of the steamer *Dawson*, on October 25, the captain reported the disappearance of one of the steamer's second class passengers by the name of Frank Kirbar, while on her trip leaving Dawson, October 21, for White Horse. From the statements that were taken from the master, purser, and two of the passengers, it seems he was suffering from an hallucination that four men on the boat were going to kill him. He had been drinking heavily prior to the boat leaving Dawson, but the passengers and crew thought he was only temporarily deranged and would recover after a day or so. On the morning of the 25th his hat was found on the deck with a few pages of an old magazine inside it upon which was written in German 'You are too slow to kill a man, I have never stolen anything in my life and you have'. An immediate search was made, the boat tying up to the bank, but no trace of Kirbar could be found. The day previous to his disappearance he had gone to the purser of the boat and threw on the desk some money, a little paper that contained jewelry, an empty purse, and an unsigned document conveying money to his father in the town of Teplitz, Austria. The purser asked him what he wanted done with the money and he replied to give it to the Catholic Church the next time he went to Dawson. The purser counted the money in the presence of some passengers and sealed it up together with the other articles and on arrival of the boat here handed over to our care. His effects consisting of \$334.75 in cash, a ring, nugget pin and charm, together with the document above referred to were forwarded to the public administrator, Dawson.

Thomas Hutchinson, alias George Brady, was taken in from the government road construction gang on August 19, to the General Hospital at this place, suffering from appendicitis. An operation was successfully performed and he was making a good

recovery when complications, resulting in tuberculosis set in and he succumbed on November 17, and was buried on the following day. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland. His estate was taken in charge, and certificate of death forwarded the registrar, Dawson.

On November 19, while two ex-policemen named Daniel Holland and Andrew Dickson were crossing Lake Tagish in two canoes, the one which Andrew Dickson was in swamped eleven miles above Tagish in the middle of the lake. They left Ten Mile Point about 10 a.m. that morning and about half way across the lake two and a half miles from either shore they encountered a gale. Holland who was leading by about forty yards heard a shout and looking back saw Dickson's canoe swamped. Before he could get his canoe turned in the heavy sea which was running, Dickson and his canoe had disappeared.

The Caribou detachment were ordered out to search for the body, but were unable to find any trace of it. Dickson and his three brothers, all ex-members of the force, have been conducting a fishing establishment for the past two or three years in the neighbourhood of Caribou.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

As I understand that we are to be re-armed and accoutred, at a very early date, any remarks on this much discussed subject would be superfluous.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

There are some points in connection with this subject, which I would like to draw close attention to, and that is the great saving made by other departments when receiving assistance from us. For instance, we supply a constable as customs officer at the White Pass Summit, the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, the duties there are arduous and trying, necessitating a careful choice of the man, who must have tact and judgment, a man of education and a good clerk; the duties of this constable are such that we entirely lose his services, being unable to detail him for any other duty which would entail an absence from his post. We feed, equip and supply this constable in every respect, and the Customs Department have the exclusive use of his services for the very nominal sum which they pay him, we therefore, bearing the whole expense of maintaining this customs port of entry, which I consider very unfair to our department. I would suggest, as only reasonable, that if they are accommodated with the services of a member of the force, they reimburse our department for all our outlay including the pay drawn by this man.

We are also similarly situated in this respect at White Horse, where a constable is employed constantly, during the season of navigation, as landing waiter on the docks. This constable's hours are long and the work is arduous, boats departing at all hours of the day and night and he is required to be on hand at all times when goods are landed direct from the cars to the boats. The services of this constable we also lose during the time he is acting as landing waiter.

The same remarks apply in a lesser degree to the Dalton Trail posts.

Had the Customs Department to provide men for these places, the salary would necessarily be in the neighbourhood of \$150 a month.

Regarding the assistance rendered to the Telegraph Department, their being able to call upon us to assist the line repairers, saves them the expense of maintaining one man, as a line repairer cannot travel alone; were the services of our men not available, two men as I have said before would have to be maintained throughout the year, when probably the daily service rendered might not exceed ten or twelve days. The line might run for a year without any repairing in one district, whereas in another it would require constant repairs; so you can easily see that being able to call upon our men for a few days assistance, when necessary, is a very great saving to this department.

Regarding the Crown Timber Department, the supervision of the different wood camps is a strong prevention to more wood being cut and disposed of than dues are paid on. And when the Crown timber agent is travelling, he is saved a considerable

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expense by being transported from point to point by our patrols. The same may be said of other departments of the government when travelling throughout this district. The duties performed by members of the force as mining recorders, &c., I will not dilate upon as you have a more comprehensive grasp of the subject in the 'B' Division District than I can have here. The care and diligent way in which the members of the force on detachment, and town duty, watch the export of gold, means a large revenue saved to the government; were it not so carefully watched a great deal of smuggling would undoubtedly take place.

ASSISTANCE TO CROWN TIMBER AND LANDS.

All detachments on the river collect the permit and timber dues on all wood cut for fuel for the different steamboats, also all the timber cut for use in the construction of road houses, &c.

Members of detachments accompany and transport with canoe the sub-agents on their inspection of timber limits, &c., frequent patrols were made, all woodchoppers visited, wood piles measured and proper amount of dues collected.

CUSTOMS.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser performed the duties of sub-collector of customs at Pleasant Camp on the Dalton Trail until the month of August last, when Inspector McDonell relieved him of those duties and is at present performing them.

Constable Hume at Dalton House, and Constable Leeson at Well's acted as preventive officers at these points, assisting the sub-collector at Pleasant Camp.

Constable Christiansen, stationed at White Pass Summit, performs the duties of customs officer at that point, travelling on train from the Summit to Bennet daily, searching baggage, &c., and returning same day on south bound train from White Horse to the Summit.

Constable Haylow assists the Customs Department at White Horse during the season of navigation, acting in the capacity of landing waiter.

MINING.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser performed the duties of mining recorder at Pleasant Camp on the Dalton Trail for the past year. The following amount of fees were collected by him during the year from November 1, 1901, to October 6, 1902 :—

177 grants issued at \$15.....	\$ 2,655 00
142 free miners' certificates at \$15.	1,420 00
39 assignments at \$2.....	78 00
Total	<u>\$ 4,153 00</u>

Corporal Aeland, who has charge of the Livingstone Creek detachment, is a commissioner for taking affidavits, issues free miners' certificates and performs the duties of sub-mining recorder for that district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Every assistance was rendered the employees of this department when called upon. In consequence of a complaint made by Mr. Mercier, the resident engineer, that steamboats were tying their cables to the posts of the lower dam at Upper LaBarge and using them as "deadmen" to assist them in getting over sand bars, and thereby doing

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considerable damage to the dam, a sentry was kept on it during the passing of steam-boats until the arrival of high water and the dam was completed.

The detachments at Upper and Lower LaBarge, Tantalus, Five Fingers and in the town of White Horse took care of all stores belonging to this department at those points during the absence of the employees in the winter.

While blasting was being done in the 'Thirty Mile' and Five Fingers, a strict watch was kept on the river by our men notifying all passing boats, scows and steamers.

TELEGRAPHS.

Assistance was given the telegraph department at all points between Caribou and Five Fingers, men being despatched from headquarters of division, and detachments, frequently to assist in repairing breaks.

An instrument is still in use at the Tantalus detachment, Staff Sergeant Grahame, who is in charge doing the operating. This has been a great convenience both to the detachment and outside public, also to Mr. Thibeau and others constructing the government trail. Although Staff-Sergeant Grahame has been performing the duties of operator at this point for the past two years, he has received no remuneration for his services.

The linemen on their tour of inspection of the line have been rendered every assistance by the detachments when called upon in the way of board or accommodation, and when necessary a man was detailed to accompany them either by canoe or overland.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

A strict supervision was kept on incoming steamboats and out-going trains that passengers with gold dust were in possession of royalty certificates covering the amounts exported. In every case where notification was received from Dawson of parties having gold dust in their possession without certificates, the parties were held up and brought before R. C. Miller, Mining Recorder here, and the royalty collected; besides this in checking the baggage, etc., of passengers a considerable number were found to be in possession of gold dust and having no certificates were treated in the same manner. Those duties were performed by the members of the town detachment at White Horse, besides which a man was detailed daily to travel on train in plain clothes from White Horse to Caribou.

A bunch of horses and mules, belonging to this department, were left by Mr. St. Cyr, surveyor at Tagish, being turned loose to graze. In the early winter they got in such bad condition, being on the verge of dying of starvation, that they had to be driven to Caribou and fed during the remainder of the winter. They were sold in the spring and the proceeds forwarded to the proper department.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A court orderly is supplied the police magistrate's court, and when necessary a stenographer is detailed to act as clerk to the police magistrate.

Inspector Horrigan performs the duties of deputy sheriff for the Upper Yukon. Members of detachments perform the duties of bailiffs serving writs, executions and other processes.

Several arrests were made on writ of *habeas corpus* under orders from the sheriff at Dawson, the greater number settled up, the balance being sent to Dawson under escort for adjustment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Caribou detachment performed the duties of postmaster for that town up to the end of May last, when the

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department appointed a resident of that place. All detachments on the river are, through courtesy, post offices for miners, woodchoppers, etc.

The detachment at Livingstone Creek gave that district a fairly good regular mail service the past year, the patrols carrying the mail via Upper LaBarge during the winter a distance of 50 miles fortnightly, and during summer weekly from Hootalinqua a distance of 40 miles.

BUILDINGS.

An addition 26 x 30 was put on the stable at this post, the old pole and mud roof taken down and the whole roofed with lumber and shingled. There is accommodation now for 24 horses.

The hospital was moved from the N.E. to the N.W. corner of the square, and on the site where the hospital stood a frame building one and a half stories, 26 x 30, 18 foot wall, with a kitchen addition, 16 x 18 with a 14-foot wall, has been erected for quarters for the officer commanding.

It was found necessary to make extensive alterations in the quarters occupied by the unmarried officers, the kitchen being taken away and put on to the sergeants' mess and a double kitchen 16 x 25 erected in its place, the main building being divided in two and made suitable for one married and also single officers.

Since the erection of new quarters at Pleasant Camp on the Dalton Trail to replace quarters occupied by Inspector Walke and destroyed by fire, that detachment is in very good shape, but should have a kitchen addition added to the barrack room, as at present the kitchen and mess room are downstairs, the men sleeping above, which is not desirable with the number of men now stationed at that post.

I would ask to be authorized to put up a kitchen at this place. The cost will be nominal, the work being done by our own men, the building to be of logs with a shingled roof.

Owing to the excessive rainfall on the Dalton Trail, I found the storehouse at Pleasant Camp in a deplorable condition, not due to any fault on the part of the detachment. I therefore ordered a shingled roof to be placed on the building.

A small frame addition should be placed on the building at Wells detachment about 10 x 12, one story, to be used for a kitchen.

The old detachment buildings at Lower LaBarge being on low, marshy ground, it was found necessary to move them to a site with a higher elevation. A new barrack building, 20 x 30, has been built, the storehouse and officers' quarters moved and re-erected, and a bath and wash-house added. This detachment now is in pretty good condition.

Tantalus detachment, owing to the wash of the river at a high stage, having lost some 32 feet of frontage in the past two years, will be uninhabitable in the spring. A new site has been chosen on what is known as Carmack's flat, distance about three miles from the old detachment and about a half a mile from the mouth of the Nordenskiöld River. The ground has been surveyed and cleared, the different buildings staked out for completion in the spring, cellar under barrack room excavated and cribbed, garden 40 x 54 ploughed, fence posts put in, latrine excavated, sills and sleepers of barrack room laid and everything in condition to complete buildings next spring before the opening of navigation.

The Five Fingers detachment, owing to the change in the winter trail, is now so to speak altogether away from communication with the outer world during the close of navigation. The telegraph office has been moved to Mackay's and to communicate with Five Fingers during the coming winter would entail a patrol of 26 miles over a trail impassable to horses and very hard for dogs. With your authority I purchased a cabin at Mackay's, had some repairs done and moved this detachment there for the winter.

Repairs were done during the summer on the detachments at Livingstone Creek, Little Salmon and Five Fingers, new roofs being put on some of the buildings, cells and partitions put in, in most cases the detachments whipsawing and dressing the lumber.

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Owing to the difficulty experienced in renting suitable quarters for the town detachment at White Horse, a building formerly used as a gymnasium was purchased by your authority and moved by our own men to lots on the town site reserved for that purpose. This building was purchased at a great bargain, being 18 x 36 with 11 foot walls, rough and clapboarded outside with a shingled roof and double flooring. The lumber alone would cost more than the amount paid for it. All it requires now are some partitions to be put in. The town detachment vacated their quarters on Main Street and moved into the building purchased for them October 20.

All the foregoing labour was done by our own men.

Log buildings 20 x 30 are now in course of erection at the crossing of the Takhini, at a place named Kycock, 40 miles from the Takhini, and at the second crossing of the Nordenskiöld on the new Government trail.

The frame buildings in barracks, and all shingled roofs, have been painted during the summer—roofs, one coat of mineral paint, and bodies of buildings two coats of lead and oil, coloured the same shade as barrack buildings in the North-west Territories.

A portion of the barrack enclosure has been levelled and sown with clover and grass seed.

Our convenience necessitated some grading being done on the streets of the town adjoining the barracks.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is a great boon to the division, especially to the men on detachment. Situated as they are, along the river between the White Horse and Dawson divisions, they would otherwise be unable to purchase the little luxuries that make life pleasant.

A good stock of canned fruits, milk and vegetables are kept on hand, also several kinds of canned meats and fish. These articles are much appreciated as they make a change from the regulation issue of rations.

The canteen is made as pleasant as possible thus encouraging the men to stay in barracks. This is a great advantage, as the only places of entertainment in town are the saloons, &c.

The reading room is in the same room as the canteen. It is well supplied with reading matter and is duly patronized by the men. It is my intention, as soon as possible, to have a recreation and reading room separate from the canteen, as such a room for the men is an absolute necessity, well equipped with books and writing material, in which they may read and write without being disturbed by the noise and bustle usually going on in the canteen.

The canteen, taken all through, is a great benefit to the division, and could not very well be dispensed with.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing received during the past year has been sufficient. The recent changes of uniform have not affected us to any great extent as comparatively few of the new articles of clothing have been supplied. Those received have been of a good quality and are an improvement on the articles formerly issued. The boots, tan, long and short, being especially suited to our requirements, and so far as can be judged after being in use for a year, are of good workmanship and fairly durable. The long boots would be greatly improved if the strap running up the back were sewn with heavier thread, as they rip out there very quickly and many of the men take the precaution of having them resewn before taking them into use.

The breeches are not as durable as formerly, and the new cut makes them difficult to alter, most of them are too tight around the knee, which makes them not so desirable as formerly for winter use on the trails, as after running for any length of time the interrupted circulation gives rise to pains in the knees, and might be productive of varicose veins.

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The winter fur caps are suitable in every way for our purpose.

The under clothing is of good quality, the drawers being generally better fitting than the very large sizes formerly supplied.

The felt boots are apparently of good quality, although we have had no opportunity of judging of their durability, these however, will hardly take the place of moccasins for detachment use where every man is practically a dog driver. The moccasins supplied are of good quality and are much more durable than those formerly furnished which may be attributed to better sewing.

The pea-jackets are of poor quality and do not wear well, they are easily torn and become faded and shabby very quickly.

Socks and stockings are of better quality than formerly.

The serges are badly cut, being too narrow in the chest which makes them hard to alter.

The unlined stable trousers are better than those formerly supplied.

The lined stable jackets are durable but become dirty long before they are worn out, the brown duck clothing having a tendency to become greasy wherever there is any friction and gets shabby in a very short time.

The lined stable trousers are of better cut than formerly, but the sewing is too light for the heavy material and they rip easily.

The prairie hats now on hand are of poor quality, become shabby after a few months wear and rarely survive one season. None of the hats in store are likely to be issued as the sizes are far too large. The genuine Stetson hats would easily out-last three, if not more of these.

The sweater as an article of kit was especially useful in the Yukon being well adapted to all kinds of outdoor labour during the winter as it allowed the free use of the arms in chopping, or running with dogs, it was also a great protection against sudden chills. The discontinuance of this issue is a great loss especially to men employed at outside work during the winter.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the year has been uniformly good for all ranks. With the exception of a few, not very serious, cases of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, I am pleased to be able to state that the division as a whole enjoy the reputation of being steady and sober.

CRIME.

The list of crime, I am pleased to be able to report, is much smaller this year than that of last, and altogether free from any of a serious nature. While no doubt the brutal, and now well known, 'Boutillet' murder was planned in this district, it was however carried to a successful issue after the perpetrators and their unfortunate victims had got well within the 'B' Division district, the officer commanding which will furnish you with all details, it only being necessary for me to touch upon it regarding the assistance given by this division, the results of the investigation being such that all subsequent proceedings were based upon them, and the crime brought home to the proper parties.

On receipt of your telegram of July 16, informing me of the finding of a body near Ogilvie with two bullet holes in the head, and one in the body, the only means of identifying the same being a key ring with 'Boutillet, East Broughton, province of Quebec', engraved on it, which was found in one of the pockets, it was ascertained from our boat and scow register that a man of that name formed one of a party of five who left here on the 14th June, for Dawson, on boat number 1744. The names of this party as they gave them to the constable who numbered the boat were immediately communicated to you by wire. Further inquiries elicited from whom they purchased the boat and the different dealers from whom they purchased provisions, gun, ammunition, &c.,

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several of the dealers claiming to be able to recognize some of the members of this party. Mr. Rook, from whom one of them purchased the gun, was despatched to Dawson on the next boat for the purpose of identification, also Cleveland, of Skagway, from whom they purchased the boat. One constable was detailed for plain clothes duty on the case and with the assistance of the town detachment, gathered all possible information concerning the party while they were in the town. The river was patrolled by all the detachments stationed on it who did their utmost to follow up all trace of them while they were in the district.

Frequent complaints were made by passengers on the boats coming from Dawson to White Horse, of being relieved of sums of money ranging from \$60 to \$400, while en route up the river. In no case were we able to detect or get a conviction against the thieves, as when the parties missed the money they were from 2 to 3 days journey from here and on their arrival at White Horse were unable to throw any suspicion on any one in the least degree: it being impossible to search all the passengers and crews, nothing could be done beyond making quiet investigations.

On February 28, 1902, three women, who were waiting in a hotel here for the next stage to proceed to Dawson, made a complaint to the Town Detachment of having been robbed of a valise containing valuable jewellery, it having been taken from their room during their absence. Within one hour after report was made to Sergeant Brooke, he had recovered the valise and greater part of the jewellery. He arrested two men, Robert West and Ernest Levin, who were brought before G. L. Taylor, Esq., police magistrate, and received three and one month respectively. The balance of the jewellery was recovered a few days afterwards and forwarded to the women who had proceeded to Dawson in the meantime.

The following list gives number and nature of the cases tried during the year:—

Offences against morals and public convenience:—

Drunk and disorderly.....	38
Creating a disturbance.....	1
Keeper of a house of ill-fame.....	1
Gambling.....	2
Vagrancy.....	7
Nuisance.....	4

Offences against the right of property:—

Theft and receiving stolen property.....	10
Fraud.....	3

Offences against the person:—

Assault, common.....	16
Insane.....	2

Ordinances:—

Breach of the Liquor Ordinance.....	9
" Dog Ordinance.....	14
" Game Ordinance.....	1
" Fishery Ordinance.....	1
Masters and servants.....	1
Non-payment of wages.....	18
Smuggling and aiding and abetting same.....	8
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	13
Miscellaneous.....	2

Total.....	151
Arrests on telegram.....	16

Total number..... 167

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DETACHMENTS.

The following is a list of the detachments of 'H' division with the strength of same—

Dalton Trail Post—1 inspector, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 corporal, 9 constables and 3 specials.

Wells Detachment—2 constables and 1 special.

White Pass Summit—1 constable.

Caribou—1 sergeant and 2 constables.

Upper LaBarge—2 constables. It is not known yet what route will be utilized for winter traffic between White Horse and Livingstone Creek, but should last winter's trail not be used this detachment will be withdrawn for the winter.

Hootalingua—1 corporal and 2 constables.

Livingstone Creek—1 corporal and 3 constables.

Kynock—3 constables. This is a new detachment situated on the new White Horse-Dawson trail. This detachment during navigation will be stationed at Big Salmon.

Braeburn—1 sergeant and 3 constables. This is a new detachment on the White Horse-Dawson trail, the members of which are stationed at Lower LaBarge during navigation.

Montague—1 corporal and 3 constables. The members of this detachment are stationed at Little Salmon during navigation.

Tantalus—1 staff sergeant and 3 constables.

Mackay's—3 constables. Stationed at Five Fingers during navigation.

Besides the above, a winter detachment will be stationed at the crossing of the Takhini river, comprising a N. C. O., and 3 constables. This detachment will be 22 miles from White Horse on the White Horse-Dawson trail.

DESERTIONS.

Four desertions occurred during the year. Two from headquarters of the division and two from the detachment at Caribou.

DISTRIBUTION.

The total strength of the division is 129, including one attached from 'B' division, four deserted and one on command to 'B' division.

The following table show the losses and gains during the year:—

	Officers.	N.C.O's.	Const's.	Specials.	Total.
Gains—					
Transferred to 'H'.....	4	6	52	4	63
Engaged.....				14	14
Total.....	4	6	52	15	77
Losses—					
Transferred to 'B'.....	2	1	14		17
Transferred to Dp.....	1		1		2
Discharged.....		3	23	15	41
Drowned.....			2		2
Total.....	3	4	40	15	62

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DOGS.

There are 76 dogs on charge in this division. The majority of them are old and played out.

They are rapidly passing out of use with the opening of trails, and a comparatively small number will in future be required for patrols to outlying districts where no trails have been established.

The following is the distribution :—

Dalton Trail.....	15
Caribou.....	7
Upper LaBarge.....	8
Lower LaBarge.....	1
Hootalinqua.....	8
Livingstone Creek.....	10
Tantalus.....	7
White Horse.....	15
Dead, not struck off.....	5
Total.....	76

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTISE.

During the winter and early spring months a considerable number of drills were carried on, two squads being drilled daily with Winchester carbine, Lee-Enfield rifle and Enfield revolver.

Squads were instructed in the mechanism and handling of the Maxim guns under Constable Griffin, who is an expert in his knowledge of this arm.

Inspector Pelletier instructed a squad in signalling with the best results.

All the officers, non-commissioned officers and men were put through their annual target practice, using the Lee-Enfield rifle, excellent scores were put on in many cases, the possible being made at the short ranges.

An excellent range was constructed below the north end of the town and butts fixed up to 800 yards, the only drawback being its distance from barracks, which is liable to prevent its being used as frequently as I could wish by the men on their Saturday afternoons and holidays.

FISH, FISHERIES AND GAME.

Two firms have licenses to fish on Lake LaBarge, Messrs. W. A. Clarke & Son and Fisher & Stephenson. Clarke & Son who have two large fishing boats, have had three men working for them all summer, they have had out on an average 5,000 feet of net. The season's catch for this firm has been 35,000 pounds, the bulk of which has been sent to Dawson market, the remainder sold to boats en route north and south. The fishing in the early part of the season was poor but improved from September 1. Mr. Clarke says the lake is getting depleted, some days they would catch none.

Messrs. Fisher & Stephenson caught about 5 tons of fish during the season, this fish was also sent to Dawson. These men after paying expenses have not made wages. They also claim the lake is becoming depleted.

The varieties of fish caught in Lake LaBarge are lake trout and whitefish, very few salmon reach Lake LaBarge until late in the fall when they are in such a state that they are unfit for food.

Three parties consisting of three men each were fishing the lakes running from Five Fingers south to Little Salmon during the summer, they also shipped their fish to the Dawson market, the venture was not a success financially.

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Grayling are very plentiful in the South fork of Big Salmon and its tributary creeks, and the Hootalinqua and Teslin Lake are reported to be well stocked with all varieties of fish common to Yukon waters.

Game, both large and feathered, is very plentiful throughout the district. Moose, and in some instances mountain sheep, can be obtained within a few miles of most of the detachments. Caribou are reported scarcer than any other variety of large game.

Fur bearing animals such as beaver, marten and mink are reported scarce, the yield of pelts being very small this season.

Foxes, both red and cross, are reported very numerous in some parts of the district, especially in the neighbourhood of Tantalus. Wolves last winter literally swarmed in the neighbourhood of Lake LaBarge and towards the spring got very bold.

Geese, swan, duck, partridges and ptarmigan are very numerous in different parts of the district.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our only fire protection, beyond a few extinguishers, is constant vigilance. In the majority of the buildings in the post the brick chimneys are too short, extending only from the upper story, the pipes from the stoves down stairs passing through the floors; this besides being unsafe, is inconvenient in many instances causing a good deal of waste room. When possible, and opportunities occur, I am having the tin pipe safes in the walls and floors replaced by concrete, and brick safes.

We have in store 500 feet of Red Cross cotton hose, which, however, is of no service to us as we have no fire engine, and the distance from the town fire station is so great that the engine there has not sufficient power to give us a stream in barracks. The ordinary fire engine would be of no service to us, but a bountiful water supply could be obtained from a large well, which would not require to be more than 12 or 14 feet deep. I think a very efficient fire protection could be had from a stationary engine with a pump attachment, the engine being also utilized for cutting wood. A gasoline engine is now in use for the latter purpose but is not satisfactory, it was billed to us as 8 horse power but does not give those results. Had we the stationary engine with a pump attached, water could be laid on during the summer months throughout the whole barracks at a very nominal cost, practically for the cost of the piping. Owing to the soil being of a volcanic ash nature, it is very light, and in summer the barracks are extremely dusty, and water being laid on as suggested would be a great comfort.

FORAGE.

The forage received during the year has been good, with the exception of a few shipments of hay received last winter from Vancouver, some of which being very poor and productive of considerable waste. Most of the hay used locally by outside parties is Eastern Washington hay. Most of the local dealers having found the British Columbia hay unprofitable to handle, have discontinued it altogether in favour of the American hay.

The oats have been exceptionally good and compare very favourably with a small shipment received from the North-west Territories, with our horses, the latter being much lighter than those supplied here.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

About 500 cords of wood was delivered by contract last fall; it has all been used and was of uniformly good quality, as is the wood delivered recently on this year's contract, the contract price on the latter being considerably less than the price paid by other consumers and the quality fully as good.

The electric light service as supplied by the Yukon Electrical Company has been good, and with the exceptions of a few interruptions caused by floods last fall has given

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us no inconvenience. The rates, all things considered, are as reasonable as could be expected.

GARDEN.

It has been clearly demonstrated this season that all the hardier kinds of vegetables can be grown in the Yukon. White Horse, where on account of higher elevation and consequent cooler temperature the conditions are more unfavourable than any other part of the Territory, nevertheless, had a fair sprinkling of gardens this season, selections from which were sent to Eastern Canada and the New Westminster fair, and were such that they elicited no little surprise and comment.

Garden seeds were sent to all the detachments, a small garden being put in by each with more or less success; where they were partially successful, the products were a very agreeable addition to the bill of fare.

The garden raised this year in the barracks at White Horse was more successful than last year, the soil though poor and sandy showed the effects of careful cultivation and produced a fair crop of peas, lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, turnips, radishes and carrots; beans and beets were, however, not a success. Altogether the garden can hardly be looked to as a permanent source of other than the more easily raised salad vegetables, which are, however, greatly appreciated.

The seeds received from Ottawa were not of as good a quality as those received last year. Next year I propose to purchase locally the seeds required, as the owners of gardens in the town, who purchased their seeds locally, got better results than those we planted.

HEALTH.

I am pleased to be able to state that the health of the division has been excellent during the past year.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness in use, with the exception of two sets recently received, is very much worn out and will not last another year. We shall require several sets for next season.

The two sets of harness recently received are of an excellent pattern, about the right weight and should prove very serviceable.

I have an excellent harness maker and saddler in the division and propose utilizing him to manufacture the harness required if supplied with the necessary material.

We have recently been well equipped with saddlery.

HORSES.

The horses are in good condition. Horses Reg. No. 23, 55, 56 and 59 will before long have to be replaced as they are old and pretty well used up, having been in the country since 1898, having come in over the Stikine trail. I trust that the horses replacing these will be of a serviceable class. The horses sent to this country should be picked with a view of their serviceability as roadsters on heavy trails and should be perfectly sound. Our winter trails are as a rule both heavy and hilly together with our regular system of patrols, nothing but the very best are serviceable. They should also be thoroughly broken to the saddle and in double and single rigs, as with the limited use we have for horses during the summer, and the nature of the trails and roads in the vicinity, it is hazardous breaking them here, the only available place being the streets of the town, and handling them there may jeopardize the safety of the citizens.

During the fall, the horses, with the exception of one team, were taken from the Dalton Trail and brought to White Horse for wintering.

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The following is the distribution of horses :—

Dalton Trail.....	2
Braeburn.....	1
Monatgue.....	2
Tantalus.....	3
Livingstone Creek.....	2
Kynoch.....	2
White Horse.....	14 and 1 mule.
Dead, not struck off.....	1
Total.....	30 and 1 mule.

INDIANS.

There has been considerable sickness amongst the Indians, especially those camped at White Horse, Caribou and Tagish. On June 27, it was reported there was a case of small-pox amongst those camped on the east bank of the river opposite town: as it looked suspicious, Assistant Surgeon Paré had this Indian isolated, but in a few days it turned out to be a case of scrofulous origin.

Two cases which required operating on were taken to the hospital, one taken to the General and the other to our police hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Paré visited Caribou frequently and treated Indians both there and at Tagish.

Several old, crippled and destitute Indians were given rations at different periods in the year. Hardly a day passes without an Indian, or a squaw, and some days several, applying to the hospital for medicine and treatment, all of whom receive prompt attention from Assistant Surgeon Paré.

The necessity of building a hospital exclusively for these people, or having an additional ward put on the General Hospital here for them, is apparent, for the more serious cases; in the majority of instances an Indian house where simple treatment could be applied without the risk they now run when under treatment from wet and cold, would be sufficient. The old, destitute, and sick are gradually localizing in the vicinity of this place, and I think that with a very slight outlay arrangements could be made to handle them in a satisfactory manner. As you are aware it is almost useless attempting to treat them for rheumatism, bronchitis, coughs, measles or fevers, such as they are subject to, when they have no better shelters than the miserable tents and brush leans to afford them.

I regret to report that on many occasions Indians have been able to procure intoxicating liquor, but when it came to the notice of any of our men the party, or parties, supplying, or selling same, were apprehended, heavily fined, and in some instances received imprisonment.

INSPECTIONS.

Every building in the post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

The division was inspected by yourself on May 31.

The detachments were inspected frequently by myself and other officers.

I endeavoured during the year to have each detachment visited and inspected by an officer monthly.

I inspected the detachments on the Dalton trail in August.

LAUNCHES.

There are three in this division, but only one was used continuously during navigation—the *Tagish*, this launch has proved of great service on the lakes above the Canyon.

One of those lying at White Horse—the *Gladys*—had some alterations done on her, being converted from a coal oil to a wood burner, causing her to be run very economically, being able to run her from White Horse to Upper LaBarge and return—a distance of fifty miles—at a consumption of three quarters of a cord of wood. The alterations were only experimental, and in the experiment it was determined that the engine was not sufficiently powerful, and the screw of a wrong shape, the blades being narrow at the points where they get the purchase on the water, whereas they should have been broad. I did all the freighting of the winter supplies for detachments on the Cut-off with her thereby saving in freight charges the amount expended in the experiment, but she has not proved satisfactory; she worked very well in still water developing a speed of four to five miles an hour, but at certain of the swiftest places in the river she could not make headway in the stream and had to be lined up. To be of any real service to us she will require a larger engine and a propellor of different shape.

Had these launches the speed in still water of eight or nine miles an hour, they would be of great service to us.

LIQUOR.

All liquor was checked on arrival here by members of the town detachment and re-checked when shipped on boats for Dawson, permits cancelled and the Commissioner of Yukon Territory notified of the shipments, giving varieties, quantities, and to whom consigned.

The recent change in the license Ordinance was received with general satisfaction by all retail dealers, and strict enforcement of the new regulations regarding accommodation in hotels and road houses, will tend towards the comfort and convenience of the travelling public.

MAIL AND POST OFFICES.

The mail service between White Horse and Dawson during the past year could not be very well improved upon, but many and frequent were the complaints received from intermediate points of the service on the river during navigation, detachments complaining of receiving mail posted in White Horse on the return trip of steamers from Dawson, it having been carried through and delivered on the way back, whether this is due to carelessness on the part of the post office officials at White Horse, or the pursers on the steamers, cannot easily be determined, however, it can be readily understood that steamboats dislike making a stop going down river merely to deliver a letter or so.

In winter time the greater part of the mail to down river points is carried by our own patrol.

Owing to the uncertainty of mail service to river detachments our telegraph account is greatly increased.

There are but two regular post offices in this district, that at White Horse and Caribou. The postmaster at Caribou up to the end of May was the N. C. O., or constable in charge of that detachment, after which date a civilian was appointed by the P. O. Department.

A post office, with the power to issue money orders, is badly needed at Livingstone Creek. At present no registered mail can be despatched or received there, and consequently the residents cannot remit any money from there with any degree of safety.

A petition was forwarded from there to the P. O. Department praying that a post office be established, but through there being such a diversity of opinion as to the best place to locate it, the post office authorities did not establish one. The mail for the whole Livingstone district is carried by police patrols and distributed at the detachment.

MINING.

The copper mines in the vicinity of White Horse, although considerable developing work has been done on them, are about in the same position regarding the production of

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wealth, as they were in last year. Ore has been shipped from some of them, the results from which indicated them to be a paying speculation, capitalists and experts have visited them and have given expression to the most flattering opinions as to the amount of wealth concealed, but nevertheless did not show any inclination to put any money in them. This can be accounted for partly in the fact that the holders though having no money or capital of their own with which to develop them, at the same time they each expect, or hold out for, too large amounts.

The "Grafter" mine located about six miles south-west of White Horse at the end of the new government road has had the most developing work done on it. It is fully equipped with office, sleeping cabins, boarding house, shaft house, steam hoist, power drills and works a day and night crew, sinking shaft, tunnels and cross cuts. About \$16,000 has been expended on this property in the past twelve months and there is about 1,200 tons of ore on the dump. This ore is mainly bornite and copper pyrites with streaks of white quartz, carrying high values in gold and silver. Beyond 10 tons for assaying, no ore has been shipped as owing to lack of roads transportation would have been very costly. The completion of the government road has greatly reduced both transportation and the cost of mining, and it is intended to ship from 10 to 30 tons of ore daily this winter if present negotiations with the White Pass and Yukon Route turn out satisfactorily. The 10 tons shipped for assay yielded \$29 to the ton, being a preponderance of copper with a percentage of gold and silver. The amount realized from this shipment hardly covered the expenses which was \$30 to the ton made up as follows:—Sacking, \$7; hauling, \$7; freight charges, \$10 and treatment \$6. It is obvious from the foregoing that the erection of a smelter at this place would result in the saving of sacking and freight charges on the refuse ore, together with the cost of hauling, by the completion of the new government road reduced to a minimum, handsome profits could be realized from this mine, and an era of development set in for the other mines in the district.

A party of five men under the leadership of a man named Porter left on a prospecting trip up the Hoochi river last spring, about 75 miles south-west of Tantalus; they returned on June 24, and from information gathered it was not a financial success, gold could be worked out with a rocker paying from \$3.50 to \$4 per day, but this would not suffice to cover the expenditure of packing provisions so far inland. Another prospecting trip was made by Mr. Porter across country to the head waters of the Pelly river, quartz of a good quality, and rich in ore, was found in abundance, samples of which were brought out by him and forwarded to the assay office, the return has not yet been received. No placer finds reported on the Pelly.

The coal mine owned by Mr. Porter on the government trail about 14 miles south of Tantalus detachment, although great preparations were made for this season's work, remains still inactive. A company was formed in Seattle last year with one, Colonel Sutherland, a capitalist, as president and Mr. Porter as directing manager. It seems the necessary capital required to develop the mine is not forthcoming. The seam in this mine shows 8 feet in the cropping, and ranks as bituminous; it is considered a valuable property but its greatest drawback is in being so far from the river, the only method of conveying the coal to the river bank would be by a trolley line, which would require at least fourteen miles of track.

The coal mine five miles south of the Five Fingers detachment, on the east bank of the Lewes river, owned by Mr. C. C. Miller, is now in the hands of a receiver. This mine has now been in operation for the past two years or more. Considerable coal was taken from it in the early part of the season, being transported to Dawson by the steamer *Eldorado* and scows. The grade of coal as they advanced further into the seam gradually improved.

The White Horse Coal Company has cut a trail from the White Pass and Yukon Railway, ten miles south of White Horse, a distance of twelve miles up Wolf creek to their property, building bridges and altogether spending over \$2,000 on this road. They have also driven a tunnel about one hundred feet into one vein of coal 19 feet thick and taken out several hundred tons of coal. They have expended up to date over \$7,000 on this property and intend next summer to fully open it up. They have

had a number of analysis of the coal from different veins, the best showing 73 per cent fixed carbon and the poorest 57 per cent and 10 per cent volatile matter. The coal veins dip into the mountain at an angle of about 45 degrees and show many exposures where crosscut by streams from the mountain. They are also crosscut by two deep valleys where water level tunnels may be run in on the veins, and in short distances obtain depths varying from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet beneath the surface croppings. No easier, or cheaper, place to develop a mine could possibly be prepared by nature. About seven tons of this coal was taken to the White Pass and Yukon Railway, and tested by them in March, 1901. It was taken out from a depth of about eighteen feet from the surface in mid winter, soaked with surface water and immediately frozen on exposure to the air, thus rendering it impossible to pick out any slate, &c., and in that condition tested on the road. The sample tested gave very fair results, being not so good for steaming purposes as the Comox coal; having a greater percentage of ash and a small amount of slate, it clinkered up more than Comox coal but was not bad for clinkers.

The following figures, which were obtained from the Mining Recorder, White Horse, give an indication of the amount of mining done in the district. The receipts show a falling off compared to other years, but this is accounted for by the fact that the day has passed when every one in the country took out a free miners license, or in other words speculative mining has become a thing of the past, and parties only take out a license when they have something in sight and not on the off chance of dropping on a find unexpectedly.

Certificates of work	133
" partnership	13
Payments in lieu of assessment	3
Placer claims recorded	9
Free miners licenses	200

OFFICERS.

Since taking command of 'H' Division, I have received the hearty support of all officers.

Inspector Horrigan, has besides his other duties, been president of the canteen, to which he devoted a great deal of attention and brought it into excellent condition.

Inspector Crosthwait since his arrival in the division has performed the duties of Acting Quartermaster.

Inspector Pelletier has charge of all river detachments, and makes frequent tours of inspection.

Inspector McDonell has the detachments on the Dalton Trail in excellent condition. He displayed a great amount of energy and forethought in having his detachments put up a good supply of fish during the season, for dog feed, which will be a great saving to us.

PATROLS.

Two patrols were made between Dalton Trail post and White Horse during the summer, the first one being undertaken with a view of, to some extent, prospecting a trail from Dalton House to White Horse, and the second one taking horses from Dalton Trail post for wintering at White Horse. Nothing of any special interest transpired on these patrols, the description of the country travelled through appears under trails.

Corporal Ackland, accompanied by a constable, made a patrol from Livingston Creek Detachment to Teslin Lake, and on his return made a very interesting report on same, a copy of which is forwarded you with this report, together with his report of the Livingston Creek Detachment.

Besides those above referred to, which were extraordinary patrols, the usual patrols of the district were carried on.

QUARANTINE.

In the month of June, it being reported that a case of small-pox had broken out on the steamer *White Horse* while en route to Dawson, some of the passengers who left this

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boat at Upper LeBarge were taken to White Horse and quarantined. In one week they were released after being thoroughly disinfected by Dr. Cameron, health officer. No cases of small-pox broke out in this district.

An outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the town of White Horse in the month of September. It was deemed necessary to isolate some families as it appeared to be of a more virulent type than usual. It, however, spread amongst most of the children of the town, but no loss of life occurred.

RAILWAY AND TRANSPORTATION.

With the exception of two days' interruption, the trains operated by the White Pass and Yukon Route, gave us a daily service both ways, between Skagway and White Horse, during the year. By the freight schedule that came into force this spring, a sensible reduction was made in the freight rates between Skagway and White Horse; this has, without doubt, attracted a much larger amount of freight over this route and diverted it from the Lower River. Two freight trains, one leaving Skagway and the other leaving White Horse, daily, were employed during the season of navigation hauling freight, and towards the close a third one was put on. It looked at one time as if this company were going to have a large amount of freight on their hands in the shed here, undelivered at the Dawson end, but by loading up the independent boats they managed to get rid of it all before the river ceased to be navigable.

In the neighbourhood of 21,000 tons of freight were hauled to White Horse, 18,950 of which were taken to Dawson by the boats operated by this company, the balance of 2,050 tons being for White Horse and the Big Salmon District. Nine hundred and fifty tons were put off at Caribou, nearly the whole of which was for Atlin, being transported there by their two steamers on that run, the *Scotia* and *Gleaner*.

The following is a list of the steamers operated by the White Pass and Yukon Route plying on the river this season, showing their carrying capacity and passenger accommodation.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Passenger 1st class.	Accommodation 2nd class.
<i>White Horse</i>	250	64	100
<i>Dawson</i>	260	50	100
<i>Selkirk</i>	250	60	100
<i>Sybil</i>	125	63	100
<i>Yukoner</i>	250	60	100
<i>Canadian</i>	225	69	100
<i>Columbian</i>	200	73	100
<i>Victorian</i>	200	29	100
<i>Zealandian</i>	75	16	75
<i>Bailey</i>	75	21	75
<i>Bonanza King</i>	150	10	75
<i>Mary Graft</i>	350	16	50
<i>Joseph Classet</i>	25	None	25
<i>Gleaner</i> (Atlin run).....	125	24	75
<i>Scotia</i> (Atlin run).....	40	8	25

Number of tons of freight carried by the above boats from Dawson to White Horse, 379.

Merchants Transportation Company.

<i>Thistle</i>	100	50	100
<i>Lafrance</i>	100	50	100

Independent steamers.

<i>Wilbur Crimmon</i>	75	25	75
<i>Clifford Sifton</i>	75	25	75
<i>Casca</i>	125	50	100
<i>Prospector</i>	75	15	50
<i>May West</i>	25		

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Four hundred and seventeen scows, carrying 1,919 people left White Horse during the season of navigation, with few exceptions all of them being for Dawson. A scow register is kept at the town detachment, White Horse, in which the number of the scow is entered, also names of passengers and short description of same. This entails a lot of work on the town detachment but the value of it cannot be overestimated.

Three thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven people left White Horse by stage lines for Dawson and points in Alaska, 2,566 by steamboat, which with 1,919 by scow, makes a grand total of 8,472 persons who passed through this place for northern points. Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two people passed through White Horse to the outside. While these figures are not absolutely correct, they are a fair index of the movement of population both ways. The great difference between the incoming people and outgoing I can only account for by the large number in the early spring who passed through bound for Alaskan points, the Kuyokuk, &c.

In the early spring a great tide of 'Mushers' set in, it being estimated that in the months of May and June over 1,500 people walked into the country, being from the Pacific coast cities, attracted no doubt by the rumours prevalent of the large amount of railway development being about to be commenced in the Yukon this last summer. However, towards the latter part of the summer the tide set in the other way, and labour became scarce, it being with difficulty that the steamboats could obtain enough deck hands, besides which there was a good demand for unskilled labour from Atlin.

The people who walked in and out of the country are not included in the figures showing the movement of population, they being based upon the detachment reports from White Pass Summit.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

The provisions supplied during the year have been of good quality. The beef was supplied by Shaw & Co. during the early part of the year, and Burns & Co. during the latter part. It was of good quality, especially that portion supplied by Burns & Co.; the former firm was, from their more limited facilities, not always satisfactory during the summer months.

The coffee on hand has been in store for some years and is of inferior quality.

The corned beef has also been on hand for some years, and a good deal of it is no longer fit for issue.

The flour supplied has been of excellent quality and is much more conveniently put up this year, being in 50-pound sacks, instead of 100 pounds as formerly.

Ham and bacon supplied has also been of good quality; the former has generally been invoiced a few cents cheaper than the bacon, and as it is much more economical to use it might be supplied in a greater proportionate amount than formerly.

Potatoes have lately been purchased locally, and have been cheaper and more satisfactory in every way than the majority of the shipments previously received from Vancouver; the issue of 1-pound per diem is, however, somewhat inadequate since the ration of beans has been discontinued.

The tea on hand is of fairly good quality, but the quantity being somewhat in excess of our immediate requirements, is apt to deteriorate before it can be used.

Very little dog feed has been purchased during the year, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of dry salmon having been put up on the Dalton Trail Detachments besides feeding their dogs all summer; this has materially lightened this item. The dogs in the White Horse district have accounted for the greater part of the old bacon and corned beef which had accumulated on the river detachments, and a considerable quantity of the old butter and hardtack at headquarters. Those old provisions do not, however, make very good dog feed, as they are mostly of a salty nature, and therefore not such as one would feed voluntarily to an animal on which salt has so much the reverse of a salutary effect.

The general stores supplied during the year were mostly received from Vancouver, and have been of good quality. The stock is large and varied enough to meet all our requirements. The shipments received this summer reached us most opportunely

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as regards our detachments and requirements at headquarters, thus enabling us to carry out extensive alterations and renewals, which had become necessary.

The detachments which were likely to remain on the river this winter were supplied with sufficient rations before the close of navigation to carry them through until such time as the trails would be available for freighting. The provisions at Big and Little Salmon were removed to Tantalus by water, and freighted inland for the use of the men of those detachments while employed building new ones, and until such time as further supplies could be forwarded from headquarters over the new government trail.

SCHOOLS.

A handsome frame school house has been erected in the town of White Horse this year, the main building of which is 40 x 50, divided into two class rooms, 24 x 25, a teacher's room and two cloak rooms, with a 17-foot ceiling, with an addition added on 12 x 19, to be used as a woodshed. This school will accommodate 64 pupils. The average number of children attending school in the town for the summer was 40. A principal, and assistant, teacher arrived from the Territories recently to take charge of this school.

TRAILS.

In June, by authority of the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, I started a party composed of three civilians under charge of A. D. McLennan, late assistant superintendent winter mail service W. P. and Y. R., to prospect and locate a trail between White Horse and Dalton House. This party left White Horse on June 17, arriving at Dalton House on July 2, 1902, making the distance, estimated at 130 miles, in eighteen days. Mr. McLennan reported that this route throughout, with the exception of a steep descent on the east side of Arkell lake at the narrows, is feasible for a pack trail.

McLennan and party left Dalton House on July 5, taking a different route, and arrived at White Horse on the 20th. The distance by this route Mr. McLennan estimates at 120 miles. The return route he reported quite feasible for a good pack trail, there being very little soft ground, no steep hills and horse feed plentiful.

As a means of communication with our detachments on the Dalton trail this trail is a necessity, as by it we would have closer connection, and that without going through American territory, as we have to do now, to say nothing of the possibility of good discoveries of valuable minerals which is highly probable to happen at any day in the near future.

In the latter part of July, the different gangs left here on construction of the White Horse-Dawson trail; on the 27th the stretch between here and the Takhini, a distance of twenty-two miles, was completed. This part of the trail runs through a wooded country, and has a good supply of feed and water. There are several steep hills and in some places the ground is rough, and for some time will be bad for wagons to travel over, but when covered with snow makes a good winter trail.

The trail from the Takhini to Tantalus was completed at the latter end of September. This part of the trail runs through a sparsely wooded country, it is comparatively level, being a gradual slope until mile post 44 is reached, when the next four miles have four fairly steep hills 150 to 200 feet in length; this part is known as the summit, where the highest altitude between the Takhini and Montague is attained. There are frequent patches of good feed, and water plentiful. Between the Takhini and Tantalus, the detachments have in some instances to procure their building logs and firewood from long distances.

On July 28, Mr. Thibeaudeau, Territorial Engineer, and party commenced operations at Carmack's, at the Four Mile Hill, south of Carmack's road house, and worked north towards Hoochiku; a new trail was graded over the hill making the grade easier with a steady gradual slope, width of road averaging about 9 feet, but with no cut-out that would enable one team to pass another, provided they should meet on the grade.

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The new trail strikes the old cut-off trail about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Montagu detachment following the old trail from that point to 7 miles north of the Carmack road-house, the only alteration being a new grade on the 4 mile hill; from the 7 mile post the new trail branches west, cutting out Miller & Wilson's road-house, also the steep hills which were a bugbear to the freighters, joining the old trail again at the 19 mile post, 3 miles south of MacKay's road-house. This new trail from the 7 to the 19 mile post is a decided improvement on last year's trail following the valley right through with little or no grade. The trail from the 19 mile post runs past MacKay's for a distance of 3 miles, then crosses the Lewes river on the east bank, running east of the Hoochiku detachment about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant.

The new wagon road constructed this season from Mason's Landing to Livingstone Creek is a great help and saving to the inhabitants there, since its completion freight rates between those two points have been reduced more than half. Inspector Horrigan was sent to Livingstone Creek in August to inquire into, and report upon, a complaint of the citizens there regarding the location of the new trail between Livingstone Creek and Mason's Landing. He returned and reported that the trail as located by Mr. Thibeau was in the best interests of the whole settlement, the majority of the citizens endorsing Mr. Thibeau's action in placing it where it is.

Good trails were made this season to the copper mines, Grafton and Copper King, the hill west of the barracks was graded, and a good number of small bridges put in on the flats leading to those mines.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition, and has all been painted this year. Now that trails are being opened up throughout the district, we should be supplied with two strong double buckboards, and one strong democrat wagon in addition to the one received this year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Hon. J. H. Ross, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, arrived here on July 18, per steamer *Columbian*, from Dawson. On arrival he was suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He was moved from the steamer to the quarters of the officer commanding in barracks. A slow and gradual improvement set in, and on August 20 he was able to proceed to Victoria, B.C., the latest reports therefrom point to a complete recovery.

Mr. J. A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, visited the barracks at White Horse on September 13.

Since the establishment of the new trail to Dawson, the class of road houses being erected along it are of a superior kind, some of them being good two story buildings with all conveniences consistent with the country.

Lake LaBarge opened up on May 22, the first boat arriving from Dawson being the *Bailey*, which arrived at Lower LaBarge on the 23rd, and White Horse on the 24th. The steamers *Thistle* and *Wilbur Crimmon* were the last boats to arrive from Dawson, reaching here on November 3. After the 7th, Lake LaBarge became impassable for steamers, or boats, on account of ice.

One non-commissioned officer and four constables were sent from this division to Regina to join the contingent proceeding to the coronation. They left here on May 7, returning on August 20.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER,
Superintendent Commanding 'H' Division

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REPORT OF PATROL MADE BY CORPORAL ACLAND FROM LIVINGSTONE CREEK TO TESLIN LAKE.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK DETACHMENT,
YUKON TERRITORY, October 16, 1902.The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR, —I have the honour to make the following report of No. 3 subdistrict for the past year.

The immediate district of Livingston Creek consists of a number of creeks all more or less gold bearing, running into the south fork of the Big Salmon river, all within a radius of 15 miles from the North-west Mounted Police detachment. There are in the district two licensed, and two unlicensed, road-houses, one general store and a police detachment of four men; there are from forty to one hundred inhabitants according to season. The principal industry is placer mining, and the bulk of the population are miners and prospectors.

It is connected with the outside by a wagon road from Livingston Creek to Mason's Landing on the Hootalinqua river, from which point White Horse can be reached by steamboat. In winter White Horse is reached by an overland trail.

MINING.

Mining operations on the whole have not shown any increase on last year; there have not been any new claims recorded this year and a number of creeks have been practically abandoned. The only improvement is on Livingston creek, where the Livingstone Syndicate Co. worked all summer with a force of from six to twelve men. Several prospecting parties have been working in the Teslin district but reported poor prospects; two or three outfits of bar diggers were on the Hootalinqua river this year, but quit early as they could not make expenses.

Mr. Cory C. Brayton, of the Great Northern Gold and Platinum Co., spent the summer with a force of four men prospecting the bars on the Hootalinqua River with a drill to ascertain if a dredge would pay. I believe he found the bars carrying gold too limited in extent to pay the expenses of a dredge.

Mr. Aimes, of the Delaware Mining Co., brought in a plant to prospect the Twenties on Livingston creek. This it is intended to put in active operation next year.

A good deal of prospecting was done last winter in the deep gravel on the upper end of several of the creeks, but no pay was found; several of the smaller operators worked their claims in the fore part of the season for a short time, but soon quit as it did not pay. Some winter prospecting will be done this year, but not as much as last.

It seems to be pretty well proven that gold cannot be mined by small operators at a profit in this district, and it is likely that the properties worth holding will eventually pass into the hands of larger operators, until which time very little improvement can be looked for.

GAME

is fairly plentiful here, grouse being especially so. There are some moose in the vicinity and mountain goat within a few miles. Caribou have always been scarce in this locality.

Ptarmigan are plentiful on the higher benches, geese and ducks do not seem to be as plentiful as last year. Fur bearing animals are rather scarce, though some marten, mink and beaver have been caught. There are both wolves and lynx in the neighbourhood but so far they have caused little or no trouble. Bears are rather numerous but give no trouble. Foxes are rather scarce.

As regards fish, grayling are rather plentiful in the South Fork and its tributary creeks. The Hootalinqua river and Teslin lake appear to be well stocked with all varieties common to Yukon waters.

INDIANS.

There are no Indians who make their headquarters in this immediate district, but it is hunted through by the Indians from Big Salmon and Upper Labarge; these usually hunt in small families and stay on the large waters as long as they are open and go back inland during the winter. They appear to be peaceable, and fairly honest.

TRAILS.

The new wagon road constructed this season from Mason's Landing to Livingstone Creek is a great help and saving to the inhabitants here. Since its completion freight rates between the two points have been reduced from 6c. to 2½c. per lb., and as each man will consume an average of four pounds of provisions per day, and taking the average population here as 60, this makes a saving of \$3,066 per year in provisions alone, and I estimate that at least half as much more will be saved on the freight of tools, machinery, clothing and general supplies, thus making a total saving per year in round figures of \$4,500. This estimate I consider to be well within the mark.

A winter trail to White Horse is urgently needed here, via the head of Lake LaBarge. To construct this trail it would not be necessary to incur much expense as all that is needed is to cut it out, build a few bridges over deep creeks and side grade a few hills. Last winter a trail was roughly laid out over this route and cut by the miners here, but it is a very makeshift one, and goes over much more ground than is necessary. It is expected to get some appropriation to cut this trail, but if not the miners here will likely patch it up for this winter again.

MAIL.

A post office with power to issue money orders is badly needed here. At present no registered letters can be received from White Horse without some person applying with a written order for it there, neither can money be sent out from here with any degree of safety. A petition was sent in over a year ago but up to the present no answer has been received here as to whether it was, or why it was not granted.

A fairly regular mail service has been given this last year by police patrols, during the winter of 1901, 1902, fortnightly, from Upper Labarge, distance fifty miles, and the past summer weekly from Hootalinqua, distance forty miles; in all the members of this detachment for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, have travelled 3,212 miles on mail patrols alone, by horse, canoe, dog team and on foot, out of a total mileage of 6,262 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A good deal of discussion took place here last year in regard to a regular steamboat from White Horse to Eureka Landing. Such a service would be a great convenience to the district. The B. Y. N. Co., however, do not seem to be willing to place a boat regularly on this run. If a regular boat were running more perishable goods would be ordered from White Horse. With the present uncertainty, miners do not care to go out to the river on the off chance of the boat coming. Private enterprise here would put a

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boat on the run, only they are afraid that if one were placed on, the B. Y. N. would then put on a boat, with freight rates that would drive the private boat out of the business.

There has been very little crime, and very few disputes in this district this year, and no differences between employers and employees among the miners here. The general tone has been good, nearly all the inhabitants being hard-working, industrious people, and the camp is not rich enough to attract the riff-raff which usually follow mining camps.

The health of the district has been remarkable during the last four years; there has not been a serious case of sickness or a serious accident.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. ACLAND,
Corporal in charge No. 3 Sub-district.

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REPORT OF CORPORAL ACLAND OF THE LIVINGSTONE CREEK
DETACHMENT.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK, Oct. 7, 1902.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, White Horse.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of special patrol to Lake Teslin.

On September 3, I left this detachment with Reg. No. 3396, Const. Robb, 24 days' rations, and the necessary camp equipment, and proceeded to Eureka Landing with the detachment horses. We stayed there until noon of the 4th repairing canoe and making ready for the trip. We then proceeded up the Hootalinqua river towards Lake Teslin which we reached at noon on the 15th, making eleven days, out of which we laid over three days on account of heavy head winds and wet weather.

We found the Hootalinqua river in good condition for small boats, the poling being good. There are also good shores for lining in a great many places. The water is not swift except for about ten miles immediately below the Boswell river, which will average swifter than any ten miles of the Thirty Mile River. The upper thirty miles is slack water up which a small boat can be rowed at the rate of two miles per hour without difficulty. Teslin City, at the head of Lake Teslin, was reached on the evening of the 18th we encountered several heavy head winds on the way up which forced us to go ashore and wait for quieter weather. Teslin City was found to be utterly deserted neither Indians nor white men being there. We stayed over two days and left on the 21st, going over to the mouth of Jennings river to see what sort of a stream it was. We found it to be at this season of the year a clear stream about 25 yards across, and an average depth of three feet with a speed of about five miles per hour at the mouth. The bars at the mouth are composed of fine gravel and the river evidently drains a large extent of country probably heading somewhere up in the Cassiar Mountains. It runs into Lake Teslin on the right limit, just opposite Indian point, about 12 miles from Teslin city. It had, I believe, some prospecting parties on it in 1899 and 1900, but I never heard of anything being found on it.

Some ten or twelve miles below this river, on Lake Teslin on the same side of the lake, the Kicking Horse River runs in. It is a rather large creek, very swift at the mouth and throws a good volumn of water. We left the mouth of the Jennings River at noon of the 21st and arrived at the mouth of the Nisutlin River on the 22nd. We spent a couple of days exploring around the bay of the Nisutlin River and went up the river for about ten miles. We found it to be the largest of all the rivers flowing into the lake and I should estimate it carried about one-third as much water as the Hootalinqua. There is also about two miles of swift water at the mouth and then the water is slack. I should estimate it at about one mile per hour. We could make good time rowing up it in the canoe and it is reported by prospectors to be of the same current, for upwards of 50 miles. We found the banks, as far as we went, to be somewhat low and marshy with large natural hay meadows, often 20 or 30 acres in extent, which I should estimate would yield about one ton to the acre. They would however have to be drained before anything in the way of curing the hay could be done as there is about 6 inches of water standing over them. Most of them could be drained very easily into the river as they are about four or five feet higher than the river at low water, there being a fringe of timber along the banks which serves to dam back the inside water.

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The general course of this river seems to be down a wide valley running parallel to Lake Teslin and the Hootalinqua River.

We left our camp on the Nisutlin River on the 25th, and reached Euraka Landing on the 29th, having laid over two days at the foot of the lake, and reached this Detachment on the 30th.

MINING AND PROSPECTING.

Very little mining has been done in the district covered by this patrol. Two men worked last season and this on Bear Creek, a tributary of Boswell River, but have abandoned the work as unprofitable. Some two or three parties of men were working the bars of the Hootalinqua River this year, but all had quit except one outfit, who were working when we went up. They reported poor returns.

Brewer Creek, a tributary of Nisutlin River, was prospected by a party of five men this season who spent the most of the summer on it. They stated they followed it for upwards of 75 miles, and tried almost every creek on it, but found nothing worth staying for, colours almost everywhere but no gold in paying quantities. There are several parties up the Nisutlin who intend to remain there this winter, about eleven men all told.

Mr. Cory C. Brayton, representing the Great Northern Gold and Platinum Co., who have a dredging concession for thirty miles on the Hootalinqua River, has spent the summer prospecting the bars on this concession with a drill. He has sunk holes from 30 to 50 feet deep, and found the coarse gravel on top to be very limited in depth and the bed of the river to consist of a very fine blue clay or silt, in which there was little or no trace of gold, this strata having evidently been deposited in still water.

INDIANS.

A large band of Indians, about 100 of the Taku tribe, have gone to their winter quarters in a stretch of country about sixty miles due east of the Nisutlin Bay, where they have wintered for several years. Another band of Indians, belonging to Big Salmon and Hootalinqua, were hunting and fishing on the upper reaches of the Hootalinqua River. There were no fresh complaints made by white people against Indians to me this trip, but the white men do not trust them. I have warned all the newcomers I met to watch their stuff pretty carefully this coming winter.

GAME.

Water fowl did not appear to be as plentiful this year as last although several very large flocks of ducks and geese were seen, with some snipe. Grouse were scarce along the river banks as they had not yet come down from the hills. One moose was seen swimming the Hootalinqua River, and their tracks were very plentiful along the banks of the Nisutlin River. Three bears were seen, and plenty of beaver signs, but no beaver. No trace of caribou was found.

FISH.

Pike and grayling are very plentiful in the Hootalinqua River, the former being caught by net, and the latter taking the fly. Lake trout were easily caught in Lake Teslin by trolling, some fine specimens being obtained. A fair number of salmon were seen, but these fish were not fit to eat so far from salt water but they make good dog feed.

INHABITANTS.

There are about 20 men as far as I could learn in the Teslin Lake District, about 14 of whom will stay the winter. The Indians I should estimate at about 150-100 of whom will winter there. All the white men are engaged in hunting and trapping.

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LIQUOR.

It is pretty certain that quite a quantity of liquor is brought over from Atlin by the Taku Indians during the winter, which I think they consume themselves. Last year a large band of Indians from Hootalinqua and Big Salmon went in that country to hunt and trap and, after staying for several months, turned up in the spring with one marten skin. I think it likely that they traded their fur to the Taku tribe, receiving whiskey as payment, which was drunk on the spot as they had none with them when they came down the river, or any articles which they could have received in payment. Very close supervision will be needed to prevent these Taku Indians from procuring liquor as they are of the coast tribe, speak good English, are fairly intelligent and have acquired a taste for it and, if prevented from obtaining it in Atlin, would be apt to bring it from Juneau. I understand there is to be a 'potlatch' next June at Indian Point on Lake Teslin and it is altogether likely there will be considerable liquor brought in for it.

GENERAL REMARKS,

I do not think there are likely to be many people go into the Teslin District next year unless something is struck there this winter, as the prospecting so far has produced nothing and the bar diggers are discouraged.

Steamboats can only go up the Hootalinqua in high water, as on our way down we found four places where there was not more than 15 inches of water and the current was very swift. In high water, however, they could get up the Nisutlin as far as the slack water goes.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. ACLAND,
Corpl, in charge of Detachment.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. H. ROUTLEDGE.

Dawson, Y.T., December 1, 1902.

The Assistant Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR—I have the honour to submit the attached as the annual report of 'B' Division for the year ended November 30, 1902.

I assumed command of 'B' Division on June 24, relieving Inspector Starnes who had been transferred to the North-west Territories. I handed over the command of the division to Superintendent Cuthbert on October 7.

ARMS.

Practically no change has been made in the arms in 'B' Division during the past year, as we are still using the 1876 model of Winchester carbine and the old pattern Enfield revolver.

The Lee-Metford carbines, of which we have a few, are distributed between the Town Station, and the creek detachments.

In September, twenty-one (21) latest pattern Smith & Wesson revolvers were received and have already proved a much needed acquisition for the division for patrol purposes.

One of the 7 pr. brass guns, taken over from the Yukon Field Force on their departure from the Yukon in 1900, and used by us in firing the noonday gun, and for saluting purposes, exploded in December last, the explosion being due to climatic influences, it being excessively cold at the time. Very fortunately no one was injured.

The Maxim gun is in good order and repair. A gun carriage was received during the past season for this gun, and will be a great acquisition in case of trouble.

Arm inspection is held in the post every Monday afternoon by the orderly officer; the arms at the various detachments are inspected weekly by the non-commissioned officers, or constables, in charge; they are also inspected at irregular intervals by the inspecting officers.

With the advent of the twenty four hour electric light service, the noonday gun will again be fired by electricity.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

I regret to report that there has been a large increase in fatalities over any previous year. A large majority of the accidents and deaths occurred in the mines and, in some cases, were purely of an accidental nature, but, it must be added, a little forethought and care might have prevented several.

The mining inspectors on the various creeks have now more power than formerly given them under Yukon Ordinance, and this will, I am sure, result in fewer fatalities.

The following is a list of accidents as they occurred each month during the year.

DECEMBER, 1901.

On the 9th a man named Harry M. Fowle, an American, employed by Thomas Chisholm the proprietor of the Aurora saloon, attempted to commit suicide in the Empire

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Hotel, by taking chloral. The proprietor of the hotel in passing the room heard groans and on going in, found Fowle in great agony. Const. Lutes of the Town Station took charge of the room, and Dr. Thompson was called in to attend the man, and as soon as his condition permitted, Fowle was brought to the guard room. It seems that the cause of his rash act was a shortage in his accounts. He was committed for trial at the following sitting of the Territorial Court, when he was dismissed with a warning, and advised to leave the country, which he did.

On the 15th word was received from Grand Forks that a cave-in had occurred on the McGaw & Andrews claim on Cheechako Hill, burying a man named Charles Nelson. Efforts were made at once to recover the body, but, on account of the large amount of earth, it was not recovered until about 6.30 p.m. on the 16th. Inspector McDonell at once left for the scene of the accident and on the 17th held an inquest on the body, the jury returning the following verdict, 'deceased came to his death by trying to secure a rolling cap in a drift on McGaw & Andrews claim, on Cheechako Hill, thereby causing a cave-in.' His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 16th a man named James Slater committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. Insp. Wroughton held an inquest on the body on the 17th, the jury returning the following verdict, 'that deceased came to his death by a bullet from a pistol by his own hand, caused while suffering from stomach trouble'. His effects were handed over to the public administrator. It was subsequently ascertained that the name of Slater was an alias, his real name being 'Harding'.

On the 16th a telegram was received from Constable Smith of the Ogilvie detachment that a man named William Gauthier had died at the Log Cabin roadhouse, about nine miles below Ogilvie, from hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Thompson at once left for Ogilvie to investigate the matter and, on the 18th held an inquest on the body, the jury returning a verdict of 'death from lung trouble'. His effects were handed over to the public administrator.

On the 31st a man named Antone Spiten was found at the Brunswick hotel, lying on the floor in the bar-room, suffering, and unable to stand. Dr. Macarthur was called at once and the man taken to the Good Samaritan hospital where he died on January 4, from heart failure. His effects were taken charge of by the public administrator.

JANUARY, 1902.

On the 20th Corpl. Ryan of the Hunker detachment, telephoned that a man named Charles Eaton, working on No. 68 below Discovery Hunker, had been hit on the head by a run-away bucket on the 19th about 2 p.m. Dr. Clendennan attended the unfortunate man who died on the 20th from concussion of the brain. I left at once for Hunker and held an investigation and decided that an inquest would not be necessary. His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 23rd it was reported that Thomas Middleton, of the Gold Commissioner's office, had been missing since noon of Tuesday the 21st. A diligent search was at once instituted, and he was traced to the Cliff roadhouse on the Hunker trail, but from that point all trace was lost. On Saturday evening about 8 p.m. he turned up in his rooms again, as mysteriously as he had disappeared, and declared he was unable to remember where he had been, that his mind from Tuesday noon until that time was a complete blank. During his absence, his books were gone through and a shortage discovered. On Sunday morning Middleton, with two or three of the chief clerks of the Gold Commissioner's office and the Gold Commissioner met at the office, and when passing into the building he handed his fur coat to one of his companions and excused himself saying he wished to go to the latrine. As he was gone longer than was thought necessary, one of the employees went to see what caused the delay and on entering the latrine, found Middleton lying on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear. An inquest was held by Insp. Wroughton on the 27th, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

On the 29th inst., Reg. No. 3058 Sergt. W. H. Jackson committed suicide in front of the division latrine by shooting himself with a Government revolver. Sergt. Jackson

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had been in charge of the night guard, and those who were on duty with him had not noticed anything particularly wrong during the night. Inspt. McDonell held an investigation on the afternoon of the same date, and gave his decision that it was a case of deliberate suicide. No cause could be assigned for Sergt. Jackson committing such a rash act.

FEBRUARY.

On the 21st, an actor named Jack Williams made an attempt to commit suicide by breaking several articles of glass over his head, cutting it in several places, but not seriously. He was arrested, but was dismissed by Magistrate Macauley with a warning. It was quite evident that the act was committed while drunk. A short time after, Williams swore out an information and had himself interdicted.

MARCH.

On the 23rd a telephone message was received from Hunker that a cave-in had occurred on No. 32 below Discovery and that a man named Lon Boisnier was completely buried. I immediately left Grand Forks for Hunker where I held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

APRIL.

On the 22nd a very sad accident occurred at Shindler's hardware store on 1st Avenue, Dawson. A man named Clifford C. Whittaker, a miner and hunter, went into the store to price some goods. He asked the clerk, Joseph H. Smith, if No. 22 long cartridges would fit in a certain pistol, in place of No. 22 short. Smith went on to demonstrate how it could be done, and noticing a lot of dust on the pistol barrel, took out his handkerchief to wipe it off. The pistol at the time was 'broken,' but in some unaccountable manner it closed, and in closing went off and shot Whittaker under the nipple, and directly under the right arm pit. Inspector Wroughton, as coroner, was called and an inquest held, the jury returning the following verdict, 'that the deceased, Clifford C. Whittaker, was accidentally shot, and we, the jury, fully exonerate Joseph H. Smith from all blame thereof.' I might add that Mr. Smith was completely prostrated over the affair, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to give his evidence.

MAY.

On the 6th a man named Frank Leblanc fell off the Klondike bridge and was carried under the ice and drowned. The high water had wrecked a part of the bridge (one of the piers) and it was being repaired. For convenience of passengers several planks were stretched across the sleepers and hangers. The river was high at the time and it is supposed that Leblanc either became dizzy, or stumbled. A canoe was sent out and every effort made to rescue the unfortunate man, but to no avail, as he was carried under the ice. The body of Leblanc was subsequently recovered near Forty Mile and arrived here from that place on June 18. Inspector Howard held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of 'accidental drowning.'

On the 11th a man named Charles O. Falk was found dead in a cabin on No. 4 below Discovery on Bonanza. Falk was a Swede and came from St. Louis, Mo. On the following day an inquest was held by myself, and a verdict of 'death from natural causes' returned.

On the 12th, Corporal Cobb telephoned from Gold Run detachment that a man named Ernest Blais had been killed on No. 243 below Lower Discovery on Dominion Creek. I left for the scene of the accident, and on the 14th an inquest was held, the jury finding as follows: 'That the deceased, Ernest Blais, came to his death through an accident

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from the falling of a mass of earth on claim No. 243 below Lower Discovery, Dominion; that he had been warned to keep away from the danger by the foreman, on the Saturday previous to the day of the above accident; that the men were unnecessarily exposed to danger by the acknowledged inexperience of the foreman during the time they were sluicing the dump, and this fact meets with our severe condemnation.'

JUNE.

About 4 a.m. of the 9th inst., a sad accident occurred at the Quarantine Station near Dog Island, about two miles below Dawson, which resulted in the drowning of a dance hall woman named May Connors. It appears that the unfortunate woman with a party of four others were out canoeing, and were returning to Dawson, when nearing the steamer *White Horse* one of the paddles broke and the canoe, striking the cable of the steamer, upset. The result of this accident was the drowning of May Connors. Some little time after the body was found down the river on the American side of the boundary and buried there.

On the 5th, a telephone message was received from Corporal Ryan, of the Hunker detachment, that a woman named Dorcas Kauffmann, who had been working for Frank Kirkpatrick, had attempted suicide. She apparently intended shooting herself through the heart, but in firing deflected the revolver and the bullet only went through the fleshy part of her arm. She was not in a very dangerous condition, and, as near as I could understand the case, had been working for Kirkpatrick all winter. This man had just 'skipped out' leaving a considerable amount of debts behind him, also owing her a large sum for wages. She became despondent, with the result that she made an attempt on her life. The doctor attending her claimed if any action were taken against her it would only aggravate matters, consequently the case has been left in abeyance pending her future behaviour.

On the 16th, Constable Gardiner of Dominion Creek detachment telephoned that a man named Marcelle Gregoire had met with an accident caused by a cave-in on claim No. 244 below Lower Discovery on Dominion Creek and had died from its effects. I left for Dominion, and inquired into the matter and decided that an inquest was unnecessary. His effects were handed over to the public administrator.

JULY.

On the 5th, a telephone message was received from Hunker Creek detachment to the effect that an accident had occurred there that morning by which a man named Murdock McKenzie got tangled up in a cable. It was necessary for a doctor to go from Dawson, the doctor on Gold Bottom being too busy to attend to the injured man. The affair was partly accidental, and partly the fault of McKenzie.

On the 9th, the young son of detective Welsh was accidentally shot in the leg with a 22 revolver by a companion named Harry Hawley. The wound, which was not dangerous, was dressed by Dr. Cassells. The boys were playing and young Hawley pointing it at Welsh fired. He was brought before the officer commanding 'B' division and warned.

On the 15th, a body in an advanced state of decomposition was found in the Yukon river a short distance from Selkirk. Inspector Howard left on the 16th for Selkirk where he viewed the remains and ordered a postmortem examination; this was carried out by Dr. Madore. From the doctor's report it was found that the body had been in the water two or three months. After holding an inquiry, Inspector Howard concluded it was a case of accidental drowning and that an inquest would not be necessary. The body was not identified and was buried at Selkirk.

On the 15th, Constable Cudlip arrived from Indian River detachment and reported finding the body of a man in the river near that Post. Inspector Howard was sent to the scene and after viewing the body, had it brought to Dawson. On arrival here, a

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postmortem examination was held by Dr. MacArthur, who found several bullet wounds, and in consequence an inquest was held. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death by bullet wounds 'at the hands of some person, or persons, unknown'. As the body was in an advanced stage of decomposition, it was interred without delay. It was subsequently ascertained that the murdered man was Leon Bouthillette, of St. Francois, Beauce Co., P.Q. For further particulars see under 'Crime'.

On the morning of the 16th, a man named Andrew Clark died very suddenly at Indian River. Inspector Howard, who was there at the time, made a thorough investigation and had the body brought to Dawson. A postmortem examination was held by Dr. MacArthur who reported that the man had died of hemorrhage of the brain. An inquest was therefore unnecessary and the body handed over to his friends for burial.

On the 30th, Constable Weir of the Hunker detachment, telephoned that a man named Anenese Larsen had been badly injured by falling rock on bench claim No. 32 below Discovery, left limit, Hunker. A doctor attended Larsen who quickly recovered.

AUGUST

On July 31, a telegram was received from Constable Graham, of the Ogilvie detachment, reporting the finding of a body on a 'sweeper' above that place. He was instructed to take charge of it, and Inspector Jarvis was directed to proceed there and investigate. It was brought to Dawson and a postmortem held by Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore. An inquest was held by Inspector Jarvis and the jury returned the following verdict, 'that the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown'. Subsequently it was found that the dead man was undoubtedly Guy Beaudoin, one of the companions of the murdered man Bouthillette. (See further under crime.)

On the 5th, Corporal Dyre of the Dominion Creek detachment, telephoned that a man named John Terkelson had been killed in a shaft on claim No. 14 below Upper Discovery Dominion Creek. Inspector Howard left for the scene of the accident, and held an inquest, the jury returning the following verdict, 'that the deceased came to his death by being struck on the back of the head by a piece of falling earth, thereby causing the deceased's head to come in contact with an iron pump with sufficient force to cause death; we consider the shaft in a dangerous condition and recommend that work be at once stopped in that particular shaft until such time as a practical mining man shall consider it safe'. Mr. Grant, the Inspector of Mines, was present, and saw that the shaft was put in proper shape before work was allowed to be resumed.

On the 5th, a man named John Pommery dropped dead on Dominion Creek. As Inspector Howard was there, he held an investigation and from the doctor's report it was found that death was caused by heart failure. An inquest was not considered necessary.

On the 11th, a telephone message was received from Corporal Ryan, from No. 69 below on Hunker, that Constable Purvis and his off-man Constable McLean, with four-horse team, had met with an accident at that point. The accident was caused by the hind axle breaking, throwing the load, men and horses down a steep cut bank. Constable McLean was badly shaken up but received no serious injuries. Constable Purvis was slightly injured. One of the horses was rather severely cut, but was soon able to be put to work again.

On the 20th, Sergt. Holmes telephoned from the Grand Forks detachment, that a man named Joseph Hunter had been killed on claim No. 23 above Discovery on Bonanza; he had apparently been oiling machinery and got caught in the belting. Inspector Howard held an investigation and found death to have been accidental, and an inquest unnecessary.

On the 27th, a telegram was received from Stewart River detachment that a man named R. L. Miller, a passenger on the steamer *Clifford Sifton*, had fallen overboard and was drowned. The man was sleeping in a chair on the hurricane deck at the time

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of the accident, and carried the chair with him in falling. The body has not been recovered, although every effort was made.

SEPTEMBER.

On the 3rd, a telegram was received from Sergt. Beyts of Forty Mile detachment, that a man named Isaac Simmons had been drowned in the Forty Mile canyon. He and his partner had been 'lining' a boat filled with freight and supplies destined for Steele Creek and Chicken Creek districts. They were lining the boat through the canyon when it suddenly struck a rock and began to fill. Simmons jumped into it to take out as much freight as possible when the boat upset, and on account of the rapid current he was unable to get ashore. The body was not recovered until October 10. It was brought to Dawson at the expense of the Jewish community. Inspector Wroughton held an investigation and decided that death was accidental.

On the 14th, an accident occurred on King Solomons Hill, opposite No. 30 below on Bonanza, whereby two men named Robert Haddock and Daniel McKenzie, owners of the claim, were instantly killed, and one of their employees named Frank Mills dangerously injured. The men stepped into the cage to go down the shaft when they heard something snap; they immediately got out to see if anything was wrong, but beyond a stick being placed across the shaft under the cage from corner to corner nothing was done, and the three men stepped into the cage again. They no sooner did so, than, the cage broke, and the three men fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of some 114 feet. Under the circumstances Inspector Howard considered an inquest necessary, which was held the following day. The verdict of the jury was 'that the deceased came to their death by being killed on claim known as the Heacock and Bryden claim on Bonanza on September 14, 1902, and that the accident was unavoidable; that the mechanical construction of the cage was rather of a frail nature, and that had it been properly ironed, it would have been much safer.'

On the morning of the 28th, a man named Henry Grater died very suddenly in the Del Monte Club rooms. Inspector Wroughton held an inquiry, and, from the doctor's report on the autopsy, found that death had been caused by 'fatty degeneration of the heart.' An inquest was not considered necessary.

OCTOBER.

On the 2nd, about 9.30 a.m., a telephone message was received from Potter's store, across the Klondike river, that a man employed by the Klondike Mill Company named William McNamara had been killed by a falling log. McNamara was endeavouring to straighten a log so that it would go down the chute when the accident occurred. The log obtained such a momentum that it struck McNamara and rolled over him. An inquest was held by Inspector Wroughton, the jury returning a verdict of 'accidental death.'

On the 2nd, a telegram was received from Sergt. Beyts, of the Forty Mile detachment, reporting that a man named Fred Allen, of Dawson, had been drowned in the Forty Mile river. The man was 'lining' a boat up the river when the rope became tangled around his legs, drawing him into the water. His companions were unable to rescue him. Search parties worked with grappling irons for several days, but Allen's body was not recovered.

On the 21st, a telephone message was received from No. 36 above Discovery on Sulphur Creek, reporting that a man named Herbert Grant, had been suffocated on claim No. 6, left fork of Green Gulch. He was in the shaft taking out a wood fire and had asked his partner to hoist him out; while being hauled to the surface, he fell back, and it was some time before his partner could get assistance. An inquest was held by Inspt. Jarvis and the jury returned a verdict of 'death from suffocation, purely accidental.'

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On the 22nd Sergt. Beyts of the Selkirk detachment telegraphed that a man named John Tully, late steward on the steamer *Lafrance*, had died at the Dominion Hotel and that he had no friends. Sergt. Beyts was instructed to have the body buried and to forward his effects to Dawson.

NOVEMBER.

In last year's report, mention was made of a missing man named John Mode, who was lost in the German Creek district on November 9, 1901. Several parties were sent out to endeavour to discover traces of him, but were compelled to return without success. About November 5, 1902, an Indian reported seeing the body of a white man in that district and it was thought it might be that of Mode, and in consequence Corpl. Piper and Const. Strong with the Indian left to make another endeavour to find the missing man. This time the party were successful and on the 14th returned to Dawson with the remains. On the same date Inspt. Wroughton held an inquiry, but owing to the absence of the principal witness, Dirmid Rankin, who had been a partner of the deceased, and had accompanied Mode on his last trip, the inquiry was indefinitely postponed. Fortunately Rankin was found late the same day and on the 15th the inquiry was continued. Inspt. Wroughton found that Mode came to his death through exposure and starvation and added further, that although there had been no criminal negligence on the part of Rankin, still he had been guilty of a certain amount of carelessness and thoughtlessness. An inquest was not considered necessary. His effects were handed over to the public administrator.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Under this heading it must be conceded that our men are often employed performing work which, under ordinary circumstances, would be done by other departments.

CROWN TIMBER AND LAND DEPARTMENT.

A great deal of work has been performed for this department during the past year. The members of the river detachments accompany the timber inspectors on their official trips collecting stumpage, and Crown dues, from the various wood-choppers and road-house keepers along the river. The Creek detachments have also performed work for this department, in some cases acting as sub-agents. In many instances the timber inspectors, when on their trips, stop at our detachments.

CUSTOMS.

During the past summer, the personnel of the Customs Department at Dawson was almost entirely changed, Mr. D. W. Davis, the collector, resigning his position, which was filled temporarily by Mr. E. S. Busby, late collector at Skagway.

There are only two ports of entry in this district, Dawson and Forty Mile. Forty Mile being the first port of entry for boats and freighters coming up from the Lower River, Steele Creek and the American Forty Mile district. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachments at that point performs the duties of collector; these are quite onerous from the fact that he has to inspect all boats coming up river, which in most cases are heavily laden with freight for Dawson.

The assistance we render the Customs department at Dawson is principally confined to preventing any freight being taken off the boats until the arrival of one of the customs officers.

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BANKS.

We still continue to furnish guards nightly to the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America ; these guards are on duty from 7 p.m. until reveille.

In the case of the Bank of British North America, their mess room and quarters are directly over the bank, and at all hours during the night some one or two members of the staff are at home. In addition to this, their messenger always sleeps in the bank. The Bank of Commerce mess room and quarters are now separate from the bank, but they have, in addition to the guard supplied by us, a messenger and porter in the bank during the night.

In connection with this guard, I would draw your attention to the fact that almost every night, at both banks, some of the clerks are working long after hours and are in the habit of running in and out of the bank at will ; this condition of affairs might, it is quite obvious, lead to disastrous results, as our men cannot be expected to be acquainted with each, and every, member of the staff of both banks, and it might be an easy matter for some clever crook, should he obtain this information, to pass himself off as a member of the staff and cause great trouble.

I trust it will soon be possible to discontinue these duties, as the necessity is more imaginary than real. At both banks, beds are provided for the guards who may sleep the entire night if they feel so disposed.

TELEGRAPH.

Very little assistance was required for this branch of the government service during the past year, but whenever requisitioned for, our men assisted in every possible way. Several trips were made by canoe and dog team, and in one or two instances with snowshoes, accompanying the linemen when repairing the line and clearing away fallen timber.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

An enormous amount of work has been performed for the above department during the past year. From December 1, 1901, until April 30, 1902, our creek detachments were busy supervising the collection of royalty ; after that date the old system of the collection of royalty was done away with, and an export tax of 2½ per cent on all gold dust was inaugurated. The men on Town Station and Forty Mile detachments were instructed to search all baggage and freight for contraband gold dust, and to examine all certificates issued by the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory.

This system entails more work for our men : in many cases four or five boats would be docked at the same time, requiring a man for each boat and sometimes taking as many as eight or ten men for this duty.

It can be understood the position this work placed us in, for during the early part of the season we were very short-handed, and it was difficult to satisfy all demands owing to the necessity of having so many men on 'dock guard.' While we found we could in great measure prevent the evasion of the export tax, in so far as steamers were concerned, yet the dock system had no effect on men leaving for the lower river in small boats ; it was, therefore, found necessary to establish a 'detection camp' at old Fort Reliance, and also one about five miles below Forty Mile, each camp being composed of two men. These men were on duty day and night, and every small boat passing their camp was rigidly searched.

For all gold dust sent out of the country under this system, the Comptroller issued either a free, or a royalty certificate, each certificate being numbered consecutively. At 5 o'clock each evening the Comptroller furnished duplicated lists of the certificates issued during the day, one copy of which was forwarded to the Town Station, and the other kept on file in the division office. The gold dust, after being weighed and the necessary certificates issued, was then sealed, either in sacks or boxes, with the

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comptroller's seal, copies of which were on file with us and at the various detachments through which the certificates were to pass.

In addition to the foregoing duties, summonses were frequently served by the Creek detachments, for the Gold Commissioner's Court; stakes on disputed ground taken up by order of the court and brought to Dawson, and in many cases members of detachments were summoned to town as witnesses in mining disputes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

On account of the many gangs of men employed on the government trails during the summer, it was necessary for our detachments to exercise great care and vigilance at all times, and I am pleased to say that this supervision was performed cheerfully and well, as can be seen by the small number of offences in the various districts through which the new trails were being built.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Under this heading an enormous amount of work has been performed by all ranks.

During the absence on leave of the police magistrate, Insp. Wroughton very ably fulfilled the arduous duties devolving on the magistrate.

The magisterial duties on the various creeks were performed by our officers as occasion demanded.

Court orderlies were furnished to each of the three judges, three men being thus constantly employed.

An orderly was furnished the Police Court; his duties consisting of preserving order, calling cases in court and in serving writs, summonses, executions, &c., within Dawson limits.

I might incidentally mention that each of our Creek detachments is compelled to keep one of their number constantly employed serving papers for the Territorial and Police Courts, and the sheriff's office. It is almost impossible to conceive the number of papers required to be served at all times. In addition to this work, the Creek detachments act as bailiffs for the sheriff.

The detachment at Forty Mile was successful in several instances in apprehending escaping men who had been capiased, and also men who were wanted here for crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistance was rendered the tax collector in cases against delinquent tax payers. A few seizures were made and the amount of taxes realized.

Assistance was rendered to the mail service when, and where, required.

Assistance was rendered to Mr. Hugh McKinnon, the Chief Preventive Officer, in checking liquor, ferreting out information as to possible location of illicit stills, &c.

A great deal of assistance was rendered to the Indian Department, but this is fully gone into under the heading of 'Indians'.

A member of the town station at all times accompanied the fire inspector on his tours of inspection throughout the city of Dawson.

On June 2, the steamer *White Horse* arrived from White Horse with a suspected case of small-pox on board. The steamer and passengers were placed in quarantine at Dog Island, and three constables placed in charge. The suspected patient was taken to the post house where the case developed, and the patient rapidly recovered. As several of the passengers had landed at Selkirk, a quarantine camp was established at that point with Constable Moreton in charge. No other cases developed, and after the regulation period of quarantine had elapsed, the camps were broken up.

Assistance was rendered the medical health officer in enforcing the Territorial Health Ordinances, and local by-laws, and in generally improving the sanitary conditions of Dawson.

At each sitting of the Territorial Council, an orderly was provided.

At each sitting of the Dawson City Council an orderly was provided for the purpose of keeping order and preventing a rush of people.

On January 9, the election of a mayor and aldermen for the newly incorporated city of Dawson took place. This required many of our men being put on special duty, one man being on duty at each of the smaller booths, and four at the central.

ROADS, TRAILS, BRIDGES.

Considerable extension in the matter of roads was made by the government during the past season. New roads have been built to, and up Gold Bottom, and Last Chance on Hunker Creek. The Sulphur trail has been extended from No. 36 above, up the right limit of Green Gulch, to connect with the Hunker trail at the summit between that Creek and Dominion. The Sulphur trail was also graded to No. 34 below. Extensions were made in the trails on Lower Dominion and Gold Run.

The trail (brushed out last year) between the mouth of Calder and Eureka, was graded and the necessary bridges, &c., put in.

A wagon road was constructed from Stewart City up Henderson Creek to the mouth of Sixty Pup, a distance of 18 miles.

A new overland trail from Dawson to White Horse, by way of Eureka, for winter travel, was brushed out, and will be of great benefit to the Yukon generally. New detachment quarters at convenient points are now in course of erection on this trail, which will be regularly patrolled. Selkirk was connected with the new winter trail by a short spur. In all, about 300 miles of wagon road was constructed during the past season, which will very materially aid in the development of the district and cause a reduction of freight rates, the latter a most important matter to the miner.

The following is a statement of the roads and trails constructed in the district during the past year :—

Eureka, Calder to Eureka, changed from winter to wagon road, 18 miles.

Henderson, Yukon river to Sixty Pup, 13 miles.

Last Chance, intersection Hunker up Last Chance, 3 miles.

Bear Creek, intersection Hunker up Bear Creek, 3 miles.

Gold Bottom, intersection Hunker up Gold Bottom, 4 miles.

Sulphur, intersection Hunker to 37 above Sulphur, 6 miles.

Dominion, 7 below Lower to 92 below Lower, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Dominion, 12 Gold Run down Dominion to Sulphur, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Lovett, intersection Bonanza up Lovett Gulch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

West Dawson, cable ferry to West Dawson, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Dawson-White Horse, Dawson to White Horse, 278 miles.

Selkirk, intersection Dawson-White Horse road to Selkirk, 5 miles.

Boucher, intersection Glacier to Boucher, 20 miles.

Lepine, Moosehide to Lepine quartz mines, 17 miles.

Clear Creek, 3 miles.

Bridges were also erected over the Indian river and Mayo creek.

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The following is a table of distances from Dawson to White Horse on the new government trail :—

	Miles.	Total.
Dawson to Grand Forks.....	13	13
Grand Forks to Indian River.....	14	27
Indian River to Bishop Creek.....	5	32
Bishop Creek to Montana Creek.....	2	34
Montana Creek to Eureka.....	7	41
Eureka to Wounded Moose.....	9	50
Wounded Moose to Stewart Crossing.....	25	75
Stewart Crossing to Stevens.....	19	94
Stevens to Humes.....	18	112
Humes to Pelley Crossing.....	19	131
Pelley Crossing to Minto.....	24	155
Minto to Mackay's.....	20	175
Mackay's to Carmack's.....	22	197
Carmack's to Montague.....	24	221
Montague to Hootchi.....	21	242
Hootchi to Nordenskiöld.....	22	264
Nordenskiöld to Little River.....	22	286
Little River to Takheena.....	19	305
Takheena to White Horse.....	22	327

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND REPAIRS.

A great many necessary improvements and alterations were carried out during the past year in the post, and on several detachments.

A new floor was put in No. 1 barrack room, and the walls of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 barrack rooms sheeted with matched lumber and painted; the division mess room was papered and the kitchen painted.

The stable has been block-paved, a much needed improvement.

New artizan shops, 67 x 20 have been erected; the logs for this building being cut by our own men on Moosehide creek and hauled by our own teams. The building is roomy and admirably answers our purposes. The upstairs portion is used as a quartermaster's store.

The interior of 'B' Division offices has been entirely remodelled, sheeted, painted and papered, and is now comfortable. These offices have been in use since 1898, and at the outset were of a very primitive character.

The insane asylum building was turned round and moved back to the barrack yard line; additional windows put in and the exterior painted, thus making the building, both inside and out, more cheerful for the patients.

A new addition 21 x 24 was added to the hospital as an operating room, private ward and hospital steward's room.

The unsightly lean-to buildings at the rear of No. 2 barrack block, formerly used as a paint shop, tailor shop, carpenter shop and blacksmith shop, have been removed and their former site graded up. Windows have been put in the rear of this barrack building, making the rooms much more cheerful and healthy.

The interior of the Assistant Commissioner's offices has been entirely renovated, the old telephone walls removed, and more privacy established.

The scraping of the bark from all the barrack buildings, pointing them with lime, colouring and painting them, has been a decided change for the better in the general appearance of the post. Cellars have been dug under the Assistant Commissioner's quarters, and hospital for furnaces, which have lately been installed, and it is expected that considerable saving in the consumption of wood will result.

New quarters were erected on the north-east side of the barrack inclosure for Supt. Cuthbert. These quarters are two stories in height, frame, with kitchen attached. A cellar was also dug and a furnace installed.

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The ceiling of the guard room was whitewashed, and it is hoped before long to have the walls painted.

The work of levelling and filling in the south end of the barrack square is nearly completed, and the unsightly depression no longer exists.

The present mud roof on the married officers' quarters is to be replaced by a shingled roof.

A bath house is badly needed for the use of the men, also a recreation building, the present room used as a recreation room being very small and unsuited for the purpose.

Next spring the stables, and transport shed, will require extensive alterations. The roof of the former is a mud one, and not at all in keeping with the other buildings. It will be necessary to raise the walls two logs, and add a shingled roof with proper ventilation.

The floor of the north-east corner of the guard room will require to be 'jacked' up and new supports put in.

The roof of the sergeants' mess should be replaced by a shingled one.

The quarters of Asst. Surgeon Thompson, and Inspt. Wroughton, were painted outside, adding much to their appearance.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

During the summer of 1901, a set of band instruments which had been loaned to the Yukon Field Force, were purchased from the N. A. T. & T. Company with the object of organizing a band. It was thought that this would result in the keeping of men in barracks more than formerly and also enliven the post. During the summer and fall of 1901, the band was anything but a success, for many reasons. The number of fairly good musicians was only four or five, and we were compelled to take on men as beginners, who were looked upon as possible bandsmen, but who, after a couple of weeks' practice, got discouraged and quit. During the winter months, however, some six or seven of the original members of the band kept together and continued practising daily, and early in the spring of this year gave evidence of being something tangible in the way of a nucleus for a good band. Their first attempt at playing in public was for the 24th of May demonstration, and I am pleased to say that they performed in a very creditable manner, being a surprise not only to the police generally but to the public at large. From that date the band has continued to improve, and at present we have one which would be a credit to any post. An excellent outfit of new music and band instruments was received from the outside during the past summer.

The band was greatly augmented by the arrival of Const. G. Winters, from Depot Division, and Const. H. L. Winters, from 'H' Division, the former being an accomplished musician, has assumed the leadership since his arrival. The improvement is very apparent.

Soon after the arrival of Const. G. Winters, the organization of an orchestra out of the better material in the band was successfully carried out, and we have at present a fine orchestra of eight pieces.

During the summer months the band played in the barrack square three evenings a week, and this was greatly appreciated by both police and civilians.

During the winter it is the intention of the orchestra to give a series of concerts in the various messes, which will, I am sure, be appreciated by all ranks.

CRIME.

Dawson, as a mining camp, doubtless offers large inducements to the criminal class. As a rule, however, they very soon find out that conditions are not as they expected.

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Members of the town station, and men from the post in plain clothes, have kept a careful watch on all arrivals and departures, which fact has been of great assistance in obtaining information respecting the movements of this class.

I am glad to state that a great falling off has taken place during the past year in the number of sluice box robberies on the various creeks, only six cases having been reported. In one, the gold dust was recovered, and the thief, Daniel Berger, convicted. In another case the gold dust was recovered and suspicion pointed to employees on the claim, but not enough to warrant an arrest.

Owners of claims have been more careful during the past year and have been fortunate in securing more reliable watchmen. I am of the opinion that the few gold dust robberies have been carried out by employees and not by any organized gang.

In the annual report for 1901, mention was made of the 'hold-up' of the Dominion saloon on November 14, 1901, when some \$1,500 was stolen. Three men named, Mart Tomerlin, Edwin B. Harris and William Brophy, were suspected of the crime; Tomerlin was arrested on suspicion and, to hold Brophy we had him arrested as a vagrant, but the charge against him would not stand and he was dismissed. After some time, and a great deal of work, Tomerlin made a full confession, implicating both Brophy and Harris. It seems that Harris had planned the whole scheme, but was not game enough to put it into execution when the time came, so Tomerlin and Brophy committed the deed. Tomerlin was taken down to the cache and there we found everything as mentioned in his confession. Brophy was by this time nowhere to be found, and we put every available man on the case; Harris was arrested, and on February 20, committed for trial as an accessory before, and after, the fact. On February 27, a telephone message was received from Constable Cudlip, at No. 19, below Discovery on Bonanza Creek (the Stockade Road house) that he had William Brophy a prisoner. A team was ordered and Sergeant Smith and Detective Welsh left for the place of arrest. We had previously received information (incidentally for the reward of \$500) that Brophy would be there on a certain night, and to prepare for this, Constables Cudlip, Egan and McMillan were detailed to be there also. These constables were dressed as miners and a rough looking trio they were. After waiting about the road house for some time, at their various stations, they saw Brophy approach the place, carrying a rifle, which he placed in the porch before entering. As soon as Brophy had gone inside, Constable Egan crept up to the porch, took the rifle, pumped the cartridges out and replaced it again in the porch. They then awaited until Brophy came out. Brophy soon appeared and as he walked out of the porch Const. McMillan made an extraordinary jump, landing on Brophy and bearing him to the ground. A severe struggle then took place between Constables Egan and McMillan and Brophy, Const. Cudlip being engaged in keeping the crowd back; during the scuffle Const. Egan's revolver went off accidentally, making a flesh wound in Brophy's left side. Brophy was securely bound, and on arrival of the team brought to Dawson and placed in the guard room. Great credit is due these three constables for the admirable manner in which they carried out their arduous work. When searched in the guard room, a razor was found in the fold of Brophy's tie. On March 12, he was sentenced by Judge Dugas to imprisonment for life. Harris was sentenced to ten (10) years' imprisonment with hard labour. Tomerlin was allowed to go on account of turning 'King's evidence.' I am pleased to state that the following general Yukon order was issued: 'The Officer commanding Yukon Territory wishes to express his high appreciation of the good work performed by Reg. Nos. 589 Constable Cudlip, 3309 Const. Egan and 3706 Const. McMillan, which resulted in the arrest of Brophy.' I am also pleased to mention that the department, acting on the recommendation of the Assistant Commissioner, granted the sum of \$50 to each of these three constables for their efficient work.

On December 21, 1901, two men named Israel Meyer and Marney Rudnick were arrested on an Island up the Klondike river about three miles, for having in their possession an illicit still, and a quantity of fermented liquor. All articles were seized and destroyed and the men were each fined \$250, and in addition three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and, in default of payment a further additional eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

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On December 28, 1901, a man named, John Farnham of the California Lodging House, reported that about 12.30 a.m. (Sunday) he went upstairs in the Exchange saloon with a dance hall woman named Lulu Johnston, and bought her some beer and wine, and that she had then borrowed the sum of \$60 from him, saying it would only be until she had cashed in her checks; that she then went up stairs and did not return. The case was brought up against the proprietor of the Exchange for selling liquor out of hours, but could not be proven against him. The proprietor dismissed all of his employees implicated in this affair as he saw some crooked work had been going on. This is only one of the many cases of a similar nature reported every month, and it is one of the hardest kind in which to obtain a conviction.

On January 7, Constable Carter arrived from Minto with a prisoner named George Gruel, a deserter from the United States army at Eagle City, Alaska, with a very bad record, charged with stealing from road houses. It seems that Gruel was bumming his way out of the country, and returned his thanks for assistance received at the hands of the various roadhouse keepers by stealing almost everything in sight. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 25, a man named Robert Kroner was arrested on a charge of assaulting his wife. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 27, a man named Solomon Jeha, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for vagrancy. This man was, later, committed as a lunatic and transferred to the insane asylum at New Westminster.

On January 28, a man named Edward Mortimer, was arrested at Thistle Creek on a charge of stealing gold dust amounting in value to \$1,400. This man is the one who, in the fall of 1901, accused a man named Rogers of confining him in a shaft for some days. Shortly after his arrest, however, Mortimer made a full confession, and on appearing for summary trial was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On February 24, a man named P. A. Hedlund was sentenced to 2 days' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a dog.

On March 4, a man named James W. Smith, was arrested on a charge of stealing some dogs. He was found guilty and fined \$55 and costs, or in default of payment, one month's imprisonment with hard labour: he served his time.

On March 19, a Swede named Isaac Ogren reported that two sporting women named Eva Edminson and Della Hunter had stolen the sum of \$40 from him in the Seattle Hotel. The two women were arrested, and on April 2, Eva Edminson was sentenced by Judge Dugas to two years and half imprisonment with hard labour; Della Hunter was sentenced on the same date by Judge Dugas to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On March 23, a man named Harry Anderson reported that he had been robbed of \$1,000 in \$100 bills in the Standard dance hall. The case was thoroughly investigated and the dance hall searched, but no trace could be found of the money. It was found, however, that Anderson had been in a room with some of the dance hall women drinking until about 8 a.m. in the morning, and that he had spent something like \$500. Murray Eads, the proprietor of the dance hall, was fined \$100 and costs for selling liquor during prohibited hours.

On March 25, a man named Felix Dupleau was sentenced by Judge Macaulay to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay a fine of \$50, for living off the avails of prostitution. The case was appealed to the higher court, and the prisoner released on \$1,000 bail bonds, which he forfeited, having almost immediately left the country.

On March 27, the steamers *Glenora* and *Mona*, in winter quarters at steamboat slough, opposite Klondike City, were burned, loss about \$50,000. The watchman, a man named James H. McMillan, was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the boats, and on the 28th, after being very closely questioned, made a full confession, giving as his reason for committing such an act that he had sold all the movable articles off the boats and then fired them to cover up his shortages. He also implicated his employer, a prominent business man of Vancouver named Joseph Genelle, whom he claimed had instigated the scheme to get the insurance money, and was to have given

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McMillan \$3,000 to do the job. At the police court, McMillan waived examination. After long and very tedious proceedings at Vancouver, Genelle was eventually brought to Dawson where he stood his trial but was not convicted, and was consequently dismissed. McMillan was then sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 22nd, at Selkirk, a man named H. H. Pitts reported that a man named George Grenier, a farmer residing on the Pelly river, had broken into one of his warehouses and stolen some provisions. Grenier was arrested and sentenced by Judge Craig to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

During the month of April, quite a crusade was waged against the so-called 'cigar store' women, and on the 14th seventeen were in the police court charged with either being inmates of houses of ill-fame, or of keeping houses of ill-fame; all pleaded guilty and were each fined \$50 and costs. Twelve more were up on the 15th: seven on the 16th; eight on the 17th; five on the 18th, and two on the 19th. Each woman was fined \$50 and costs. On the 18th, three women named 'Willie' Wallace (coloured), Josephine Arnold (coloured) and Elizabeth Davis were up on the same charge, but pleaded not guilty and fought the case; they were each convicted, and each sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and also each fined \$50 and costs, and in default of payment to a further imprisonment of two months; they paid their fines.

On April 25, a man named George Dick, an ex-policeman, was arrested on a charge of breaking into a store on Front Street. He was committed for trial and, before a judge and jury, was found 'not guilty.'

On the 28th, two men named A. E. Borden and A. A. Beckwith, who were implicated with William Dombill in the stealing of a quantity of meat and poultry from the Pacific Cold Storage Company, came up for trial in the police court. Both men elected to be tried by the magistrate, who, after hearing the evidence of Dombill, dismissed the case.

On May 1, Dombill, the man just above mentioned, was sentenced by Judge Craig to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for attempted suicide. This man attempted to commit suicide, on account of thefts from the Pacific Cold Storage Company, and had implicated two other men, Borden and Beckwith, who were arrested, but dismissed. • Dombill shot himself through the left eye with the result that the eye was completely ruined.

On May 1, a man named Joe Beauregard was sentenced by Magistrate Macaulay to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a bicycle. The theft was committed last fall, but the machine was not located until a short time before the man was sentenced.

On May 9, a man named Charles Shattuck was arrested on a charge of theft. The case was thoroughly investigated and it was shown that Shattuck was a drug fiend, and that he had made a regular practice of petty stealing all over town. On account of the fact that he was a drug fiend, the magistrate let him off with three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the morning of May 14, a stabbing affair took place on King Solomon's Hill, whereby a man named Ole Olsen stabbed his partner, A. Fisher. It seems that they had just had their first clean-up for the season and were celebrating the occasion with a great deal of merriment and more liquor; Fisher is an old man and Olsen wanted him to have a drink, but the old man refused to drink with him and this immediately caused a scuffle, during which the old man was stabbed. Olsen was committed for trial and at the Territorial court was discharged as not guilty, Fisher evading the questions put to him.

On July 5, a man named H. Hobson, reported that disorderly conduct was allowed in the Brunswick hotel by the proprietor. This hotel is situated in South Dawson, and had been the scene of several brawls, and on July 10, the proprietor, Charles Johnston, was fined \$100 and costs for allowing disorderly conduct on his premises, and it was also recommended that his license be cancelled.

On July 10, in accordance with the new Liquor Ordinance, the dance halls were compelled to close up; this dance hall problem has been a thorn in our side since the earliest

days of Dawson; we could not prohibit them under the law, and yet we were well aware that a greater part of the crime committed in the country was caused, either directly or indirectly, by the dance halls and their quota of women; the women employed in these places were of the very lowest order, but strange to say in many cases they were surprisingly good looking, and this fact would enable them to get the men drunk and then rob them. After robbing the men, if the matter was reported, the women would always have sufficient evidence forthcoming from the human parasites, and hangers on, of the place to swear that the man who had been robbed had been drunk and spent the money. It is quite noticeable that since the dance halls were put out of business, crime has been greatly on the decrease. The closing of these places also had the effect of compelling a large number of the women and their parasites, known here as 'macques' or 'pimps' to leave for the outside.

On the 11th, a man named William R. Brandon, was arrested on a charge of issuing bogus cheques; this man did time not long before for the same offence; he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 25th, a man named John H. Kimball was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for vagrancy, and also for living off the avails of prostitution.

On the 29th, a man named J. P. Goodman reported that the stage had been held up near the mouth of Bear Creek on the Hunker trail. A patrol was at once sent out and met Const. Weir, of the Hunker detachment, with a man named James Kennedy, who had been the 'bad man' in the affair. The stage had been coming along the trail, and Kennedy stepped out from the brush and in the orthodox 'bad man' manner demanded 'hands up,' but instead of doing this, the stage driver whipped up his horses and ran over him. Two men named Goodman and J. Chapman went after him and found that the only weapon he had used in his 'daring hold-up' was a small pocket knife. When they approached Kennedy they were warned to keep away, with dire threats and more bad language. Kennedy stated that he was a partner of Tracey, the Oregon outlaw, and warned them if they came too near he would 'cut their hearts out.' Notwithstanding this, the two men went at him and succeeded in binding him, but not until he had stabbed Chapman in the groin, and Goodman in the breast. The wounds of these men healed very rapidly and the would-be hold-up man was shortly afterwards sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On August 11, a man named David Coutremarche was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a nugget.

On the 12th, Frank Grey and A. J. Robertson were charged with stealing provisions from E. J. McCormick, of the Louvre Restaurant. Grey was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Robertson to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The arrest, commitment, trial, conviction and ultimate hanging of George O'Brien in August, 1901, was thought to have been the culmination of crime in this country, but, as will be seen, the murders committed by O'Brien, pale into insignificance when compared with the murders of Leon Bouthillette, Guy Beaudoin and Alphonse Constantin, by Ed. LaBelle and Victor Fournier. To report this awful case, it will be necessary to for me to commence at the very beginning, so that I may be able to bring out all the points. On July 16, after a postmortem examination and coroner's inquest on the body of a man found near Indian River, and the jury rendering a verdict that deceased came to his death by bullet wounds, at the hands of some person, or persons, unknown, another Yukon mystery sprang into existence. There was no mark of identification on the body of the murdered man, and the only tangible means which could possibly lead to a knowledge of his name was a small key ring containing three keys, and a key ring tag, marked 'Bouthillette, E. Broughton, Beauce, P.Q.' This small, but seemingly insignificant clue, led to the knowledge that Leon Bouthillette had been murdered. Bouthillette was a French Canadian, by trade a carpenter and contractor, and had lived at St. François, Beauce Co., P.Q. A telegram to Theodore Paulin of that place elicited the information that Bouthillette had left Beauce on June 4, en route for the Yukon; that he had written a letter from Vancouver under date of June 11, stating that he was leaving for Dawson that date with two French Canadians named Constantin and Guy

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Beaudoin. The party arrived at White Horse on or about June 15, and left for Dawson in a small double ender boat on the 16th. This party was increased at White Horse by the addition of two men whose names were given as 'Ladoeur' and 'LaForest,' but who in reality were Labelle and Fournier. They were seen at several points along the river, but all trace of them was lost in the vicinity of Stewart River.

The boat used by this party was numbered by the police at White Horse, 3744; boats 3743, 3745 and 3746 arrived in Dawson from White Horse in good time, but boat 3744 was not found for some time; finally it was discovered in Klondike City by Const. Egan and brought to barracks. By this time we had very fair descriptions of the companions of Bouthillette, but on July 31 matters became even more complicated by the receipt of a telegram from Const. Graham of the Ogilvie detachment to the effect that the body of a man had been found by one Forest on a 'sweeper' seven miles above Ogilvie. Const. Graham was at once instructed to have the body taken to Ogilvie, and Inspt. Jarvis and Assistant Surgeon Madore were ordered there from Selkirk. After an examination of the body by Dr. Madore, Inspt. Jarvis sent full details by telegram and stated that the head looked as though it had been blown off by a shot gun. Inspt. Jarvis was then instructed to proceed to Dawson with the body and all possible evidence. On their arrival a postmortem examination was held by Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore, and in giving his opinion after the postmortem, Dr. Thompson stated as follows: 'I am of the opinion, from the condition found, that the body was dead before being placed in the water; that the condition of the head would lead me to suppose that death was caused through the injuries received in this locality, but whether the result of external violence, or gunshot, from the condition of the part, I am unable to say. The body has been dead for a month or two.'

An inquest was immediately held, the jury returning the following verdict: 'that the deceased came to his death through violence, at the hands of some person, or persons, unknown.' The description of this body agreed exactly with that of Guy Beaudoin, and we were then practically certain that two of the men who had left White Horse on June 16 had been murdered. Our query now was, 'where are the other three companions?' Search as we would, we could arrive at no tangible theory; we were unable at that time to obtain any evidence that would in any way throw light on the murders; Detective Falconer was sent to the Forty Mile district; Corpl. Piper was sent to the McQueston district; the Comptroller was communicated with and kept posted as to our movements and actions. We now sent Detective Welsh to White Horse, Skagway, Seattle and Portland, and I must admit that in sending him to these places we did so only as a last resort; we were at our wits end as to what to do next; all the clues were exhausted and followed out to their end with the greatest possible care.

While in Skagway, Welsh found a passenger list showing the names of Bouthillette, Beaudoin and Constantin as coming in on the steamship 'Amur.' During all this time, Constable Burns of the Town Station Squad had been on the case; he was employed in civilian clothes around the various creeks and in Dawson, and in fact everywhere in this locality where French was spoken, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it was through Constable Burns' most efficient work that the capture of both Labelle and Fournier was made possible. Constable Burns, being able to speak French thoroughly, was thus enabled to obtain information we could never have obtained otherwise, and I would here like to mention that I strongly recommend that he be promoted in compensation for the magnificent work he did in this case, and the efficient manner in which it was performed. The result of his investigation was that he obtained information to the effect that two men, named Fournier and Labelle, had gone to White Horse early in June under assumed names; these men were seen in White Horse by several people, and a man named Charles B. Mack informed us that he had been at White Horse for about a week and had made arrangements with Labelle, to come down to Dawson with him in a small boat in company with one or two others, but that Labelle kept putting off the day of departure from time to time until the arrival of one of the trains from Skagway, when a party of Frenchmen, arrived and then Labelle informed Mack that they would leave on the following morning for Dawson. That would be on June 17. Mack stated that at about seven o'clock on

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that morning he went down to the river and learned that the party had left about 6 a.m., so he was compelled to come down in another boat. He stated that his party passed Labelle and his party camped this side of the Hootalinqua and he later on positively identified Peter, or Victor, Fournier as a companion of Labelle while they were in White Horse. When taken into our store house, Mr. Mack also identified the boat 3744. Const. Burns found Fournier in Dawson, and from August 8 until the 17th we had one man watching his every movement; from the 17th to the 22nd it was considered absolutely necessary for us to have two men following him, as Const. Burns had received information that he was about to attempt to leave the country.

A Mr. Cleveland arrived from White Horse on August 21, and on the 22nd, in company with Const. Burns, went down town to see if he (Cleveland) could recognize Fournier. They went into the Donovan, Hotel on 3rd Avenue, and Cleveland immediately recognized Fournier as one of the men to whom he had sold the boat 3744, which boat he had previously seen at barracks and positively identified. Const. Burns at once arrested Fournier on suspicion of having murdered Bouthillette and Beaudoin. This arrest was, of course, telegraphed to the Comptroller, and to Welsh in Seattle, and in reply Welsh telegraphed as follows: 'Have man here that knew Labelle for ten years; gave me three addresses in Chicago that would catch him; has been arrested there many times; his partner was killed there by detective eight years ago; Peter Fournier was his partner also; I have telegraphed to Police Missoula, Butte and Chicago to arrest him; sent for picture; Joseph Falpe talked to him here three weeks ago; was going east; answer what to do'. In reply to the above telegram, the following was sent: 'Warrant here for arrest Labelle, charge murder; follow and arrest him taking man who knows him; I have information here that he was in Butte City, Montana; about month ago; Joseph Chapleau, 29 East Mercury Street, Butte City, can tell you. Comptroller, Mounted Police, Ottawa, will give you every assistance *re* extradition; if you go Montana, see Thompson Mining and Investment Company, for brother of Sergeant Smith who will assist you'. At this time it was found necessary to send another man to assist Welsh, one who was personally acquainted with Labelle, so we sent Mr. P. A. Rook, of White Horse, who had sold the latter several articles, including a rifle and some ammunition. We were now getting our information and evidence into something like workable shape; we had two men with whom Labelle had made arrangements, or had at least endeavoured to make arrangements with, to come down river in a small boat, Mack and an old man named Patrick Merriman. The latter had been waiting in White Horse for some time and Labelle was continually asking him to come down with his party (Labelle's); Merriman told Labelle that he could not go down with him as he was waiting for money from Skagway, and when brought to barracks, he identified the boat 3744, making his identification more positive by informing us that he had rigged the steering gear on the boat for a left handed man; later when taken into the guard room, out of a party of six or eight prisoners he immediately recognized Fournier as the companion of Labelle at White Horse.

By this time, Sept. 1, we had the following statements and witnesses ready for the prosecution; Constable Curry from White Horse, who marked boat 3744 and took the names of the party; P. A. Rook, of White Horse, who sold rifle 45-90, ammunition and provisions to Labelle; Alfred Horne, who travelled with Bouthillette from Montreal to White Horse, roomed with him at Vancouver, in room No. 26, at the Gold House, and saw him in a small boat on the evening of June 16, with four other men on the river below White Horse; Alexander Snide, who travelled with Bouthillette and Horne from Montreal to White Horse, and saw Bouthillette in a boat with Fournier and Labelle a few miles below White Horse; Isaac Forbes, who also travelled with Horne, Snide and Bouthillette from Montreal to White Horse, and saw Bouthillette in a small boat with Labelle and Fournier below White Horse; Snide and Forbes both recognized Fournier in the guard room; Mrs. Carrie Nelson, of Selkirk, who knew Labelle well, and stated that he and Fournier, with Constantin, Beaudoin and Bouthillette called at her house or hotel at Selkirk, known as the 'Savoy,' and purchased some provisions and had a drink between 9 and 10 a.m. Sunday morning, June 22, she also saw Labelle at Dawson the following Sunday and had a conversation with him; Patrick Merriman, who saw Labelle

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and Fournier at White Horse and intended coming to Dawson with them, but could not get his money from the railroad company in time, he identified both Labelle and Fournier; Edman Proulx, who met Labelle in Dawson after the murders and had a conversation with him, saw him with a \$100 bill and a watch and chain answering the description of Constantin's watch: he further stated that Labelle had said to him that Fournier was a 'blood,' and if he 'Proulx' saw anything 'good' to let them know about it and they would make some 'easy money'; Fourtinet Dube, who knew Labelle well and who had come into the country with him and Fournier, and had rented a cabin to them after the date the murders were supposed to have been committed; Dodson, the second-hand dealer, to whom Labelle sold the murdered men's blankets, three pairs, on June 30 for \$8, and signed the name of 'Louis Chartrand, of Vancouver'; 'Uncle' Hoffman who purchased Bouthillette's watch from Fournier; Cyprien Sicotte, who knew Labelle and Fournier well; they had left their blankets and baggage at his cabin on returning from White Horse after the murders, and also left the 45-90 rifle with him and took a 30-40 rifle when they (Labelle and Fournier) went down river; Daniel A. Johnston, who travelled with Bouthillette, Beaudoin and Constantin on the steamship *Amur* from Vancouver to Skagway and saw Labelle's party tied up at a point in the Thirty Mile River, and also saw the boat 3744 tied up near the bluff at Klondyke City and identified it in possession of the police; E. Labbe, who knew Labelle and Fournier and testified about changing the \$100 bill for them, and also to certain conversations he had had with both men.

About this time we received a telegram from Welsh, dated from Wadsworth, Nevada, stating that he had arrested Labelle and was leaving with him at once for Dawson. The telegram stated that Labelle had told him the murders were committed on an island opposite a high bluff about ten miles below Stewart River. On receipt of this telegram, Corpl. Piper left at once for the supposed scene and with the able assistance of Constable Woodill, of the Stewart River detachment, succeeded in locating the island and later found the exact spot where the murders had been committed; they also found many incriminating articles which were brought to Dawson and used as evidence. We then sent Mr. Goetzman, the Dawson photographer, to what is now called 'Murder Island,' where he took photographs from every vantage point, which views were used as evidence in the trials. Welsh and Rook brought two constables with them from White Horse, and with their prisoner, arrived in Dawson on September 12. On the way to Dawson, Labelle made a partial confession and threw all the blame of the murders on Fournier. The day after the arrival of prisoner Labelle, Fournier, hearing that Labelle had made a confession, and seeing that the jig was up, made a full confession and threw all the blame of the murders on Labelle. I do not think that in all the annals of Canadian criminal history was ever such a cold-blooded, and premeditated, story of murders told as that told by Fournier: he told us how he and Labelle had gone to White Horse for the purpose of getting hold of some men with money and then murdering them while en route to Dawson: how they had met these three unfortunate men (until this time we had not been positive that Constantin had been murdered, and in fact, his body has not yet been found) at White Horse, how they had left for Dawson in the small boat, had camped with them, eaten with them, slept with them, and then, after camping for the night on the island below Stewart River, they had murdered them in cold blood; how they had rifled the bodies of everything of value and received from the three only the small sum of one hundred and forty dollars; how, after they had rifled the bodies, they had tied the hands and feet of the unfortunate men, and weighted them with stones and then thrown them into the Yukon River; how they had tried to burn up all possible evidence of their awful crime; how they came to Dawson, and later went down to the lower river country, and at Eagle city met another French Canadian named Archie Gilmault, who accompanied them further down the river where they murdered him, a few miles this side of Circle city, Alaska. Both Fournier and Labelle were committed for trial.

Labelle's trial commenced on October 27. At 6.30 p.m. of the 31st Mr. Justice Craig finished his charge to the jury; the jury was then allowed one hour for supper, and at 7.30 they again assembled in court and the judge immediately sent them to

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the jury room to consider their verdict. At 8.40 p.m. the jury returned to the court room and the foreman, P. R. Ritchie, asked the judge to explain the law relative to convicting a prisoner on circumstantial evidence: His Lordship read the law as laid down by 'Roscoe,' and then Mr. Young, one of the jurymen, asked the judge to read a passage on the same subject, that had been mentioned by Mr. Hagel, the counsel for the defence, which His Lordship did, and fully explained the law regarding circumstantial evidence. The jury again retired and at 10.30, just three hours after leaving the court room, they returned, and on being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman replied 'we find the accused, Ed. Labelle, guilty as charged.' The Crown prosecutor then moved for sentence; Mr. Hagel asked permission of the court to withdraw from the court; His Lordship asked Labelle if he had anything to say and he replied, no. His Lordship's remarks were very brief, merely stating that he did not see how the jury could have arrived at any other verdict. He told Labelle that he would say nothing further about the case, as his own thoughts must be very bitter: he then sentenced him to be hanged on the 10th day of January, 1903.

The trial of Peter, or Victor, Fournier commenced on November 4, and lasted only one day; Judge Craig finished his charge to the jury at 6.53 p.m.; the jury retired at 6.55 p.m. and at 7 p.m. returned to the court room and on being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman J. H. Davidson replied, 'we, the jury find the prisoner Victor Fournier guilty of the crime with which he is charged.' The Crown prosecutor then moved for sentence and on His Lordship asking Fournier if he had anything to say, he jumped up in the prisoner's box and replied 'I have this to say, that man Labelle, he killed four men and got all the money; he came back to Dawson and then went out to California and had one grand promenade and then came back here and got arrested and now he is getting me hanged; that is all I want to say, and I thank you for what you have given me. I am bound to take my medicine and I have always been a 'good little man' and I am going to die with it.' His Lordship then sentenced Fournier to be hanged on the 20th day of January, 1903, and on sentence being passed, Fournier replied, 'that ain't too much, that's all right.' Both of these verdicts were universally popular with the community at large, and I have never heard a word from any one that there might be, in any way, a possible doubt as to the guilt of both men. A great deal of credit is due to Sergt. Smith, Corpl. Piper, Constables Burns and Bourke and Detective Welsh for the indefatigable manner in which they worked up these two cases, but as I mentioned before, both arrests and convictions were only made possible by the magnificent manner in which Constable Burns worked on the cases day and night, and I would once more strongly recommend that he receive promotion. As for Constable Bourke, it was entirely through his good work that we found that Archie Gilbert had been murdered near Circle City, and he certainly deserves great credit for the manner in which he performed his task. Detective Welsh performed about as pretty detective work as could be found anywhere, in his tracking Labelle to Wadsworth, Nevada, and when it is considered that he travelled and searched through some six different states, it will be seen that he performed a gigantic work, and made success out of what, at one time, seemed inevitable failure. Welsh would probably never have found Labelle had not Constable Burns obtained evidence from Frenchmen in Dawson, and on the creeks, as to his probable whereabouts, which information was at once telegraphed to the detective. We are all very much pleased as to the outcome of this awful murder case, as it can easily be seen that practically all of the work was very ably performed by our own men independent of the detectives.

On August 6, a man named William Burwash was sentenced to two month's imprisonment with hard labour for vagrancy.

On the 7th, a man named William Burton was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a gold watch from a restaurant in Klondike City.

On the 11th, a man named John W. Wells was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for indecent exposure.

On the 12th, a man named Daniel Berger was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for theft of gold dust from sluice boxes on Bonanza Creek.

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On the 31st, a man named Alphonse Duchesneau was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some tins of sardines. The theft was committed while drunk. This man was afterwards pardoned.

On the 21st, the following telephone message was received from Grand Forks. 'A sluice box robbery occurred on 'Skookum Jim's' claim, Bonanza. About \$1,200 was taken; Bert Schyuler and Al. Smith, who have worked the claim on a lay have not turned up this morning.' Corpl. Piper was put on the case and the following message was received from him, 'sack discovered on hillside right limit opposite No. 1 above Discovery, weight about 200 pounds, gold and sand; fully identified as proceeds of robbery; have taken charge of sack, sealed it and am awaiting further developments; will telephone later.' Shortly after another telephone message was received as follows, 'have found another sack about seventy-five yards above last one; about one hundred pounds sand and gold dust.' We were in a quandary, as it is almost an impossibility to positively identify gold dust; O'Day, one of the lay men threw up his interest in the lay, Schyuler also did the same; Al. Smith was continually hanging around Schyuler; we were morally certain who were in the robbery, but were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. I think we could eventually have obtained the necessary evidence, but some women who were picking berries in the locality where the sacks were found, saw them and of course had to talk about it, thereby letting the perpetrators of the robbery know of our actions.

On the 30th, a man named Dennis Quinn was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for theft.

On the 4th September, a man named Antoine Boulais was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some jewellery and nuggets from a restaurant in Klondike City. This man was stopped and arrested at Forty Mile.

On the 8th, a squaw named Jennie Cook was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour for being drunk.

On the 17th, all the saloons and hotels were notified in accordance with the amended Liquor Ordinance that the 'percentage' system was to be done away with; this was one of the best pieces of legislation, during the year.

On the 20th, a man named Richard Pickard, who I am sorry to say is an ex-policeman, dismissed the force for stealing and selling government property, was arrested for theft and on the 22nd was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 22nd, a man named John Kane, alias John Thompson, was committed for trial for attempting to commit sodomy. On the 8th October he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 5th October, Inspt. Cosby, Corpl. Egan and Constables Hope, Mallett, Mapley, Taylor, Winters, Laws, D'Amour, Strong and Lindblad left for New Westminster penitentiary with the following convicts transferred from Dawson:—

James Slorah.....	sentenced to life.
William Brophy.....	" "
Otto Paul Frank.....	" 14 years.
Edwin B. Harris.....	" 10 "
John Sarga.....	" 7 "
William Moss.....	" 7 "
Thomas Thornton.....	" 5 "
James Kennedy.....	" 5 "
David Collins.....	" 3 "
Daniel Berger.....	" 2 "

Constables Strong, Laws, Winters and D'Amour returned from Skagway on the 16th, the balance of the party returning from New Westminster on the 27th. It was reported in Dawson a few days after the party had left that certain friends of Slorah, living at Skagway, intended to take him away from the escort at Skagway by habeas corpus proceedings; this information was wired to Supt. Snyder, and Slorah was in consequence kept over in White Horse for a day, but joined the party later, and no difficulty was experienced.

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On the 9th, the jury in the case against Jennie Mack, a woman of loose character, who was charged with the theft of a sum of money from a man on Hunker, disagreed; a new jury was at once summoned and on the 10th brought in a verdict of guilty, and Judge Craig sentenced her to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. She created quite a scene in the court room after the jury had rendered their verdict, by accusing Constable Woods, since dismissed from the force, of stealing the money in question. As Woods was undergoing police imprisonment at the time, we did nothing, but on the expiration of his sentence, he was arrested on the charge preferred against him by this woman; he was, I am glad to say, immediately dismissed by the magistrate who stated that he would not believe a word that Convict Mack had to say.

On November 8, Smith, the stationer on King street, reported that some one had broken into his warehouse on 5th Avenue and stolen a quantity of cigars. It was evidently done by some person who was quite familiar with the premises. Although no arrest has been made as yet, we have well founded suspicions in this particular case, and I think we will be able to bring the thief to justice shortly.

The following is a list of cases tried in the police court, Dawson, from November 1, 1901, to October 31, 1902:—

	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Total.
Offences against the Person—			
Assault.....	36	13	49
Assault against peace officer.....	1	..	1
Attempted suicide.....	3	..	3
Criminal libel.....	..	3	3
Excessive use of liquor.....	7	..	7
Murder.....	..	..	..
Offences against Property—			
Arson.....	1	1	2
Burglary.....	..	1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	..	2
Cattle killing.....	..	1	1
Forgery.....	2	..	2
Horse-stealing.....	..	1	1
Having stolen property.....	..	3	3
Mischief.....	3	..	3
Malicious damage.....	..	1	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1	5	6
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	..	2	2
Pointing revolver.....	2	..	2
Robbery.....	4	..	4
Theft.....	36	38	74
Offences against Religion and Morals—			
Attempt to commit sodomy.....	1	..	1
Drunk (Criminal Code).....	86	1	87
Disorderly conduct.....	14	3	17
Disturbing divine service.....	1	..	1
Gambling.....	11	8	19
Keeping common gaming house.....	1	4	5
Indecent exposure.....	1	..	1
Information to keep peace.....	2	3	5
Vagrancy.....	54	4	58
Procedure—			
Insanity.....	15	5	20
Administration of Law and Justice—			
Obstructing peace officer.....	3	..	3
Perjury.....	1	1	2
Offences against Public Order—			
Smuggling.....	2	..	2
Offences against Masters' and Servants' Act—			
Wage cases.....	155	24	179
Offences against Inland Revenue.....	10	..	10
" Indian Act.....	10	1	11
" Yukon Ordinances.....	28	2	30
" City by-laws.....	251	8	259
Totals.....	745	133	878

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Convictions.....	745
Dismissals.....	133
Awaiting trial.....	7
Grand total.....	885

Awaiting trial, divided as follows :—

Murder (since convicted and sentenced to be hanged).....	2
Perjury.....	1
Theft.....	3
Insane.....	1
Total.....	7

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to state that the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables of this division has been, on an average, excellent. Two non-commissioned officers (corporals) were reduced to the rank and pay of a constable for serious breaches of discipline.

When the conditions of Dawson as a typical mining camp, and the large number of new recruits transferred to this division during the past year, are taken into consideration, I must say that the conduct of the men has been exemplary. To those who have never visited a mining camp such as Dawson, where the population is composed of representatives from almost every country, many of them being women of the 'adventuress' order, it is impossible to conceive the many temptations with which the young man is beset. It was thought that with the suppression of gambling, the greater temptation for young men was taken away, but I am of the opinion that the long winter nights is indirectly the cause of more trouble than anything else: the young man must have some amusement and he generally finds it in some of the variety shows or gets mixed up with some woman of loose character. I think this trouble will cease to a great extent now, as we have a magnificent athletic club building where the young man can find recreation of many kinds.

CANTEEN.

The canteen continues in a very prosperous condition and is a great boon to the division, as many articles which are sold at almost cost price, are still charged for in town at prohibitive rates. The stock, which is all obtained from the outside, is necessarily a much larger one than that carried in most canteens in the Territories, as the season during which goods can be brought in profitably is so short. The invoice value of the stock on hand on August 31, was \$13,900. The value of goods purchased during the season was \$6,862; the monthly sales average some \$1,400. A large amount of articles are shipped to the various creek and river detachments during the summer season. Our beer gives good satisfaction and is the means of keeping many of the men in barracks, and also keeps them from drinking the 'hooch' which, I regret to say, is sold over many of the bars in town. The new canteen regulations, as drawn up by Commissioner Perry, are in use with slight modifications to meet the existing conditions of Dawson. The stock, to the extent of \$10,000 is insured, the premium being 1 per cent. A billiard table and piano are kept in good order. A substantial monthly grant is made to the division mess, and contributions made to the band, dances, hockey club, &c., &c., as called for, from the profits. The lack of a reading room apart from the canteen is badly felt, as the room set aside for this purpose is almost filled with the billiard table.

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CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the past season was, on the whole, of fair quality. The issue of moccasins has been practically done away with and in lieu thereof felt boots are now issued, which add greatly to the comfort of those on outside duty. But moccasins are necessary in many instances, and I do not see how we can do entirely without them.

There is room for a good deal of improvement in the pea jackets received lately in this division. In many instances even when worn by careful men, they have ripped, and become torn about the pockets and buttons.

Authority has recently been received for the purchase of fifty coon coats, thirty-five of which have been obtained at a reasonable price, and these, by judicious distribution where most required, will be a great boon, as it is impossible for men to be on duty any length of time outside without fur coats.

Long trousers, such as worn in the North-west Territories, and now an issue, are urgently required in the Yukon; there is not as much mounted work as in the Territories, and the trousers would be so much more serviceable than breeches.

MINING.

On May 1 last, the collection of the 5 per cent royalty on all gold mined over and above the \$5,000 exemption for each claim, was abolished, and an export tax of 2½ per cent was introduced.

Export certificates in this connection are issued by the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory, copies being forwarded to this office for our information and guidance.

Men were detailed from the post and town station for duty at the wharf by day and night, throughout the season, to prevent any infringement of the tax. Every person leaving Dawson with, or without, baggage was examined. All steamers and small boats leaving Dawson for either up or down river have been searched to prevent any infraction of the law.

Certificates have been examined and daily reports submitted of the numbers of certificates and quantity of gold dust leaving Dawson. A few persons have left without the requisite certificates, but their description and the quantity of dust was promptly wired to White Horse and the matter attended to there.

The output of gold covering a period from December 1, 1901, to October 31, 1902, was as follows:—

5 per cent royalty paid up to May 1 on.....	\$ 842,055 55
2½ per cent export tax up to October 31 on.....	11,862,355 84

Total output from December 1, 1901, to October 31, 1902, covering both royalty and export.....	\$12,704,411 39
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The above is computed at \$15 per ounce, but I must say that a greater part of the gold exported would bring at least, at an assay office, \$16 per ounce.

Although the output of gold during the past year has not reached the output for the preceding year, still, on the whole, it has been very satisfactory. The season was a good one for mining, particularly for hillside men, as the water supply was ample, due to the unusually heavy rainfall.

The following creeks are being worked in the Stewart River district:—

Henderson Creek and Tributaries.

Sixty Pup, Left Fork, Henderson, Golden Gate, Moose Horn, Scroggie Creek, Mascot Creek, Right Fork Scroggie, Mariposa Creek, Eleven Pup, McQuillan Pup, Mark Hanna Pup, Willow Creek.

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Thistle Creek and Edith Gulch, a tributary of the Thistle; Ballarat, Black Hills and Big Skookum, a tributary of Black Hills; Independence Creek and Right Fork Independence Creek; Kirkman Creek and Summerfield, a tributary of Donaghue Creek.

The main Henderson Creek and Sixty Pup, the latter a tributary, have been worked to a large extent, and the output for the first year, practically without machinery, is very satisfactory, being in the neighbourhood of \$100,000. There are twelve boilers working and more will undoubtedly follow now that the transportation facilities, in the shape of new trails, have been increased. During the past season some two hundred men were working.

A number of owners are now working their property on Eleven Pup, also a tributary of the Sixty Pup, and they report having found satisfactory prospects in that locality.

The output of all the other creeks in that locality would not amount to more than \$15,000, as very little more than representation work has been done, except on Thistle Creek, where there are about forty men employed, and four boilers in use.

In the Selkirk mining district, a number of men were engaged in prospecting on the Pelly and its tributaries, obtaining very fair results.

The N. A. T. and T. Company have four mineral claims on Williams Creek, which joins the Lewes River about forty-five miles above Selkirk on the left limit, upon which a lot of development work has been done.

At Big Creek, twenty miles above Selkirk, there is a group of mineral claims upon which a little work has been carried out.

A large dredge, owned and operated by Mr. William Ogilvie, late Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, was placed on the Stewart River this fall and will be ready to commence operations on the opening of the coming season.

Bar work to a certain extent was carried out on the Stewart River during the past summer. As is well known, these bars have been worked for a number of years, the old miners taking to them as a last resource to obtain a 'grub stake.' The dust from these bars is very fine. Those worked this past season were: 'Two-cent bar,' 'Poor Man's Friend,' 'Quicksilver bar,' &c.

Much interest is centred in the Upper Stewart country, particularly with respect to Duncan Creek, which is reached by the Stewart River some 210 miles from its mouth. From all reports this creek will turn out to be a good producer in the near future. At this time, to reach this creek, it is necessary to leave the Stewart River at a point known as Duncan, or Gordon, Landing proceeding one and a half miles north to a lake about ten miles long, and about one mile wide, cross this lake and then follow a trail about eight miles across a hilly country (Mayo Lake lies to the right and is about thirty miles long), ferry over the Mayo River and follow a foot trail for two and a half miles which brings one to No. 130 below Discovery on Duncan Creek known as the 'Bellevue claim.'

Duncan Creek is about 30 miles long, and I understand there is no scarcity of water for working purposes. A wagon trail is a necessity on this creek, and will doubtless receive the consideration of the government. Machinery is gradually being taken into the country and the steamer *Prospector* made weekly trips as far as the Landing during the season and did a good business in freighting.

Prospecting was carried out on Mayo Creek, Platinum Creek and Maizie Mae in this district.

Large quantities of improved machinery were imported during the year, a new feature in this respect being the reversible steam hoists for hauling scrapers, capable of carrying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 yards of dirt. This is found to be cheap and rapid in open cut work and in some cases the dirt is carried by the scraper into the dump boxes.

Electricity was used to an extent on Bonanza for pumping water to the high levels carrying pay dirt, the power being obtained from the Dawson Electric Light Co.

Considerable attention is now paid to the hydraulic method of working, particularly on Hunker and Bonanza. On the former Mr. Johanson, of the Johanson group below Discovery on Hunker, has installed a large pumping plant consisting of three 50 h.p. boilers, and Worthington pump for hydraulic purposes, on the hillsides between No. 6

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and No. 11 below Discovery. Mr. Cecil Cole, on No. 9 above Discovery, Last Chance, off Hunker, has about completed the installing of one of the largest pumping plants so far brought into the Yukon. He will commence operations next season.

On Bonanza the Anglo-Klondyke Mining Co., who own bench claims on King Solomon and Monte Christo Hills, used the hydraulic method of working with much success.

In the Forty Mile district the following creeks are being worked, and the approximate output for the year is placed opposite each:—

Miller Creek.....	\$ 40,000 00
Glacier Creek.....	40,000 00
Poker Creek.....	10,000 00
Forest group, river claims.....	10,000 00
Bar diggings on Forty Mile.....	10,000 00
Bedrock Creek.....	8,000 00
Little Gold Creek.....	6,000 00
Moose Creek.....	7,000 00
Nodine Creek.....	5,000 00
Garnet Creek.....	6,000 00
Boucher Creek.....	5,000 00

On Miller Creek there are already two steam thawers and I have no doubt more will follow as soon as the winter trails will allow. Boucher Creek is a tributary of the Sixty Mile River and will be, I think, a very fair producer. Miller and Glacier are also new creeks and from reports received, I have no reason to doubt that both will turn out exceedingly well.

Quartz.

Considerable attention has been paid to this subject during the past year, but the development of quartz prospects and properties has been greatly retarded through lack of capital on the part of the owners; the claims in nearly every case are owned by individual working miners, so that as a result the development work simply amounts to what is required by the Crown as annual representation work, which as a rule does little to develop the value of the claim.

The recent establishment of a stamp mill by the government, where mill tests will be made for the claim owners at a nominal cost, will do much to further the interest and development of quartz mining in the territory, so much to be desired.

On the Lone Star group of claims between Victoria Gulch, a tributary of Bonanza, and head of Gay Gulch, a tributary of Eldorado, considerable work was done during the past summer in the way of sinking and cross-cutting. A shaft 70 feet deep was put down with a cross cut of the same length. On the divide between Eldorado and Indian River some work has been done, mainly for representation purposes. One or two shafts about 30 feet deep were put down, almost the entire distance through broken material and slide matter. I understand some very good prospects were found in this locality.

At various places throughout the whole length of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks (which entire distance is plastered with quartz locations) more or less work has been done, but mostly of a very indifferent nature. In one or two places, tunnels of considerable length have been run into the hillsides, as on left limit of No. 6 below on Bonanza, a few feet above creek level. The owners, some old quartz men, express themselves as well pleased with prospects obtained thus far.

On the Conglomerate group of claims, Indian River, the work done so far has been almost entirely of the 'assessment' character. Recently a large number of these claims have been bonded and 'core' drills are being placed on the ground for the purpose of more thorough prospecting. The deposits of the conglomerate are generally considered to be of the 'blanket' variety.

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With the results obtained thus far from assays and mill tests, and, from the work of the drills now being installed, some good reports should be had from this locality next year.

Opposite No. 74 below, Right Limit, on Hunker, some prospect work has been carried out. Favourable reports have been received from Rock Creek and 12-Mile Creek below Dawson, and I understand considerable prospecting will be done there next season.

Work was also done on the quartz claims on the hill in rear of Dawson, and I believe the prospectors are satisfied with the results obtained.

DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.	Dogs.	Horses.
Dawson	1	1	3	1	3	1	5	52	15	82	...	15
Town Station						1	1	12	1	15	...	
Forty Mile						1		2	1	4	2	
Indian River								2	1	3	2	
Ogilvie								2	1	3	15	
Stewart River								2	1	3	...	1
Half Way								2		2	6	1
Selwyn								2	1	3	7	
Solkirk			1	1		1		4	1	8	9	
Minto								3	1	4	7	
Grand Forks			1			1		4	1	7	...	2
Dominion						1		2	1	4	...	2
Hunker							1	3	1	5	...	1
Sulphur								2	1	3	...	1
Gold Run							1	2	1	4	...	1
Eureka					1			3	...	4	3	3
McQuestion						1		2	1	4	4	
Duncan Landing			1					3	...	4	4	1
Stewart Crossing					1			2	...	3	...	
Glacier and Miller								1	...	1	...	
On Command								2	1	3	...	
Grand total.	1	1	6	2	5	7	8	109	30	169	65	28

DOGS.

During the past year boards were detailed to report upon many of our dogs and as a result some 41 were destroyed. These dogs had all done hard work and were useless for further service. Several fairly good bitches were purchased from the 'dog pound' and distributed among the river detachments with a view to breeding and raising our own dogs in the future, which system, I must say, has proved to be very satisfactory. The pups bred last season have been divided up among the various detachments and will be broken to harness during the coming winter.

During the past summer the greater part of our dogs were held at Dog Island, two miles below Dawson, in charge of ex constable Marshall, who cares for them very well. Marshall at the same time dried and cured fish for our dog feed supply.

The present strength of our dogs is 65 not including the younger pups.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

As soon as the weather would allow, spring drill was commenced, and lasted as long as the exigencies of the service would allow.

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Many recruits, were transferred from the outside to this division during the past year and we found it necessary to drill them considerably before allowing them to perform any of the more responsible duties which fall to the lot of the average policeman in this country. I might add that they were rapidly brought to a fair state of efficiency.

'Communication drill' for the non-commissioned officers, under the supervision of Inspt. McDonell, was held for about two months, and they are now in a very efficient state.

Owing to the exigencies of the service, we found it impossible to drill with the Maxim gun as much as we would like, but I think this can be remedied during the coming year.

The division was paraded for morning drill at least once a week.

New men were attached to the Town Station as often as possible for training purposes.

DETACHMENTS.

New detachment buildings have been erected at Gold Run, Eureka, Minto, Stewart River and the detachment at Half Way on the Yukon River, was moved to a place known as 'Elwells Island'. The old post was very badly situated, and a very difficult landing for the steamers, in winter it was out of the line of travel.

New posts were established at Duncan Landing on the Stewart River, and at the crossing of the new overland trail on the same river, known as Stewart River Crossing.

This was rendered absolutely necessary in both cases owing to the growing importance of that new district.

The roofs of the detachment buildings at Selkirk were shingled, and the officer's quarters arranged so as to enable them to mess in the post, instead of boarding at a roadhouse, which was very expensive, not to say undesirable.

A shingled roof was put on the buildings at McQuestion on the Stewart River and also new flooring in the barracks and storeroom.

At Forty Mile, the buildings of the detachment have been sheeted throughout and general repairs carried out.

The roof of the Hunker detachment was rebuilt and shingled.

New stables were erected at Grand Forks, Hunker and Gold Run detachments, which will obviate the hitherto large livery stable accounts.

Additional quarters have been added to, and extensive alterations made in, the Town Station, Dawson, making the detachment much more convenient. An addition 23 x 19 was added to the south side of the main building for use as an office and N. C. officers rooms. The main building was converted into a barrack and mess room, and the new addition, mess room, main building and kitchen, sheeted and painted. The roof of the kitchen was also raised and shingled and the roof of the main building was altered and shingled and the whole painted. The lot of 100 feet square, upon which the building stands, was inclosed with a high board fence and the ground cleaned and levelled. This detachment is now in first class condition.

Owing to the undesirable location of the Hootchiku detachment as regards the new government trail, and also from the fact that the first 'H' Division detachment, at Mackays, was so close, it was found advisable to close up this detachment for the time being at least, and the stores and men have now been divided up between Minto and Selkirk detachments.

A new detachment has been opened at Miller Creek, with Constable Bourke in charge. As yet no building has been erected, but arrangements will be made very shortly for the erection of a detachment at that point.

Next year we will require at least three new detachments at the following points, viz.: Glacier Creek, a new mining district which is rapidly coming to the front, and on account of its practical isolation from this part of the country, it will be necessary to have at least two men stationed there. This detachment will also have to look after the Boucher Creek District: at Pelly Crossing, which at present is visited by the Selkirk detachment; frequent patrols to this crossing of the new trail over the Pelly

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River are now made, and it will be necessary to have a detachment erected there next season; another new detachment will have to be erected at some point on new trail between Stewart River Crossing and Pelly Crossing, as the distance between the two points is about 56 miles.

Owing to the fact that Minto detachment, the first of the 'B' Division detachments, coming down the river, is on the opposite side from the new Government trail, it will be necessary to move the buildings at that point across the Yukon. This will be done during the coming summer, and at a very small cost.

The following is a list of the 'B' Division detachments showing their present strength:—

No. 1 sub-district. Grand Forks (Headquarters) Insp. Routledge in charge, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 4 constables and 1 special constable.

Hunker, 1 corporal, 3 constables and 1 special.

Dominion, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, 1 special.

Gold Run, 1 corporal, 2 constables, 1 special.

Sulphur, 2 constables and 1 special.

Eureka, 1 staff sergeant, 3 constables.

No. 2 sub-district.—Selkirk (Headquarters) Insp. Howard in charge, 1 inspector, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant, 3 constables, 1 special.

Minto, 2 constables and 1 special.

Selwyn, 2 constables and 1 special.

Halfway, 2 constables.

Stewart River, 2 constables and 1 special.

Ogilvie, 2 constables and 1 special.

Indian River, 2 constables and 1 special.

No. 3 sub-district.—Duncan Landing (Headquarters) Insp. Jarvis in charge, 1 officer, 2 constables.

Stewart River Crossing, 1 staff sergeant, 2 constables.

McQuestin, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, 1 special.

No. 4 sub-district.—Insp. Cosby in charge.

Glacier and Miller Combined, 1 constable.

Forty Mile, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, 1 special.

DESERTIONS.

I am pleased to be able to report that the number of desertions from this division during the past year was smaller than in previous years, there being only two.

Reg. No. 3834 and Reg. No. 3837 deserted on July 14, 1902, and are I believe, on one of the creeks out of Eagle City, Alaska.

Both men were recruits, one was very dissatisfied with the service and the other simply worthless and is a good riddance.

FIRES, FOREST.

During the past year I am glad to say that the fires under the above heading were fewer than in previous years.

The Mooschide Creek district had a small sized fire during the early part of June, but rain quickly extinguished it; other than the small amount of timber consumed, no damage was done.

One or two small fires were reported from Selkirk and Selwyn on the Yukon River, and also a small fire in the Clear Creek district, but none of these amounted to very much and very quickly burned themselves out.

During July what might have proved a very disastrous fire, occurred on Upper Dominion and Hunker Creeks, and was probably started by some careless miner or pro-

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spector. This fire raged for about three weeks and finally burned itself out. Apart from the quantity of good timber burned, no particular damage was done.

FIRES, GENERAL.

I regret to report that the number of fires under this heading during the past year were much larger in number, and also in point of financial loss, than for last season. Great credit is due to the local Fire Department, and also for the good work of the Fire Inspector, whose duties are of such a nature as to make his position very unenviable: and the fact that there have been no complaints as to his work, speaks volumes for his untiring energy and impartiality.

The following is a list of the more serious fires which took place during the year, with approximate loss:—

Cabin on Harper Street, January.....	\$ 500 00
Seattle Hotel, January.....	800 00
Mrs. Gomez's cabin, February.....	700 00
Mrs. Thompson's cabin, February.....	500 00
Two cabins on Turner Street, February.....	1,200 00
Mrs. Evans's cabin, March.....	300 00
A. Bjermarck's cabin, March.....	1,000 00
Pearl Hall's cabin, March.....	500 00
Steamers Mona and Glenora, (incendiary).....	50,000 00
Fred Elliott cabin, May.....	1,200 00
William Robinson cabin, May.....	400 00
N. A. T. & T. Co. warehouses, Forty Mile, August.....	40,000 00
Smaller fires during the year.....	5,000 00

Approximate total loss for the year... ..\$102,100 00

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are well protected against fire with the following equipment:—

Babcocks.....	24
Fire axes.....	48
Fire pails.....	50
Ladders.....	12

In addition to the above, the central fire hall of the city is only about 150 yards away, the city has lately inaugurated a fire alarm system and one of their boxes is placed directly outside of the barrack gate.

Several fire parades took place during the past year, and in every case the whole Post turned out in a very short time.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is used almost entirely in the post as a means of heating. Last winter we gave a thorough test to the Yukon soft coal, but it was not a success, it being of poor quality and also too expensive, the cost being about \$25 per ton.

The contract for 800 cords of wood required for our use for the year was awarded to Mr. J. H. Davison at \$9 per cord, and that delivered is of excellent quality.

The barracks are now entirely lighted by electricity, and the danger from fire thus reduced to a minimum.

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Contracts have had to be let for wood at the following detachments: Selkirk, Halfway, Stewart, Indian River, Forty Mile, Dominion, Grand Forks, Sulphur, Hunker, Gold Run, Duncan Landing and McQuestion.

FORAGE AND FEED.

The hay and oats were supplied as required by William Barrett and Macaulay Bros., and were of good quality.

GENERAL.

On February 6, the balloting for the first mayor and aldermen for the city of Dawson took place, resulting in the election of Mr. Henry C. Macaulay as Mayor, and Messrs. Norquay, McDonald, Murphy, Vachon and Wilson as aldermen. The election, while a very spirited one, passed off quietly.

Public schools have now been established at Grand Forks, Dominion, Gold Run, Gold Bottom, Bear Creek, No. 30 below Discovery on Bonanza, and two excellent schools in Dawson, and I am pleased to say that are well attended.

The officers, N. C. officers and constables of 'B' Division held their first annual ball on January 27, in No. 1 barrack room. The room was very tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, &c., and everything passed off very well.

The mysterious disappearance of E. C. Jessup, a waiter in the Dawson Club, which was reported in last year's report, was accounted for in a letter from the United States Commissioner at Coldfoot, Alaska, forwarded to us through the United States Marshal at Circle City, to the effect that he had located Jessup on one of the creeks in the Coldfoot district. We are still at a loss to know why this man should have acted in such a mysterious manner, as nothing was known against him. He caused a great amount of trouble to the police in tracing him up.

The disappearance of John Mode, reported in last year's report, is fully gone into under 'accidents, deaths and suicides.'

During March last, quite a controversy took place in the newspapers respecting alleged bad meat being sold in the Dawson meat markets. The medical health officer, Dr. Macarthur, inspected all meat markets in Dawson and condemned quite a quantity as being unfit for human consumption, which was at once destroyed. He was assisted in this work by a member of the town detachment.

An epidemic of measles broke out among the Indians at Selkirk during the past winter, which was successfully attended to by Assistant Surgeon Madore. Measles also broke out in Dawson about the same time, but the cases were soon isolated and checked.

The new chief of the Dawson Fire department, Mr. Lester, took over his duties in April last, and has inaugurated many changes in the service which cannot but be of benefit to the city.

The ice in front of Dawson went out at 8.45 p.m. on May 11.

On May 24, a grand demonstration was held in Dawson, which consisted of athletic sports, races, &c. The division was brigaded with the Dawson Rifles, under command of Assistant Commissioner (then Superintendent) Wood. Both corps made a very creditable appearance.

The sports proved a great success, and the day passed off in a very creditable manner.

On June 2, the steamer *White Horse* arrived from White Horse with a case of suspected small-pox on board. The patient was taken to the pest house and the steamer and all her passengers put into quarantine camp near Dog Island where they remained until the 23rd. The patient recovered and was subsequently discharged and the steamer and passengers released.

Dominion Day in Dawson was very quiet, no sports being held; the majority of the townspeople, however, attended the big celebration at Grand Forks. The police band, then but recently organized, took part in the day's proceedings and were highly

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complimented on their performance. I might add that the band and orchestra is a volunteer organization, and that the members take a very great interest in their work.

The 4th July passed off very quietly. A grand celebration was to have been held, but the heavy rains spoiled the festivities. The children's sports, as arranged, took place on the 12th at the police grounds.

General regret was felt throughout the entire country when the news was received of the illness of the Commissioner of the territory, the Hon. James H. Ross, while en route to White Horse. It is a pleasure to record the fact that at this date he has almost recovered his health. The duties of Acting Commissioner for the territory, during Mr. Ross' illness, were taken over by the Assistant Commissioner of the N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory, Major Z. T. Wood, and he still continues in the performance of the duties.

On August 9, 'Coronation Day' was celebrated in a very joyous manner by the citizens of Dawson. The division, and Dawson Rifles, attended divine service at St. Paul's Church, and in the afternoon a sports celebration was held on the police drill ground. The day's festivities were generally conceded to be the best ever held in Dawson. In the evening a grand Venetian fete was held on the river in front of Dawson.

The United States transport *Jeff Davis* arrived from St. Michaels on August 13, with Major General Randall, of the United States army and staff, en route for the outside from inspection duty of the U.S. army posts on the Lower River.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Jas. Smart, arrived in Dawson on August 15. He remained only a short time in Dawson and then left for White Horse where he spent some little time.

During the past summer several American escorts passed through Dawson, and the Yukon Territory, with convicts for O'Neill's Island, and the Oregon State Penitentiaries. They also had several lunatics with them.

HORSES.

Ten horses were received from the North-west Territories during the summer and have proved to be a very serviceable lot.

The present strength of the police horses in the division is 13 saddle and 11 team, a total of 24. In addition to this, we have several horses attached for the winter, belonging to the various government departments.

The following losses occurred during the year :—

Reg. No. 3541 died at Hunker on the December 19, 1901, of 'acute peritonitis.'

Reg. No. 2645 was destroyed on the April 18, 1902, suffering from 'purpura haemorrhagica.'

Reg. No. 101 was accidentally drowned in the Yukon River, opposite the barracks, Dawson, on the June, 2.

Horses are stationed at Grand Forks, Stewart River, Dominion, Hunker, Gold Run, Half Way and Sulphur.

HEALTH.

The health of the division, on an average during the past year, has been excellent. For a full report on this subject I would refer you to the reports attached as appendices from Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The division is now well supplied with harness and all is in serviceable condition. The new harness received during the summer is of first class make and material.

An expert saddler was engaged during the summer, and all harness and saddlery in use in the post, and at the detachments, put in through repair.

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The harness on charge throughout the division is as follows :—

Harness, dog.....	sets	98
“ single, heavy.....	“	7
“ “ light.....	“	5
“ wheel, heavy.....	“	8
“ “ light.....	“	4
“ lead, light.....	“	2
“ “ heavy.....	“	1
“ cart.....	“	2

Six new saddles were received during the summer, making the number now on hand 15. An additional six saddles should be provided, in view of the increase in mounted patrolling, which will result in connection with the new overland trail.

INDIANS.

The Indians, on an average, in this country are a very shifty lot, living almost entirely on what they can beg and by hunting and fishing.

During the summer months some of the younger Indians from Forty Mile and Moosehide are employed as deck hands on the lower river boats, but this has not proved much of a success; however they cause us little trouble.

There is a small camp of Tagish Indians at Hootchiku; they are law abiding. The Selkirk Indians, other than being excessively dirty and exhibiting fondness for liquor, behave very well.

Last winter and spring an epidemic of measles spread through this tribe and carried off several; the disease was greatly augmented by their filth and want of proper looking after. We rendered every possible assistance in the way of medical attendance and rations.

The Mooselides, at Moosehide, about a mile below Dawson, are not, I regret to say, becoming much improved by contact with modern civilization, in fact, civilization seems to act on them in the opposite direction, as they are a lazy good-for-nothing tribe and seem to have the idea that the police were sent into this country for no other purpose than to support them. Hardly a week passes but they come around barracks begging for rations, &c., which, if given them, are eaten in a day. They are also inveterate gamblers, and should any of them exert themselves sufficiently to do a little work, as soon as they have any wages due, they immediately draw their money, quit work, and then gamble their earnings away.

The Indians at McQueston required a great deal of assistance during the past year, both rations and medicines. They are a very peaceable tribe.

Several parties of Peel and McKenzie River Indians journeyed to Dawson last winter bringing in large outfits of caribou, moose, and hides, which they sold at a good profit.

In February, we received information that a party of Peel Indians were at the Forks of the Klondike River, about 90 miles from Dawson, in a starving condition. We at once sent a patrol to investigate, taking with them an outfit of rations. They returned in due time and reported that the Indians were, indeed, in a starving condition and another supply was sent them sufficient to take them over the divide into their own country.

In one way and another we have given a great deal of assistance to Indians during the past year, more so than in any previous year.

INDIGENTS.

A great many sick indigents were cared for during the past year through our department. In every case, where a case of destitution is reported to the police the matter is thoroughly investigated as to the indigent having no means, no wages due, no friends, &c., before we ask for authority to have the case removed to the hospital.

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As a full list of the indigents assisted would be very exhaustive, I will give only those treated at the various hospitals in Dawson during the past year.

St. Mary's.

Admitted during the year	103
Died at various times in hospital	6
Discharged during the year	92
In hospital November 30	5

Good Samaritan.

Admitted during the year	110
Died at various times in hospital	7
Discharged during the year	97
In hospital November 30	6

INSPECTIONS.

The buildings in the post were inspected weekly by the officer commanding 'B' division, and quite frequently by the Assistant Commissioner.

During the year our detachments were, taking them on the whole, inspected at least once a month. Inspt. Jarvis, until very recently, was stationed at Selkirk and had charge of the river detachments, inspecting them in many instances as often as twice and three times each month. Inspectors Howard and myself were stationed at different times at Grand Forks and were in charge of the Creek detachments, inspecting them every month.

During the summer, Inspt. Jarvis visited the McQueston detachment; this was the first inspection since its erection.

J. P. AND CORONER'S DUTIES.

Under the heading of 'Accidents, Deaths and Suicides' it can easily be seen that our officers, who are the only coroners in the country have been kept exceedingly busy during the past year. When it is considered that they have to travel the entire district, over trails, good, bad and indifferent, in all kinds of weather, I think they are deserving of a great deal of praise for the efficient manner in which they have performed their work.

During the summer, Inspt. Wroughton fulfilled the duties of police magistrate, during the absence of Police Magistrate Macauley, on leave.

Our officers have done a great deal of work in the capacity of justices of the peace throughout the district, one of them being stationed at Grand Forks, and one at Selkirk permanently. Inspt. Jarvis has left for Duncan Landing for magisterial duty for the winter.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Under this heading we have practically nothing to do. The examination of permits is done almost exclusively by 'H' division, and the majority of the searching for contraband liquor in Dawson is performed by the chief preventive officer and staff.

As Forty Mile is the first port of entry coming from the Lower River country, all incoming boats are checked there and all quantities of liquor on board at once telegraphed to us.

The members of the Town detachment check off the liquor invoices on each steamer on arrival.

Owing to the new Yukon Ordinance relating to the requirements of roadhouses and licensed premises in the Yukon Territory, forms were made out and sent to every detach-

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ment to be filled,, in connection with every licensed roadhouse in this district. These were forwarded, on arrival, to the Assistant Commissioner.

LOSS AND GAIN.

During the past year the division sustained the following loss and gain :—

GAIN.

Detail.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.
Transferred from other divisions.....	1	3	1	2	51
Joined during the year.....					5
Total gained.....	1	3	1	2	56

LOSS.

Discharged, time expired.....				1	1
" Yukon service.....					26
" purchased.....				2	3
Deserted.....					2
Died.....			1		
Dismissed.....					8
Transferred to other divisions.....	1	2	1		7
Total loss.....	1	2	2	3	47

Total gain of all ranks during the year was 9.

HORSES AND DOGS.

Number of horses destroyed.....	3
" dogs destroyed.....	41
" horses transferred to division from North-west Territories.....	10

MAIL SERVICE.

The mail contract is in the hands of the White Pass and Yukon Route, and taking everything into consideration, the service has been quite satisfactory.

In many instances, however, during the past summer our river detachments have made bitter complaints against certain mail steamers, on account of their failure to call for, and deliver mail. This matter has been reported on before, and will be dealt with by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

The winter mail service has always been a great drawback in this country, on account of the fact that only 700 pounds of first-class mail is supposed to be carried by the contractors under their contract. What this state of affairs means to people in this country during the long winter months, cannot be realized unless by those who have passed through it, but I am glad to say, that the government has come to our relief, and have now signed a contract with Mr. Calderhead, of the Merchant's Transportation Company, for a weekly service of second class matter of 700 pounds, and all first class

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matter over the 700 pounds called for by contract with the White Pass. This good news was joyfully received by every inhabitant of the Yukon.

New post offices have been opened on several of the creeks and have proved a boon to the miners. It is our intention to provide a fortnightly patrol to the Glacier and Miller Creek districts during the winter, and this patrol will carry with it mail for both creeks, and also bring mail back for postage.

It is amazing the amount of post office money orders sold in Dawson during the past year, the amount being no less than \$1,385,319.76; the amount paid out in cashing money orders was \$73,485.36.

NAVIGATION.

The ice in the Yukon broke away from the front of Dawson on May 11, and the first boats to arrive in Dawson were the *Seattle No. 3*, *Will H. Isom*, *Susie* and *Sarah* from winter quarters at Stewart River, the steamer *Sybil* from Hootalinqua, and the steamers *Bailey*, *Prospector* and *Clifford Sifton* from Lower Labarge all on May 18. The first steamer to leave Dawson for White Horse was the *Sybil* on the 26th.

Navigation closed here this fall with the departure of the steamer *Thistle* on October 29.

The last boat to arrive in Dawson this year from White Horse was the steamer *Lightning* on October 30.

The ice at the mouth of the Klondike River jammed, and froze across the Yukon on November 5.

OFFICERS, CHANGES IN.

Supt. Cuthbert arrived on transfer from 'F' Division on October 2, and took over the command of 'B' Division on the 6th.

Inspt. Howard arrived on transfer from 'H' Division in March. He is now stationed at Selkirk, and is in command of the river detachments from Minto to Ogilvie.

Inspt. Jarvis arrived at Selkirk on transfer in February, and was stationed at that point during the winter and summer in command of the river detachments, but is now in charge of the McQuestion sub-district with headquarters at Duncan Landing.

Inspt. McDonnell left on transfer to 'H' Division in July; he is now, I understand, in command of the Dalton Trail sub-district.

Inspt. Starnes left on transfer for Depot Division in July; he was succeeded by myself.

Inspt. Taylor arrived on transfer from Depot Division on October 2. He is now acting as paymaster for 'B' Division, and is also in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Inspt. Wroughton is acting quartermaster, and is also in charge of Fire Protection Equipment.

I am now in charge of the Creek detachments with headquarters at Grand Forks.

Inspt. Cosby is in charge of the Dawson sub-district with headquarters at Dawson.

Asst. Surgeon Madore is stationed at Selkirk, and assistant Surgeon Thompson at Dawson.

PAY.

So much has already been said upon this subject with no result that it seems superfluous to add more.

When the conditions of the country are taken into consideration, it cannot be expected that we will be able to keep good men at the present rate of pay, when they could earn so much more outside the force.

We have lost some of our best men during the past year by purchase, and at the expiration of service, simply on account of the smallness of the remuneration for their

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services. It is, indeed, very discouraging to see, and know, that men occupying inferior positions throughout the country are receiving double and treble police rates.

With regard to the commissioned ranks, it is conceded that they are the poorest paid class of men in the Yukon, when their responsibilities are taken into consideration, as well as the many various duties which they have to perform.

POLICE STEAMER.

In September, owing to the enormous expenditure during the past summer for freight to the various detachments, and also for ordinary transportation, it was considered advisable to purchase the steamer *May West* from the Admiralty Court. This trim little steamer is very swift and will, I am sure, minimize our expenditure during the coming year in transportation charges. After purchasing we changed her name to that of *Scout*. She made a very quick trip to the McQuestion district with freight and supplies.

On account of the high charges for 'ways' here, she was sent to White Horse for the winter, there to be hauled out and receive necessary repairs.

Next summer it is our intention to have the *Scout* make regular patrols up and down the river, and this will facilitate the capturing of criminals.

PENITENTIARY.

In making my report for the penitentiary and common jail for the past year, I wish to state that I have been well pleased with the discipline maintained by the provost Sergt. Hillyard, who has performed his very arduous work in a diligent and painstaking manner. 610 prisoners were confined during the year, comprising:—

Whites, male.....	549
" female.....	26
Indians, male.....	6
" female.....	3
Lunatics.....	26
Total during the year.....	610
Number of convicts confined.....	28
" prisoners in common jail.....	94
Total sentenced.....	122
Maximum number in any one day.....	125
Minimum number in any one day.....	23
Daily average for the year.....	40.50
Number of prisoners confined at midnight November 30, 1902.....	27

PARDONS OF PRISONERS.

Notification was received from the Secretary of State of the following pardons having been granted:—

Name	Crime.	Sentence.	Date.	Remarks.
Manson, Amanda.....	Theft.....	3 years.....	4-6-02	} Females to leave country.
Thompson, Mollie.....	Robbery.....	5 years.....	4-1-02	
Duchesneau, Alphonse.....	Theft.....	3 months.....	13-9-02	Unconditional.

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CONVICT'S TIME EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Release.
O'Brien, John Jas.....	Theft.....	5 years	8-2-02
Casey, Timothy.....	Theft.....	2 "	12-4-02
Rodriguez, Francisco.....	Buggery.....	2 "	24-4-02
Hendrickson, Carl.....	Theft.....	5 "	25-6-02

TRANSFERS OF PRISONERS.

The following convicts were transferred to the New Westminster Penitentiary in October last :—

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date.
Slorah, Jas.....	Murder.....	To be hanged*	Oct. 1, 1902
Brophy, William.....	Aggravated robbery.....	Life	"
Frank, Otto Paul.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	14 years	"
Harris, Edwin B.....	Accessory under arms of robbery.....	10 "	"
Moss, William.....	Theft.....	7 "	"
Thornton, Thos.....	Theft and attempt to break out of jail	7 "	"
Sarga, John.....	Manslaughter.....	7 "	"
Kennedy, Jas.....	Assault with intent to rob.....	5 "	"
Collins, David.....	Theft.....	3 "	"
Berger, Daniel.....	Theft.....	2 "	"

* Afterwards commuted to life imprisonment.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline for the past year has been well maintained.

PRISONERS' HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners for the past year has been exceptionally good.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied during the past year has been of excellent quality, and in every way satisfactory.

PRISON CLOTHING.

Certain articles of prison clothing have been purchased locally from time to time and have been of good quality.

The greater part of the clothing used by the convicts and common jail prisoners is, however, drawn from the Q. M. Stores.

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PRISON EQUIPMENT.

The locks, shackles, handcuffs and balls and chains are all in good condition. Several pairs of new handcuffs were received during the year.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

The matrons' reports on this subject are exceedingly satisfactory. We have had only one female convict against whom any charge of breach of discipline was made, Manson, since she was pardoned; no other trouble has been experienced. The other women convicts have behaved well.

EXECUTIONS

Edward Labelle and Victor Fournier, are under sentence of death. The former to hang on January 10, 1903, and the latter to hang on January 20, 1903, for the murder of Leon Bouthillette and Guy Beaudoin, two of a party of three French Canadians en route to Dawson, who were murdered on an island in the Yukon river at a point 10 miles below Stewart River. The murders were of a particularly atrocious nature and the bringing of these men to justice is considered by everyone to be a masterpiece of police work, reflecting a great deal of credit on the members of the force who were engaged on the case and who pieced, link by link, the marvellous chain of evidence that was instrumental in convicting these two men. Fournier was arrested at Dawson; Labelle, who had fled from the country, was followed and finally arrested in Wadsworth, Nevada, U. S. A., waiving extradition proceedings. He was immediately brought to Dawson for trial.

PRISON ESCORTS.

In spite of the most constant and searching supervision, the standard of efficiency is far from satisfactory. During the past year a number of young and inexperienced men have been drafted to the Yukon to replace those who have taken their discharge; this has necessitated a constant schooling of the new men who are, at first, practically incapable of performing the responsible duties of guards over convicts, as the facilities for handling this class of prisoners are crude, and compel the utmost vigilance.

The greater number of prisoners confined in this jail have many friends in Dawson, and the conditions make it impossible to prevent them coming into contact with civilians; although no escapes, or attempted escapes, are recorded for the past year I consider that this has been averted by the most constant supervision and rigid enforcement of discipline. Under the present system of detailing men for duty as prisoners escorts, the whole division is brought more or less into contact with the prisoners and the result is obvious.

Considering the arduous and responsible nature of the work, and the necessity of getting men to take an interest in it, I would strongly recommend that those employed as prisoners escorts receive at least the same amount of working pay allowed for other staff work, namely, fifty cents per diem.

From past experience I am strongly convinced that a permanent staff only can handle prisoners in the manner desired, and I would respectfully ask that this matter be given your early consideration.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year the convicts and prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Drainage, levelling of grounds, cutting wood and general scavenging work has been performed by unskilled prison labour. A number of barrack improvements have also been carried out by convicts, and other prison labour.

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All the old artizan shops have been pulled down and a log building 67 x 20 has been erected, fitted and divided into a set of shops comprising carpenters, blacksmiths, painters and tailors. The upper part of the building is used as a Q. M. store. These shops are very conveniently arranged and offer every facility for the performance of good work. Being fitted with electric light and brick chimneys, there is very little danger from fire. The insane asylum has been moved bodily a distance of fifty feet and put in line with the artizan shops. The barrack rooms have all been refloored, lined with lumber and painted. An addition 21 x 24 has been built on to the hospital.

A box drain, 8 x 8 x 200 long, has been put across the barrack square.

A parade ground, 385 x 410, has been levelled in rear of the barrack buildings.

The bark has been scraped from the log walls of all buildings and the logs pointed and kalsomined, which adds greatly to the appearance of the barracks.

Cellars for furnaces were excavated 16 x 16 in frozen ground at the Assistant Commissioner's quarters, hospital and Supt. Cuthbert's quarters, the first two being floored and lined with cement and stone.

'B' Division and headquarters offices have been lined and painted, and considerable excellent cabinet work performed, which makes them compare favourably with any office in town.

An addition has been added to the quarters lately occupied by Inspector McDonell, and now occupied by Inspector Taylor.

An excellent block floor has been laid in the stables.

A blacksmith has been kept employed for the greater part of the year, also an engineer, driver and fitter.

A garden has been cultivated, and sufficient vegetables grown to partially supply the various messes.

ALTERATION AND REPAIRS TO GUARD ROOM.

The female ward has been removed from 'A' block, and a very convenient one consisting of eight cells, with sufficient space for laundry work, fitted up in 'B' block.

The space left in 'A' block, by the removal of the female ward, has been added to the penitentiary section, which now contains 22 cells.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS NECESSARY TO GUARD ROOM.

The interior of the jail could be made much lighter and vastly improved by a coat of paint, particularly the cells, which are very gloomy.

A small room is required for the use of prisoners when being interviewed by lawyers, &c., the present system of holding them in the guard room being very inconvenient. This room could also be used by *capias* prisoners and witnesses. Under existing circumstances, prisoners of this class have to be confined with criminals.

A supply of reading matter is greatly needed for jail use, the books on hand having been read and re-read by the long term prisoners. Every effort has been made to exchange books with the local libraries in town, but this has not been a success.

REPAIRS TO POLICE GRAVEYARD.

During the past summer the police graveyard, on the hill back of Dawson, was thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The fence around it was rebuilt; headpieces replaced and straightened; grass cut; graves rounded and filled up, and the whole place generally improved.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies received for the past year were, on an average, of good quality.

The old system of having contracts made in Ottawa and receiving provisions, &c., from the outside, has been done away with, and, with the exception of butter, all of our

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provisions are purchased locally, per contract, from Chas. Milne & Co. Hardware is purchased as per contract from Messrs. McLennan, McFeeley & Co.; beef from P. Burns & Co.; wood from J. H. Davison, per contract. Under this system we are assured of a far better quality, and we do not have to stand any loss or damage through transit.

SANITARY CONDITION OF DAWSON.

The sanitary condition of Dawson at this date is one of which any town or city might well be proud. It is a matter which 'old timers' never weary talking about, as they so well remember in the old days what Dawson was, namely, a swamp and slough, while now it is in every way a modern, up-to-date city.

Drains, sewers, ditches, &c., were built during the past summer; the roads were raised and graded; the refuse on unoccupied lots gathered up, and carted to the city dumping grounds, and in many ways the citizens made every attempt to beautify the city with great success; it must be seen to be appreciated, as it is impossible to describe it fully.

During the past winter, the old system of dumping garbage on the ice was in favour and the winter refuse very readily went out with the ice. During the summer the old garbage scows were done away with and a city dumping ground established at the extreme northern end of the city.

The town station detachment were very vigilant in looking after the sanitary condition of the town, and a great deal of credit is due to them for the satisfactory state of the city. The police at all times work in unison with the health officer.

It is pleasing to report that typhoid fever is decreasing every year, which fact alone speaks volumes for Dawson's sanitary condition.

The deaths from pneumonia during the past year were not nearly as numerous as those of the year previous.

We had no small-pox epidemic here last year, although a patient arrived on the steamer *White Horse* in June last and was taken to the pest house, where he rapidly recovered. The steamer and passengers were quarantined for the regulation period, but no other cases developed and the quarantine was lifted.

TOWN STATION.

Upon the incorporation of the city of Dawson, and with the approval of the Assistant Commissioner, the town detachment, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal and twelve constables was employed by the City Council to police the city and carry out the by-laws. I am of the opinion that this course has met with the approval of the responsible residents. Numerous by-laws have been passed by the council, and every assistance rendered by the detachment in carrying them out. The number of convictions under the by-laws from the date of incorporation to date was 244.

A large amount of duty has been performed by the detachment in connection with the sheriff's office, in serving and executing summonses, capias orders, distress warrants, acting as bailiffs, &c. The number of writs and summonses executed by the detachment from December 1, 1901, to October 30, 1902, was 439.

A member of the town detachment has been detailed daily, or whenever required, to assist the city fire inspector in his duties, and any infraction of the Fire Ordinance has been promptly attended to.

Very few serious fires have occurred in the city during the year, due to the efficiency of the city fire brigade.

The N. C. officer in charge of the detachment acts as city sanitary inspector, and is assisted by the members of the detachment in carrying out the health regulations of the

city. The city has been kept in a very clean condition. Any infraction of the Ordinance has been promptly dealt with. The number of convictions during the year was twenty-three.

Every assistance was given to the license inspector in carrying out the provisions of the Yukon Liquor License Ordinance. The number of cases within the city limits during the year was six.

A strict watch on the criminal class was at all times maintained by the town detachment, which fact has had the effect of causing a large number of undesirable characters to leave Dawson. Some 300 questionable characters, such as gamblers, prostitutes, macques, dance hall women, rustlers, boosters, toughs and prize fighters have left the city during the season, and very few of them have returned. The closing down of gambling, and the removal of the objectionable features of the dance halls, left this class without occupation, and as they will not do honest labour, they thought it best to get out of the country.

The following is a list of passenger arrivals and departures during the past year by steamer, also a statement as to freight arriving in Dawson during the season. A considerable number of persons arrived also from up river by scows and small boats :—

Arrivals—

	Persons.
From Lower Yukon via St. Michael's.....	1,250
From Upper Yukon via White Horse.....	3,688
Total, both ways.....	4,938

Departures—

	Persons.
For river points	6,009
For lower river	1,006
Total, both ways.....	7,015

Freight arriving in Dawson—

	Tons.
Via St. Michael's.....	8,247
Via White Horse.....	18,950
Total, both ways	27,197

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division at present consists of the following :—

Sleds, Yukon	36
Sleighs, bob, heavy.....	3
Sleighs, bob, light.....	3
Jumpers.....	4
Cutters, single.....	1
Wagons, heavy.....	4
Wagons, platform, spring.....	2
Buckboards, single.....	1
Canoes.....	14

This transport, with the exception of a number of Yukon sleds and canoes, is all in good serviceable condition.

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In many instances the sleds and canoes have been in use on the river detachments for years, and in the ordinary course of events have become unserviceable through fair wear and tear; the bottoms of the canoes having rotted, the cost of repairing would exceed the cost of the new ones. A large amount of canoe work was done this season in connection with the Labelle-Fournier murder case and other important matters.

A number of the sleds will be unfit for service after the coming season, and I beg to suggest that future requirements be purchased locally; this will be found cheaper and more satisfactory. The so-called 'Yukon' sleds received from the outside last season have all had to be cut down by our carpenters to regulation width of 16 inches.

All transport is now being painted in accordance with the general order covering the same.

The following additional transport will be required for next season :—

Sleighs, bob, heavy.....	2
Sleighs, bob, light.....	2
Wagons, heavy.....	2
Cutters, single.....	1
Buckboards, double.....	2
Wagons, light spring.....	1
Canoes.....	10
Jumpers.	10

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,

Inspector.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL, DALTON TRAIL

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 'H' DIVISION SUB-DISTRICT,
DALTON TRAIL POST, B. C., October 10, 1902.

To The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of services performed by this command in the Dalton Trail sub-district for the year ending this date.

I took over command of Dalton Trail Post, and sub-district, on July 16, from Insp. Walke, having been transferred from 'B' Division, Dawson. My report prior to that date, has been compiled from data found in the office.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district, over which this command has police supervision, extends from the International Boundary at Wells, B.C., which is situated at the junction of the Klukhni and Chilcat rivers on the south, to Five Fingers, on the Yukon river, on the north, a distance of three hundred miles, which is populated by the Stick Indians and a few prospectors scattered over the different creeks.

The district on the whole has a promising out-look, as every prospector I have seen, and spoken with, has expressed his intention of returning again in the spring. Some good prospects have been found in placer gold on different creeks, and one \$8 nugget was found on 'Mush Creek' or 'Fraser Creek' as it is now called in the records.

I am of the opinion that it is only a question of time until some good strike is made, which will create a boom and open up the district.

CRIME.

On August 3, Mr. W. Purdue arrived at Dalton House detachment with three horses, and fourteen head of mules, which he had wintered in the vicinity of 'Hootchi.' He reported three head of his stock missing. He said he had been informed by Indians that the horses were taken away early in the spring. Later on, Mr. Hanley, a partner of Purdue's, informed me that he had seen one of his horses near the foot of lake LaBarge, on the Thirty Mile river, and said he would look the matter up when he went in again.

On September 7, Messrs. Hughes, Slimpert and Slane arrived from Mush Creek and reported having their caches broken into, and all their provisions, and a few articles of clothing, stolen, while they were absent on a prospecting trip. They suspected Indians. The case was investigated by Const. Hume but he could get no trace of the articles stolen, or thieves. Most of the Indians had not returned from their fall hunt.

On October 2, Peter Elhret and partner arrived here from 'Kashaw' river and reported having their cache broken into, and robbed of all provisions, some articles of clothing and ammunition. He suspects either Hootchi or White Horse Indians, as they were known to be in the vicinity at the time and he also noticed moccasin tracks in his neighbourhood.

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This appears to be a very small list of petty offences for a whole year in one district, when read over at first glance, but if allowed to go unchecked would increase and might lead to very serious trouble between the Indians and prospectors, for, as one of the prospectors remarked to me 'if ever I catch any one robbing my cache, I will mistake him for a ptarmigan and blow his head off.' The only way to check this will be by more frequent patrols over the creeks where the prospectors have their caches and keeping a check on all parties.

TRAILS.

The British Columbia government had a small gang of men repairing the trails made last year from Wells to Bear creek, a distance of 10 miles, and from Wells to Rainy Hollow, a distance of thirty-five miles. This trail has been very soft and in places practically unfit to ride over during the last month, owing to the unusual rainy season.

The Klubini river has been very low for the best part of the summer, and teams have been freighting from Wells, on the river bottom.

Very little travel has taken place in this district this year. The Dalton Trail is reported to be very soft in places and much fallen timber. Corp'l. Todd reports this the worst part of the trail to White Horse.

MAILS AND POST OFFICES.

The U. S. Government have a first class weekly mail service to Porcupine, a distance of seven miles from this post, which is a great convenience for us. Otherwise we would have to establish our own mail service to Haines Mission. I think it is a pity the government did not act on the petition circulated last year for a post office to be established at Wells. We would then have our own service.

FISH, GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The fur bearing animals, with the exception of bear, are scarce this season, and the Stick Indians have not been nearly so successful as in the past. Numerous mountain goat, sheep and also bear have been killed by them. Between Glacier and Bear Camps on the Dalton Trail, ptarmigan are very numerous. It is a common thing for one gun to bag a hundred in a day in that vicinity. Fish, especially salmon, have run very plentifully this season. Our detachment at Dalton House put up, smoked and dried for dog feed, 3,000 pounds in addition to feeding the dogs all summer.

The detachment at Wells has not been nearly so successful. They had considerable trouble in drying the salmon on account of the wet season, and all their labour was wasted up to the end of July, as the fish all went bad and had to be thrown away. Since then they have been more successful and have cured a thousand pounds in addition to feeding the dogs, all summer. I will have about 2,000 pounds of green salmon frozen, for both Wells detachment and this post, as soon as the weather gets cold enough to freeze them.

INDIANS.

All the Indians in this district are self-supporting, earning their own livelihood by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Several complaints have been made of late about the Hootchi and White Horse Indians robbing prospectors' caches while out hunting. I would recommend that the Dalton House detachment be increased next season to one non-commissioned officer and three constables, with three horses, so as to have supervision over all the creeks which are being prospected.

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The Chilcat Indians who live on the Chilcat river, with headquarters at Kluk-wan, an Indian village three miles below Wells detachment, are a very industrious tribe and some of them are reported to be very well off. They control the freighting on the Chilcat river from its mouth to Wells detachment and are very independent.

But with all their industry and thrift they seem to cling to their savage ideas, as was shown early last winter by a case of brutal treatment of a young Indian boy who was supposed by them to be possessed of the evil one which showed itself by bewitching others of the tribe.

The affair as taken from Const. Leeson's report, he being in charge of Wells detachment at the time, is as follows:—

At 6 p.m. of February 1, 1902, Mr. Sellon, the Kluk-wan missionary, came to the detachment and asked for our assistance to release an Indian boy named Kodik, or Willie Jackson, who was accused of being a wizard, and was therefore kept and tortured by another Indian, Yekesha.

I absolutely refused, as a member of the N. W. M. Police, to have anything to do with the matter as it was on the American side of the line, and our action might be misrepresented, and so place the force in a false position, but I told Mr. Sellon that, as a private person, I would go down and help him. Consts. Brown and Simpson immediately volunteered assistance, so leaving the detachment to special Const. Jim, we went all three with Mr. Sellon in civilian clothes, taking our private revolvers and a pick, shovel and axe.

On arriving at Kluk-wan we surprised the house and entered without resistance, having drawn pistols as a precaution. On searching, we found the boy, Kodik, in a hole below the boards of the outer house, with large blocks of firewood piled on the boards to keep them down. He was not bound and had on his clothes and one blanket, but as no firewood was kept in this outerhouse, he was nearly frozen as well as being half starved. He could hardly walk or speak when we took him out of the hole so we carried him to Mr. Sellon's house and brought him round with restoratives and food.

At my request, Consts. Brown and Simpson then went back to the detachment as all trouble seemed to be over, while I remained at Mr. Sellon's house to act as guard in case of any attempt at re-capturing Kodik.

Kodik stated he had had no food since Tuesday night, and had been kept in confinement since Wednesday. We saw the following marks of ill usage on the boy:—

1. Large bumps on the head where he had been kicked.
2. Wrists badly cut with thin rope.
3. Cuts and scratches on the back done by some pointed instrument.
4. Scalds in the hollows at back of knees.

Kodik explained the cut wrists by saying that his hands had been tied tightly behind his back, drawn up and tied to the front lock of his hair, and that he had been left for hours in this torturing position. The cuts and scratches down his back had been done with a pointed stick, and the scalds behind the knees with the steam from a kettle.

Yekesha, another Indian, was sick in bed and his wife and friends administered these tortures to the wizard boy to force him to remove his spells from Yekesha, and so restore his health. The Indians believed that if Kodik could hold out for ten days without food he would have proved himself a high grade wizard, and Yekesha would then die, but if they could compel Kodik to give up and renounce witchcraft before that time, Yekesha would get all right, and Kodik lose all his powers of evil.

Soon after we got the boy to Mr. Sellon's house we were surrounded by an angry crowd, some armed, who demanded Kodik to be handed over to them. They did not attempt any violence as we told them we would shoot through the door, and had already put a bullet through the top of the wall where it could not hurt anybody, when we first heard them prowling around. They kept on parleying and threatened until 1.30 a.m. Sunday, and it was quite evident that all the Kluk-wan Indians, even the better educated ones, entirely believed in witchcraft.

Yiltcock, the head chief, who did most of the talking, stated that the decrease in population, and the death of all his personal friends was due to witchcraft.

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About noon on Sunday, Const. Brown came down to see how we were getting on and reported all quiet in the village, so Mr. Sellou, Const. Brown, Kodik and I walked out through the village without opposition and got back to the detachment. On seeing Kodik safely at the detachment, Mr. Sellou returned to Kluk-Wan, and on Monday came back with the information that he had arranged with the Indians for Kodik to be allowed to go with him to Sitka Industrial School, Mr. Sellon promising to do his best to hush up any prosecution against the Indians. As Mr. Sellon was anxious to keep the matter quiet to avoid having to prosecute the Indians implicated, as he thought it would injure his missionary work, we have never mentioned the matter, except to report the release of Kodik in the weekly report.

The warrant was sworn out before A. R. McIntosh, Commissioner and ex-officio J. P. at Haines Mission, Alaska, and Mr. Sellon was appointed by him to act.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

On taking over the command, I also took over from Asst. Surgeon Fraser the duties of sub-collector of customs at this post. The collections are very small as very little travel has passed over the Dalton Trail this season.

Collections from December 1, 1901, up to date are as follows:—

Dalton Trail Post.....	\$ 833 57
Wells Detachment.....	125 02
Dalton House Detachment....	Nil.
Total collections.....	<u>\$ 958 59</u>

Const. Leeson was in charge at Wells, and acted as sub-collector of customs there until relieved by Const. Hume on October 3, who is now in charge and acting sub-collector for that post.

Asst. Surgeon Fraser is mining recorder for the Yukon Territory on the Dalton Trail.

The following is the amount of fees taken in during the year from November 1, 1901, to October 6, 1902:—

177 grants issued at \$15.....	\$ 2,655 00
142 free miners' certificates at \$15.....	1,420 00
39 assignments at \$2.....	78 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,153 00</u>

MINING AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

The mining district in the Yukon Territory on the Dalton Trail is practically an unknown quantity. With the little prospecting already done some fair samples of gold have been found, on Mush Creek an \$8 nugget being found. There has not been enough work done on any of the creeks to demonstrate thoroughly the value of them, and what few prospectors were out this summer did not have the time, or the means, to do any heavy work.

The gold on Mush Creek is found in the bed of the present stream. In this it differs from the Dawson district, as all the pay streaks there have been found in old channels and river beds.

The following is a list of Discovery claims recorded:—

Fraser Creek, J. Smith and F. Altemose.
 Gold Run, E. Klett and D. Murphy.
 Moose Creek, A. Maurice and P. Ehret.
 Forty Cent Creek, A. F. Fonzo.
 Canon Creek, J. W. Smith and J. Lindsay.
 Victoria Creek, P. Ehret.

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Canon Creek has drawn the largest portion of prospectors this fall and most of the gold taken out has come from this creek.

The provisions have to be packed 150 miles before any of the above mentioned creeks are reached.

Rainy Hollow Mining Division, B.C.

Assessment work has been done on the mineral claims during the year, and eighty-two certificates of work have been issued.

The owners of the above claims were looking forward to an influx of capital this year, but it failed to materialize.

Porcupine Mining Division, B.C.

There have been no discoveries in this district this year, and comparatively little has been done on Bear creek placer claims, and no gold worth mentioning has been taken out.

The British Columbia officials consisting of Capt. Rant, S.M. & M.R., and Constable McKenna, have their offices at Wells.

Amount of Gold Exported.

Name.	Oz.	Dwt.	Grs.
J. W. Smith.....	3	15	..
E. Wassenbacher.....	2	12	..
E. A. Krueger.....	1	16	..
P. Hughes.....	2	3	3
W. H. Slimpert.....	1	11	6
L. A. Slane.....	1	6	6
P. Ehret.....	5	15	..
A. Maurice.....	5	5	..
B. Fitch.....	2	5	..
M. McElravey.....	2	15	..
Total exports.....	29	3	15

PATROLS.

Weekly patrols during the summer months were kept up between Wells, B.C., and this post, and monthly from Dalton House detachment, Y.T.

The most important patrol of the season was performed by Corporal Todd and Constable Stanbridge. They left here on June 25, with two saddle and two pack horses, with orders to go to White Horse by the shortest and best route, and to hire an Indian on arriving at Dalton House to act as guide.

Corporal Todd engaged Dr. Scottie, a Stick Indian and continued his journey on the 28th, arriving in White Horse in ten days easy travel.

He reported having encountered no serious difficulties en route beyond having to cut some fallen timber and make a raft to cross the Mud and Takheena rivers.

He passed some very fine hay sloughs and meadows within sixty miles of White Horse.

Corporal Todd and party left White Horse on the return journey on July 12, Constables Burke and Webster accompanying him as far as the Meadows. On July 15 some hay sloughs were staked for police purposes by Corporal Todd and Constables Burke and Webster by your orders.

On the 16th, Constables Burke and Webster returned to White Horse and Corporal Todd and party continued their journey, arriving on July 23, after leaving the

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gray mare and colt which you sent with him, at Dalton House detachment. The Indian guide was discharged on arrival at Dalton House.

The following is a table of distances and camping places :

TABLE of Distances from White Horse, Y.T., to Haines Mission, Alaska, via Dalton Trail Post.

From	Miles.
White Horse to Takheena river.....	10
Takheena river to Mud river.....	20
Mud river to hay meadows.....	30
Hay meadows to Champlain's Landing.....	10
Champlain's Landing to Kluhini river.....	32
Kluhini river to Kluckshoo river.....	20
Kluckshoo river to Dalton House detachment.....	18
Dalton House detachment to Bear Camp.....	24
Bear Camp to Glacier Camp.....	14
Glacier Camp to Rainy Hollow.....	22
Rainy Hollow to Dalton Trail Post.....	10
Total from White Horse to Dalton Trail Post.....	210
Dalton Trail Post to Wells, B.C.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wells to Haines' Mission.....	25
Total from White Horse to Haines Mission.....	252 $\frac{3}{4}$

Corporal Butchart and Constable Stanbridge and special constable Sam, the Indian from Dalton House detachment, left on the 4th instant, for White Horse with the following saddle horses, 2480, 2465, 2516, pack mule No. 1, and gray mare and colt. These horses are to be wintered at White Horse.

HORSES.

We only have the team Reg. Nos. 85 and 86 for the winter months, the three saddle horses, and two pack animals having been transferred to headquarters for the winter.

More horses will be required on this trail next season for there should really be one saddle horse at Wells detachment, four team, four saddle and two pack horses at this post, two saddle and one pack horse at Dalton House detachment, making a total of fourteen horses in all.

All the horses at this post this summer were a very useful lot, and I would like to have them back again in the spring.

The team horses have been here ever since the post was established in 1898 and are in good condition.

DOGS.

All the dogs at this post were transferred to Wells and Dalton House detachments for the summer, where they could be fed free of expense, with salmon caught by members of the detachment.

There are eighteen on charge, twelve at Wells detachment and six here. They are all looking well, but I am afraid are not up to much, as five of them are pups, and some of the old dogs are reported to be useless. I would like another good team of five dogs for the winter.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

There are fourteen sets of cart harness on charge which are practically useless they never being required. There is also one set of double harness in fair repair. One new four horse set will be required next year.

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Out of the eighteen sets of dog harness, twelve have been recommended to be struck off, but I have received notice of a shipment of eighteen sets which were requisitioned for, and these will be ample for the winter.

If the saddles which were sent to White Horse with the horses were overhauled and repaired, they will last for another season although all are very old.

The wagon at this post will have to be replaced next season, a good four horse standard gauge wagon, with brake, is what is required, as all the work is on the river bottom which is very stony and rough in places.

There are only two dog sleighs on charge, but I have also received notice of shipment of three more and two single horse sleighs, which are all that will be required for the winter.

There are two canoes on charge at Wells detachment which will last another season.

ARMS.

The police are the worst armed in this portion of the territory. Even the Indians have the latest 30-30 sporting rifles, while we are armed with the old 45-70 Winchester.

The Enfield revolver is also too heavy for our work, especially in winter, when we have to travel with dogs.

KITS.

The clothing supplied the men is of excellent quality and all articles due, with very few exceptions, have been supplied. Rubber boots are worn a great deal on the trails by the men travelling in the spring and also by those of our men who are employed fishing, &c., from time to time.

RATIONS.

The provisions during the year have been supplied by the Porcupine Trading Co., and have been delivered as requested, both at Dalton Trail Post and Wells detachments. The company made a reduction in their freight rates during the summer.

The rations supplied by them have been of very good quality.

FORAGE.

The Porcupine Trading Co. also supply the forage, which is of good quality.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected Wells detachment monthly, and Dalton Trail Post weekly, Wells Detachment was inspected by Superintendent Snyder on August 30, and Dalton Trail Post on September 1.

CONDUCT.

The men have been exemplary in their conduct and are respected by all the community. Taking into consideration that this post is only seven miles from Porcupine, a small mining town in Alaska, U. S., where our men have to patrol weekly with mail, it certainly speaks well for them that there has only been one man fined for intoxication. All ranks have performed their duties well, and I would especially bring to your favourable notice, Reg. No. 1743, Corporal Todd, R. This non commissioned officer has been a long time in the force and is desirous of promotion to sergeant. Also Reg. No. 2259, Constable Hume, W., who is in charge of Wells Detachment. This man has had charge of a detachment since 1898 at different places and performed excellent work this season at Dalton House Detachment. I would recommend him for corporal.

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BUILDINGS.

On the afternoon of May 8 the quarters occupied by Inspector Walke caught fire and were burned to the ground in a few minutes, Inspector Walke and Constable Clayton, losing most of their kit and effects.

A board of officers was held, and found the cause of the fire due to the kitchen stove pipe and that it was accidental.

New quarters were built for me on the old site, 32 x 24 with kitchen 18 x 24 and four logs higher than the old building so that the upstairs can be used. It also has a verandah extending along the front and down one side.

The work was all done by police labor, including burning the lime used in the plaster, with which it is plastered on the outside over all the chinking. These quarters will compare favourably with any inspector's quarters in the force.

The building occupied by Asst. Surgeon Fraser was papered, and a kitchen 30 x 16 added. The storehouse is now being shingled.

The men's quarters require an addition for a kitchen, as at present the cooking is done in the down stairs part of the barrack room, which is also used for a dining room. A small building is required for a carpenter and blacksmith's shop, and with these few repairs this post will be complete.

Wells detachment building is in good state of repair. The detachment at Dalton House has been withdrawn for the winter.

Bear, Glacier Camp and Rainy Hollow cabins are in a fair state of repair and will do for the winter.

GENERAL.

While en route to this post in July I was invited by Major Tutherly of the United States army, who was inspecting the troops in Alaska, to be present at his inspection of the company of artillery stationed in Skagway.

They paraded in full marching order carrying a complete camping kit. Each man carried half a tent or 'Laborie au vent', of khaki colour, and each kit complete weighed fifty-six pounds.

They presented a good smart appearance on parade and pitched camp in a few minutes, packed up again and marched back to barracks. This company is quartered in rented buildings in Skagway, but I have information that the United States Government has selected a site for a large barracks at Haines Mission, and have already started to clear the timber from it, having let a contract for that purpose at a cost of \$22,000.

Lieutenant Emmons, a retired officer of the United States navy, passed this post in company with Messrs. Dalton and Hanley of the Porcupine Trading Co., on August 1. I was informed by Lieutenant Emmons that he was commissioned by his Government to investigate a sensational report that had been spread, about some old stone house that had been discovered in the mountains near the boundary.

Lieutenant Emmons and party returned here the next day having visited a couple of landmarks on the Dalton Trail, and three large stones placed on end against each other to form a shelter. I have taken photographs of this which I will forward. The stone shelter is about eighteen miles further in from this on the Dalton Trail.

The canneries on the coast report the salmon pack to be smaller this year than for some years. The approximate number of cases put up by the canneries at Pyramid Harbour, Smokehouse Bay, and Chilcoot is as follows:—

	Cases.
Cannery at Pyramid Harbour.....	38,000
A. F. N. Cannery at Smokehouse Bay	35,000
Two canneries at Chilcoot.....	54,000

Total number put up 127,000

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They are all working yet, with the exception of one at Pyramid Harbour, which closed down this week.

Although the pack in general is reported to be small, the run in the Chilcoot River has been exceedingly good.

The Dog Salmon run at the present time is larger than ever.

Reg. No. 3562, Constable Stewart is employed as my clerk. He also attends to the customs, watching the trail by day and taking his turn of duty by night, all of which duties have been very satisfactorily performed.

In concluding this report, I want to point out the very cordial relations existing between our own people and the Alaska miners, whom we are always coming in contact with.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL, *Inspector,*
Commanding Dalton Trail Sub-division.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, WHITE HORSE.

The Officer Commanding,
 'H' Division, N. W. M. Police,
 White Horse, Y. T.

WHITE HORSE, Nov. 15, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my fourth annual medical report as surgeon of the force for this district.

I regret to have to record the deaths by drowning of Consts. Heathcote and Campbell. They were drowned on the Stikine on or about December 26, 1901. These two deaths, and those of Corpl. Johnson and Const. O'Brien, also by drowning at Tagish in 1900, are the only ones we have had to deplore during this period of four years.

It is a matter of satisfaction to be able to report that during this comparatively long period there has not been a single death to record of a member of the division from disease, or the result of accidents. Making due allowance for the careful selection of members of the force sent to the Yukon, this showing is remarkable, and is evidence that the southern Yukon is not in any sense a country to be dreaded for its unhealthiness, or climatic severity. Some cases of high temperature caused us anxiety for some days in succession at two different intervals; too many characteristic symptoms were absent to make out a diagnosis of any particular type of fever but there were enough, nevertheless, to cause apprehension of an outbreak of typhoid, especially when at the very time a case was reported in the town hospital; fortunately the temperatures subsided about, or after, the third day. It is difficult to determine the actual cause of these cases but I believe they were the result of purely local and accidental conditions; some error in diet probably associated with other accidental circumstances brought on the development of ptomaines, or some kind of auto-intoxication. The general health of the division has been good throughout the year as will be seen from the attached schedule of cases treated. An epidemic of scarlet fever has been prevailing in town since August but as yet none of our men have taken it. The two cases of importance, a case of arm amputation and leg fracture, under treatment at the time my last annual report was submitted, made the satisfactory recovery forecasted at that time.

The supply of drugs has proved quite adequate though a greater demand has been made upon them than in former years by the increased number of Indians who required medical treatment. In this connection I feel that the immediate necessity of making a systematic and proper provision for the Indians cannot be too strongly urged upon the Government. They are a squalid, pitiable looking lot of people. Those who do not exhibit advanced symptoms of disease show signs of the existence of germs. They are particularly uncleanly in their habits and almost entirely destitute. I declare I have not seen in the different tents I have had occasion to enter, a decent pair of blankets; they have but small flimsey things, and in most cases a mere heap of rags. It is a fact as incontrovertible, as it is deplorable, that disease, actual want and destitution prevail among the majority of them. This was forcibly brought to my notice in many affecting instances.

I would beg, in this connection, to refer you to special reports made from time to time. It may appear outside my province to do more than strongly recommend the immediate erection of hospital accommodation for the sick; it is almost impossible to do anything for them as they are now situated. But it will be evident to you that shelter for the sick, and medicine to cure them, will not feed the hungry and needy, or will it put blankets upon them to protect them from the cold.

It does not need a close observer to conclude from their present condition, and the death rate, that even with kindly care over them and such benefits as an organised system might confer on them, they will be a long and heavy burden on the people of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,

Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'H' Division, for the Year ended November 10, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration. Days.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Amputated arm.....	1	73	73	Returned to duty (sent to Regina).
Asthma.....	1	1	1	Prisoner returned to work.
Abscess.....	1	16	16	Returned to duty.
Abrasions.....	1	2	2	"
Boils.....	3	3	1	"
Bealing thumb.....	2	8	4	"
Conjunctivitis.....	6	8	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 prisoners returned to duty.
Cyst.....	1	54	54	Returned to duty.
Cuts.....	10	40	4	Returned to duty 1 destitute civilian
Colds.....	50	148	3	Returned to duty 1 prisoner.
Chafe's.....	5	16	3 $\frac{1}{5}$	Returned to duty.
Contusions.....	15	97	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Corns.....	1	3	3	"
Cephalalgia.....	3	9	3	"
Dislocations.....	2	4	2	"
Delirium tremens.....	1	3	3	Prisoner returned to work.
Epileptic fits.....	1	3	3	Female Indian prisoner.
Eczema.....	3	15	5	Returned to duty.
Erysipelas.....	1	29	29	"
Functional disturbance.....	60	118	2	returned to duty, 5 prisoners and 4 lunatics
Fracture (Tibia).....	1	48	48	Returned to duty.
" (Clavicle).....	1	49	49	"
" (Humerus).....	1	42	42	Indian treated in hospital.
Foreign body in eye.....	1	1	1	Prisoner returned to work.
Gumboil.....	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea.....	7	96	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Gastric Ulcer.....	1	13	13	"
Hemorrhoids.....	4	8	2	"
Hyperaemia Retina.....	1	16	16	"
Heart trouble, functional with valvular murmur.....	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Icterus.....	1	9	9	"
Inguinal adenitis (specific).....	1	14	14	"
Inflamed toe-joint.....	1	4	4	"
Ingrowing toenail.....	2	8	4	"
Insect bite.....	1	16	16	"
Impacted cerumen.....	1	1	1	"
Lumbago.....	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty, 1 prisoner.
Micturition trouble.....	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Myalgia.....	4	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Neuralgia.....	6	19	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Punctured wounds.....	6	16	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty, 2 prisoners.
Pyrexia.....	4	26	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Phymosis.....	1	10	10	"
Rheumatism.....	9	18	2	Returned to duty, 2 prisoners.
Sprains and strains.....	18	73	4	Returned to duty.
Sciatica.....	1	5	5	"
Stiff neck.....	1	2	2	"
Sore throat.....	14	46	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
" lips.....	1	43	43	"
" back.....	1	1	1	"
Synovitis (chronic).....	1	1	1	"
Swollen testicle.....	1	27	27	"
Toothache.....	14	28	2	Returned to duty, 2 prisoners.
Varicose veins.....	1	20	20	1 " "
No. of police cases.....	259			
" prisoners.....	20			
" lunatics.....	4			
Total.....	283			

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, DALTON TRAIL.

DALTON TRAIL, October 9, 1902.

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of the Dalton Trail detachments for the past year.

The health of the men has been excellent, and injuries from accidents have been very few and of a trivial nature.

The attached appendix shows the number of cases of members of the force under treatment, also one case of frost bite of both feet. This accident happened on the Kluhini river, and was the only one of a serious nature which occurred last winter. This man was taken to Porcupine. We are without accommodation for such cases at this post. I amputated the right foot, above the ankle, and part of the left calcis. He made a good recovery, and has a stump entirely free from tenderness. A subscription was taken up at Porcupine, amounting to sufficient to pay his expenses to Seattle, and also buy himself an artificial foot, he being a destitute civilian.

In addition to my medical duties I was in charge of the detachments here until the arrival of Inspector Walke in January last.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER.

Assistant Surgeon.

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ANNUAL Sick Report of Dalton Trail Detachments, for the Year ended October 9, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Anemia.....	1	1	1	Recovered.
Abcess.....	3	9	3	"
Asthma.....	1	1	1	"
Biliousness.....	2	2	1	"
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	1	1	"
Conjunctivitis.....	1	3	3	"
Cold, bronchial.....	2	6	3	"
Chafe.....	1	1	1	"
Cephalalgia with debility.....	1	1	32	"
Diarrhœa.....	2	2	1	"
Frost bite, feet.....	1	23	23	Destitute civilian, amputation ankle, recovered.
Gleet.....	1	14	14	Recovered.
Gonorrhœa.....	1	5	5	"
Otitis.....	1	21	21	"
Odontalgia.....	2	2	1	"
Rheumatism, muscular.....	1	1	1	"
Relaxed scrotum.....	1	1	1	"
Sciatica.....	1	2	2	"
Sprained knee.....	1	7	7	"
Vaccination.....	7	6	6	"
Wounds.....	2	2	1	"

S. M. FRASER,

Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1902.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of 'B' Division for the past year.

HEALTH OF DIVISION.

Compared with the previous year, the health of the Division for the past year has been good, showing a slight decrease in number of cases treated; 209 cases were treated during the year, and, with the exception of two sent out to the North-west Territories, and one death, all recovered and have been returned to duty.

TYPHOID.

Only two cases of typhoid occurred during the year, both cases undoubtedly contracted outside of barracks.

Special constable Aso was admitted on April 2; disease ran a normal course and he was returned to duty on May 3.

Reg. No. 2,372 constable Kembry, reported sick a few hours after arriving from White Horse; he was taken into hospital and typhoid developed rapidly, and for some few days he was very ill; however he made a good recovery and was doing light duty by the end of October.

SPECIAL CASES.

On July 3, Reg. No. 3844, constable Whitlock was admitted to hospital suffering from pleurisy with effusion; paracentesis thoracis was performed, and 80 ounces of serous fluid drawn off. The patient made a rapid recovery, but owing to general ill health I recommended his transfer to the North-west Territories.

On January 10, Reg. No. 3243 constable Shaver was brought in from the Forty Mile District with a badly frozen foot; he was returned to duty on February 14, completely cured, and without loss of any portion of the foot.

On December 13, 1902, Reg. No. 3516 constable Learmont was admitted to hospital suffering from fistula in ano. There were several large sinuses requiring seven operations, the recovery from which was apparently slow. During his confinement in hospital he was able to do some light duty. He was returned to duty completely cured on June 17.

GENERAL.

Owing to the sudden, and extreme, changes of temperature in this country, a number of the men suffered from severe colds. By promptly detaining such cases in the hospital,

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a serious illness is often avoided. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of orchitis, only one case occurred and that was when the disease was contracted in White Horse and neglected, owing to the man's travelling to Dawson over the ice.

I regret to say that there was one death in the division during the year. Sergeant Jackson who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol; death was instantaneous.

THE HOSPITAL.

The hospital has been greatly improved; a new addition has been built containing private ward, operating room and hospital sergeant's room. One of the old wards has been divided into a dining room, bath room and small ward for isolated cases. A cellar has been excavated, and by converting the large tank stove in the main ward into a furnace, the entire hospital is now heated. This means an enormous saving in wood and practically ends the danger of fire.

The stock of drugs on hand is fairly good, and full, and the instruments, and appliances on hand are in good condition.

I would recommend that next year the floor of the operating room be covered with oil cloth, and new floors be put down in the old portion of the hospital. A desk for the use of the medical officer, and a typewriter would be very useful.

DETACHMENTS.

Each detachment has been supplied with a neat medical chest containing simple remedies, and dressings with full instructions how to use.

BARRACKS.

The barracks are in a very good sanitary condition; the men's quarters are well ventilated and comfortable.

The new baths supplied for the men were very necessary

The latrines are inspected regularly, and disinfected by the hospital staff sergeant.

PRISON AND PENITENTIARY.

The health of the prison department has been fairly good, considering the number of wrecked constitutions that drift into a prison.

During the year 170 cases were treated; three of these were morphine fiends, one female and two male. All three were cured before the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. Two prisoners were treated for gun shot wounds, one Brophy, shot through the body and the other Dumball, shot through the head. Both recovered. A cystic tumor was removed from Convict No. 1. The sanitary condition of the prison is good. The rations supplied the prisoners are good.

LUNATICS.

During the year 26 lunatics were confined in the asylum; of these 12 recovered and were discharged, 11 were sent to the New Westminster Asylum, and three are at present under observation.

Attached hereto is a list of cases treated during the year.

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LIST of CASES Treated during the Year in 'B' Division Hospital.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess, aural.....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
" dental.....	5	5	1	" " "
" ".....	1	.....	.....	Still in hospital.
Alcoholism.....	2	13	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Biliousness.....	16	44	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	" " "
Carbuncle.....	1	3	3	" " "
Chafe.....	1	1	1	" " "
Cold, slight.....	36	36	1	" " "
" severe.....	31	193	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" " "
Colic.....	3	4	1	" " "
Cramps.....	5	5	1	" " "
Cellulitis.....	1	17	17	" " "
Constipation.....	1	1	1	" " "
Conjested liver.....	1	2	2	" " "
Chancroid.....	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.
Diarrhoea.....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dyspepsia.....	1	15	15	" " "
Debility.....	4	90	.....	Two transferred.
Earache.....	2	2	1	Two returned to duty.
Epistaxis.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Frost bite.....	1	35	35	" " "
Fractured nose.....	1	5	5	" " "
" hand.....	1	20	20	" " "
Fistula.....	1	186	186	" " "
Gonorrhoea.....	6	84	14	" " "
Gleet.....	3	3	1	" " "
Headache.....	6	6	1	" " "
Insomnia.....	1	1	1	" " "
Indigestion.....	1	1	1	" " "
Injured back.....	1	21	21	" " "
Lumbago.....	5	25	5	" " "
Nephritis.....	2	30	15	" " "
Orchitis.....	1	16	16	" " "
Piles.....	2	2	1	" " "
Pleurisy.....	1	30	30	" " "
Rheumatism.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Rash.....	13	19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" " "
Sprains.....	7	42	6	" " "
Sore feet.....	7	14	2	" " "
Sore eyes.....	1	6	6	" " "
Sore throat.....	5	11	2	" " "
Taenia.....	1	3	3	" " "
Toothache.....	3	3	1	" " "
Tonsilitis.....	2	16	8	" " "
Typhoid.....	2	84	42	" " "
Wounds, contused.....	7	94	13	" " "
" incised.....	3	31	10	" " "
Wounds, punctured.....	2	4	2	" " "
" gunshot.....	2	23	23	One died.
Wen.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Total number of cases....	209			

CLASSIFIED LIST OF DISEASES IN PRISON.

Alcoholism	10
Abscess, dental	3
Ague	1
Boils	1
Biliousness	9
Backache	4
Cellulitis	2
Conjunctivitis	3
Burns	1
Colds, slight	19
" severe	15
Cramps	9
Constipation	5
Cystitis	2
Catarrh	1
Debility	3
Dyspepsia	1
Frost bite	1
Female diseases	2
Gonorrhœa	2
Headache	16
Insomnia	1
Wounds, contused	8
" incised	3
" punctured	1
" scalp	3
" bullet	2
Lumbago	9
Morphine	3
Malingering	3
Neuralgia	2
Nephritis	1
Poisoning	1
Phthisis	1
Pains in side	4
Roseola	1
Rheumatism	12
Stricture	2
Toothache	5
Tumors	3
Wen	1

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE.

FORT SELKIRK, Yukon Territory, October 31, 1902.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police.
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, the annual medical report of this sub-division, or Selkirk district, for the year ending this date.

The health of the members of this sub-division has, for the past year, been fairly good; but, as usual, the Indians of Selkirk and vicinity have suffered from different diseases. The majority were of a severe type.

The sanitary condition of this (Selkirk) 'post,' as well as of the other detachments of this sub-division, is very satisfactory. The buildings are of log, very substantial and comfortable. The officers' quarters were recently covered with shingles, and roof painted. The barracks have been renovated, and roof also shingled and painted. In this way, the quarters will be kept dry and comfortable, instead of being wet, as they used to be, on account of rain water dripping through the roof.

The old guard room, one neat mess room and a kitchen form the quarters for the whole detachment at Fort Selkirk. These three buildings were formerly used by the Yukon Field Force; and, having been renovated, are healthy quarters, as they are well lighted, dry and warm.

During the last few months, new quarters were put up for the Half-Way detachment. These quarters were much needed, as the old ones were in a bad condition. When I was visiting the new 'post,' last July, the men who were then building it on an island, complained that they were feeling sick, on account of the bad water they drank. In fact, the water of the Yukon river, in this district, is generally very muddy, and more especially so during the spring and summer months. I then recommended that every detachment of this Sub-division be supplied with filters. True, the men of each detachment have received orders to drive pipes through the ground, on the artesian well system, in order to get pure water. But I see a great inconvenience in the way these pipes are driven, I mean the close distance to the quarters. In fact, they are put through the ground which lies beneath the quarters. If these pipes were driven at some distance from the different buildings, good water could be pumped out; but, on account of the ground being frozen solid, during most part of the year, I presume that the supply of water, which would be drawn at some distance from the 'post,' could be got but for a few months.

I wish to be allowed to add a few more words about these inside driven wells, because I foresee a great objection to them, more especially during the warm weather. The water would be liable to be polluted (and I feel sure it would) by animal matter and slop waters, being decomposed and filtering through the ground. In consequence those who were compelled to drink such polluted water would run a great chance of getting either typhoid fever, diphtheria or dysentery. So I would urge that every detachment be supplied with a filter. At any rate, the surgeon, at Fort Selkirk, should

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have one, in order that he could filter the water he is using when preparing his medicines, as clean water is very important.

I am very happy to be able to state that we have no deaths to record amongst the members of this district, during the past year. We have, however, to report the death of a few Indians, i.e., one old Indian, two squaws and five papooses (young children). There were a few cases of diseases amongst civilians, as also cases of accidents; but no one died, except a baby, who died a few hours after being born.

The more important cases of sickness amongst the natives were bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, tuberculosis, scrofulosis, conjunctivitis and measles. The members of the force suffered more especially with biliousness, bronchitis, cephalalgia, colds, neuralgia, gastric disturbance and tonsilitis, as you will see from annexed synopsis. There were a few cases of frost bites. I attended two important cases of naso-pharyngeal catarrh, with complete success. I also treated Inspector A. M. Jarvis, for a case of chronic synovitis, with satisfactory result. Lately, I attended on Constable Ed. Smith, for albuminuria (Bright's disease). That case is still under treatment.

Two members of the force, in this subdivision, were successfully vaccinated. I examined one constable, for re-engagement. Two prisoners, one lunatic and a few indigents were attended to.

Last spring, three civilians, affected with measles, arrived at Selkirk, one after the other, from the outside. There being no hospital in this town, arrangements were made with the proprietor of a hotel. He agreed to keep these patients, with the understanding that he would nurse them and would prepare their meals, and that no one else would be allowed in the house. The Indians were told not to go there for fear of contagion. But, for one reason or another, some went to the house, and in consequence they caught the disease and spread it among the whole Indian camp. There were 28 cases of measles amongst them.

There being no hospital in Selkirk, we had to do something for these poor people. With the permission of the Assistant Commissioner of the Territory, one of the federal buildings, formerly occupied by the Yukon Field Force, was converted into a temporary hospital. A civilian was hired to nurse them and to prepare their meals.

Fortunately for the Indians, they were well cared for and well nursed. But, if they had been left by themselves, it is more than probable that many would have died, because they are very careless and understand nothing about medical attendance. It is true that they like to take medicines, but they have strange ideas about medical treatment. When living in their own cabins, if they happen to be sick and in a high state of fever, they go out and sit on snow banks, for the purpose of getting cooler. Since I came to Selkirk, I saw three Indians acting in such a way, whilst they were dangerously sick with pneumonia, &c. Each time, I had to coax them, in order to persuade them to go into their cabins. All the Indians, who were treated in the hospital, had a satisfactory recovery. Before we used one of the vacant federal buildings, a few Indians had been attended to, in their own shacks, but as some of them skipped to the woods, before they got well, and being exposed to cold and damp air, an old Indian, two squaws and a few papooses died.

The Indians, who were sick with measles, also suffered a great deal with bronchitis, pneumonia and conjunctivitis. All those treated in the hospital had a favourable recovery. One old squaw, who was being attended to for measles, took advantage of a short absence of the attendant, to go and sit on a snow bank, for a few minutes, after which she was very sick with pneumonia, but she ultimately recovered.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity, to recommend that one of the vacant public buildings, at Selkirk, be permanently turned over to the North-west Mounted Police, and be used as a hospital, not only for the sick members of the force, in this sub-division, but as well as for the Indians and civilians. Selkirk being a long distance, either from White Horse or Dawson, it is very important for us to depend on a hospital, in case of emergency, not only for members of North-west Mounted Police and Indians, but for civilians, who happen to go up or down the Yukon River, and also for miners from the Pelly, or the McMillan rivers.

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There is, at Selkirk, a fair stock of medicines and surgical instruments, and a few appliances.

This last summer, I made two postmortem examinations, both external and internal.

In June last, two ladies and three gentlemen were quarantined in Selkirk, as small-pox suspects. Very fortunately, no case of that dreadful disease developed amongst them; and they were released, after being isolated for fourteen days. The quarters, which had been occupied by them were carefully fumigated, and the buildings, where the Indians had been kept during the epidemic of measles, also fumigated.

I attach a synopsis of cases treated during the year, and an appendix of cases attended to, amongst the Indians, since last March.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

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SYNOPSIS of Annual Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Fort Selkirk,
Yukon Territory, October, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abcess.....	3	15	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Adenitis.....	1	12	12	" " " "
Albuminuria.....	1	30	.....	Still under treatment.
Alveolar abcess.....	1	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Anorexia.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Biliousness.....	3	4	1½	" " " "
Boils.....	2	6	3	" " " "
Bronchitis.....	6	42	7	" " " "
Bruises.....	2	12	6	Medicine and duty.
Bubo.....	1	18	18	Recovered and returned to duty.
Burns.....	2	16	8	" " " "
Cephalalgia.....	5	5	1	" " " "
Chafes.....	2	3	1½	" " " "
Chancere.....	1	7	7	Medicine and duty.
Colds.....	4	12	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Constipation.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Corns.....	2	2	1	" " " "
Debility.....	2	30	15	Medicine and duty.
Diarrhoea.....	2	4	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Extravasation of blood mostly all over body.....	1	3	3	" " " "
Febricula.....	2	6	3	" " " "
Frost bites, chin and wrists.....	1	7	7	Medicine and duty.
Frost bites, fingers.....	1	8	8	Medicine and light duty.
Gastric disturbance, 1 prisoner.....	6	12	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gastrodynia (prisoner).....	1	1	1	" " " " to work.
Gingivitis.....	1	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Gonorrhoea.....	1	32	32	" " " "
Insomnia.....	2	4	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Intercostal neuralgia.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Laryngitis.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Lice.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Lumbago.....	1	3	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Mosquito bites.....	1	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Naso-pharyngeal catarrh.....	2	14	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia, (1 prisoner).....	4	6	1½	" " " "
Neuralgic pains in legs.....	3	6	2	" " " "
Odontalgia.....	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Otitis.....	1	8	8	" " " "
Pharyngitis.....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Piles.....	2	14	7	" " " "
Prostatitis.....	1	21	21	" " " "
Pyrosis.....	1	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Rheumatic pains.....	1	3	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Rheumatism, muscular.....	1	4	4	" " " "
Sore knees, (a destitute).....	1	3	3	Recovered.
Swollen feet and ankles.....	2	6	3	" (2 destitutes).
Swollen foot.....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Swollen glands.....	1	15	15	Medicine and duty.
Swollen legs.....	1	5	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Synovitis, chronic.....	1	60	60	Medicine and duty.
Tonsillitis, 1 special constable....	4	12	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Toothache.....	3	3	1	Extraction of teeth.
Wound, old.....	1	10	10	Medicine and duty.
Wounds, other.....	3	39	13	" " "

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

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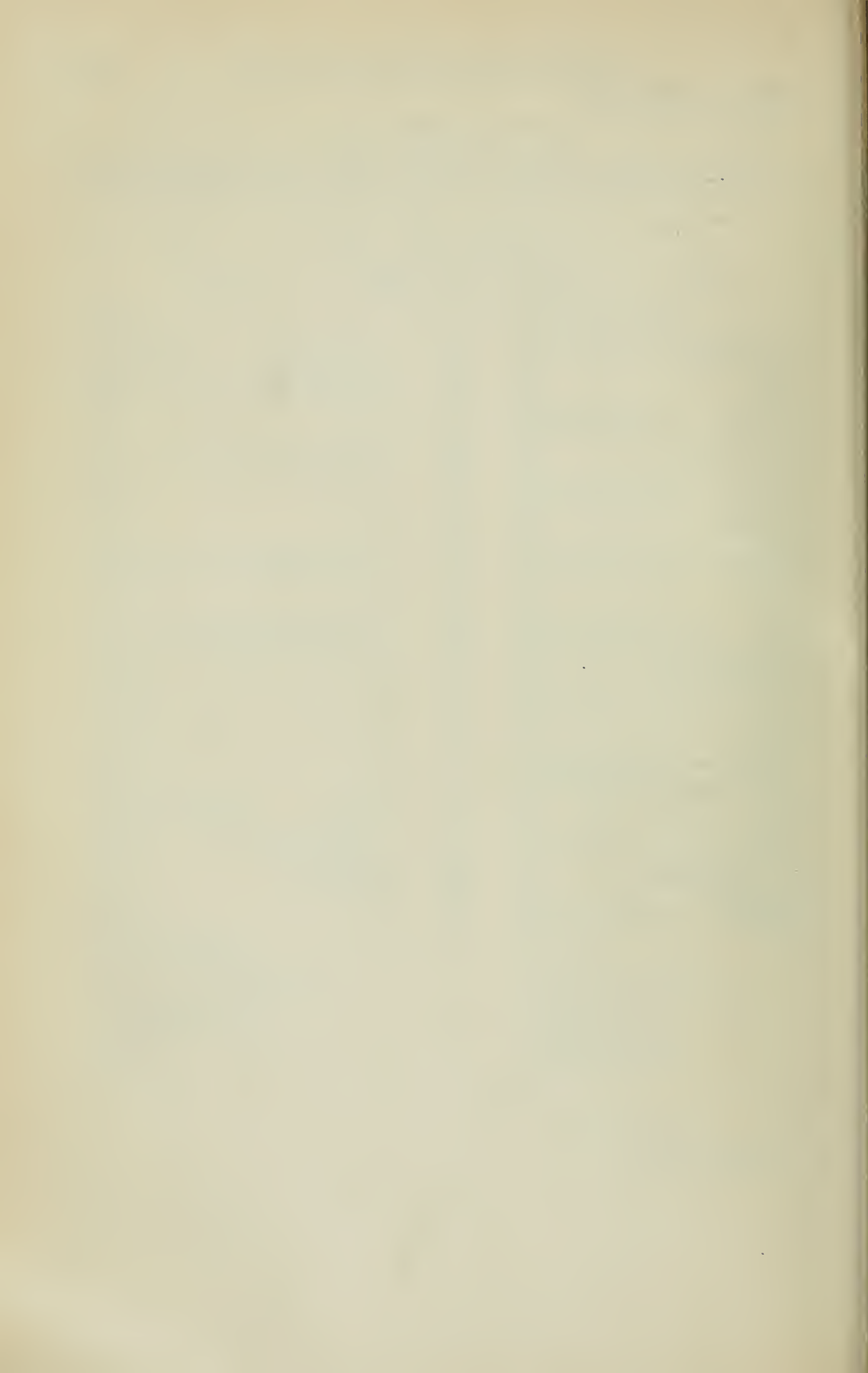
INDIANS.

APPENDIX of Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, of cases of diseases amongst Indians of Selkirk and vicinity, from March till the end of October, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abcess on arm.....	1	8	8	Recovered.
Abcess, glandular.....	1	17	17	"
Adenitis, cervical.....	5	205	35	4 recovered and 1 still under treatment.
Anaemia.....	2	90	45	Recovered.
Anorexia.....	1	2	2	"
Biliousness.....	2	4	2	"
Blepharitis.....	3	12	4	"
Bronchitis.....	46	368	8	"
Broncho-pneumonia.....	3	63	21	2 recovered and one died.
Bubo.....	1	20	20	Recovered.
Cephalalgia.....	2	2	1	"
Colds.....	3	6	2	"
Conjunctivitis.....	10	40	4	"
Constipation.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Eczema.....	3	9	3	"
Haemoptisis.....	4	28	7	3 recovered and 1 under treatment.
Influenza.....	3	18	6	Recovered.
Insomnia.....	1	2	2	"
Laryngitis.....	5	15	3	"
Lice.....	3	3	1	"
Measles.....	28	280	10	26 recovered and 2 died.
Neuralgia.....	6	12	2	Recovered.
Neuralgia, intercostal.....	1	3	3	"
Neuralgic pains, legs.....	1	2	2	"
Orchitis.....	1	21	21	"
Otitis.....	2	8	4	"
Palpitations of heart.....	1	2	2	"
Pharyngitis.....	5	20	4	"
Pimples.....	3	6	2	"
Rheumatic pains, arms and shoulders.....	2	4	2	"
Rheumatic pains, in legs.....	3	9	3	"
Scrofula.....	1	60	60	Died.
Sub-acute bronchitis, Indian from Hootalinqua.....	1	8	.....	Still under treatment.
Tonsilitis.....	1	3	3	Recovered.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	4	160	40	Died.
Ulcers, scrofulous, large.....	1	45	45	Recovered.
Ulcers, scrofulous.....	2	60	30	"
Wound, face.....	1	5	5	"
Wound, thumb.....	1	7	7	"
Wound, wrist.....	1	7	7	"

G. MADORE,

Assistant Surgeon.



REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
OF
CANADA
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31
1902

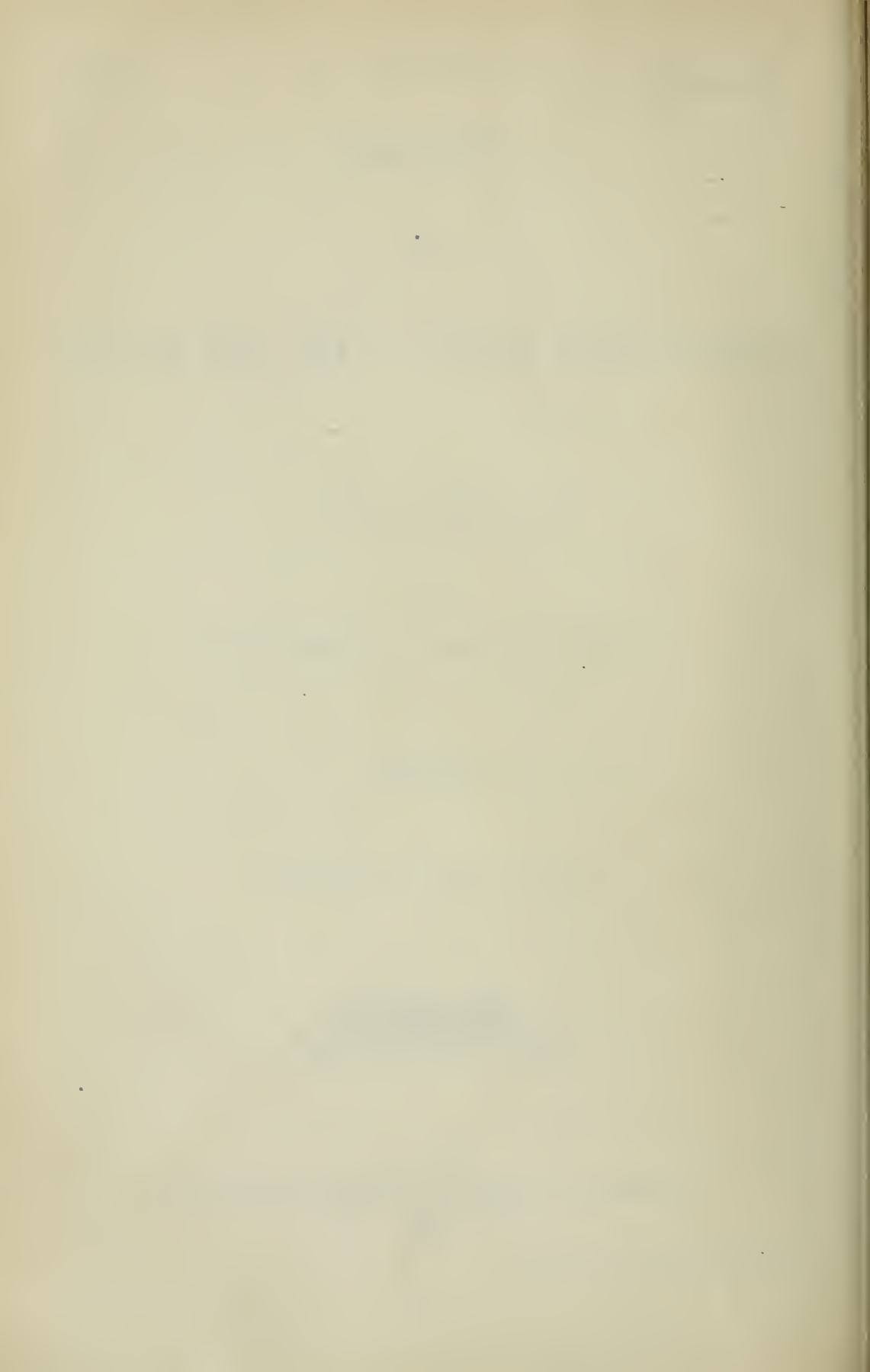
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OTTAWA

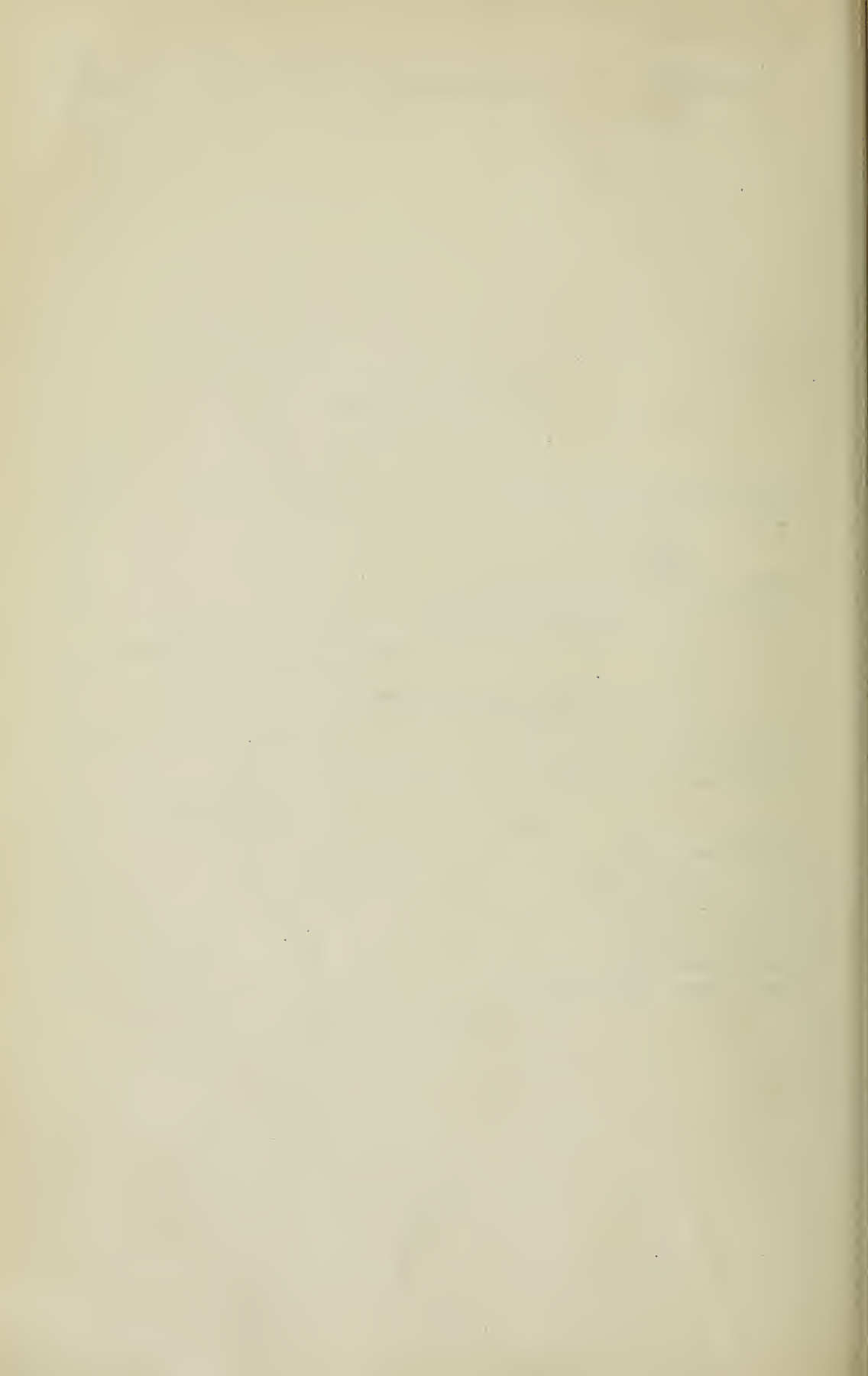
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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1902.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency a statement showing the operations of the Department of the Secretary of State for the year ended December 31, 1902.

The volume and importance of the work of the department during the past twelve months have been very much greater than in any preceding year. Chief amongst the matters dealt with have been the engagement of teachers for educational work in the new South African Colonies; the initiatory procedure under the Act amending the Naturalization Act and the new Act respecting the formation of Joint Stock Companies, and the issue of permits to land in South Africa, all of which, in addition to a striking increase in the ordinary business of the department entailed a large amount of extra labour and administrative work, which I am pleased to say has been most satisfactorily performed by the staff of the department without any increase either in numbers or expense.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1902.

First in importance probably are the changes effected in the manner of granting charters to Joint Stock Companies, by the passage of the Companies Act, 1902.

While in its main provisions this Act is much the same as the old one, it is widely different in the procedure which it enacts for the formation of companies. A few examples will illustrate the changes in this respect:—

Requirements under the old Act.

Five applicants.

Six weeks' previous notice in the *Canada Gazette* of intention to apply for incorporation.

Application must show fifty per cent of proposed capital stock subscribed for.

Application must show ten per cent of the subscribed capital paid in in cash and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.

Not less than three provisional directors, majority of whom must be residents of Canada.

Requirements under new Act.

Five applicants.

No notice.

For purposes of incorporation applicants not required to show more than one share each subscribed for.

No cash subscription or deposit necessary for purposes of incorporation.

Not less than three provisional directors. No restriction as to place of residence.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the preliminary steps in the formation of companies have been divested of a great many conditions which were not easy of fulfilment, and which were regarded by many professional and commercial men as unnecessarily severe.

The regulations under the old Act which by reason of the adoption of The Companies Act, 1902, have been rescinded, likewise imposed restrictions upon companies seeking incorporation, which were not satisfactory to the business community. For example, it was compulsory to include the prefix "The" and the word "company" in the proposed name of a company. This is no longer the case. Under those regulations applications for incorporation were first referred to the Department of Finance, then to the Department of Justice, and finally submitted by this department to the Governor in Council. This roundabout procedure was necessarily slow and at times involved long and vexatious delays. As the new Act delegates to the Secretary of State the power of issuing Letters Patent, all applications therefor are now dealt with by the officers of this department, with the result that where under the old regime in some cases two and three months were occupied in dealing with an application, the same matter would to-day be disposed of inside twenty-four hours.

SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

In January last, by a despatch to Your Excellency from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of the Dominion was requested to select, engage and send to England forty female teachers for service in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, and these duties were by minute of Your Excellency in Council entrusted to the Secretary of State. Immediately the desire of the Imperial Government was made known, hundreds of applications from all parts of the Dominion poured into the department. The task of selecting the limited number required was, it was felt, one which could be more intelligently performed by those directly in touch with the scholastic work of the country; therefore the co-operation of the provincial governments was obtained, and

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to the judicious selection on the part of the gentlemen at the head of the educational departments in the several provinces, is due the admirable result of the undertaking: the entire contingent, it is gratifying to know, having given complete satisfaction, both as regards its personnel and the accomplishment of its purpose. As the request, in itself, was a tribute to the systems of education in the Dominion, so the outcome may justly be regarded as a striking proof of their high standard of excellence and efficiency.

The names of the ladies selected having been reported to me, each successful applicant, in compliance with the terms of the Colonial Office despatch, was required to enter into a contract to serve for a period of one year, with the prospect of further employment—the salary being £100 sterling for the year, with free rations and accommodation, and free transportation from and to their homes—a month's salary being advanced to each one.

These details were satisfactorily arranged by my officers. Every teacher having been provided with tickets for her railway transportation from her home to the port of embarkation, the forty were divided into two parties of twenty each, one sailing from Halifax by the steamship *Corinthian* on April 14, and the other by the steamship *Lake Ontario*, from St. John, on the 19th of the same month. Both parties were met, the first at Montreal where they entrained for Halifax, and the second at St. John, by an officer of my department, who gave them their salary advances, adjusted their accounts for travelling expenses and accompanied them on board their respective steamers, his assistance in facilitating their embarkation being much appreciated by the teachers, most of whom were quite unaccustomed to ocean travel.

On their arrival in England, where they made a short stay, the teachers were the recipients of much hospitality from a number of notable personages. The two parties sailed from Southampton on May 3 and 10 respectively, reaching Cape Town towards the end of that month; the arrival of the second twenty being simultaneous with the declaration of peace.

Prior to the engagement of these ladies, four other teachers, all from New Brunswick, had been engaged by the Imperial government for service in the new colonies, viz.: Mr. Eldon Mullin, M.A., principal of the normal school, Fredericton, who was appointed head master of the high school, Pretoria; his daughter, Miss Helen Mullin, and the Misses Clara and Bessie Bridges, also of Fredericton. These were all provided by my department with their transportation to Liverpool. Subsequently, at the request of the Colonial Office, through Your Excellency, Mr. C. H. Acheson, of the high school, Moncton, and Miss Annie L. Briggs, of the grammar school, Sussex, N.B., were engaged as assistant master, and assistant mistress, respectively, of the high school, Pretoria, and despatched to Liverpool by my department. The names of all Canadian teachers now employed in South Africa will be found in appendix F of this report. The total expenditure involved in this matter has been \$6,062.63, which is being refunded by the Imperial government—\$5,000 of the amount having already been repaid.

THE ACT TO AMEND THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

At the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed to amend the Naturalization Act, Chapter 113, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. By the new Act it is provided that a report be made to the Secretary of State, of the certificates of naturalization granted to all persons who have become naturalized, the principal reason adduced for which was the desirability of having a central point where there could be a registration of all persons naturalized in Canada, so that it would be an easy matter, whenever necessary, to ascertain who are and who are not naturalized. Another reason was that, in the past, certificates had been lost or mislaid, of which, in many cases, no record, after a few years remained, thus causing the parties interested a good deal of trouble in establishing their naturalization, should such evidence be wanted. The new Act does away with this anomaly in that it requires the clerks of all courts which, under The Naturalization Act, grant such certificates, to make half yearly returns to the Secretary of State of all persons to whom certificates of naturalization or of readmission to British nationality have been granted by such courts, or who have taken the oath and been granted the certificates referred to in sections 41 and 42 of the said Act. Provision has also been made for the return of any such naturalization prior to the passage of the Amending Act.

All returns made pursuant to this Act together with copies of the certificates, received with the same, will remain of record in my department, in which there will be kept alphabetical lists of the persons appearing in such returns with all particulars referring to their naturalization.

Any certified copies or extracts from any matter of record will, upon payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, be furnished to any person applying for the same. Searches of the records will also be made, under the same terms, of the returns and certificates filed with the Secretary of State.

Soon after the close of the session, correspondence was had with the officials already mentioned with the result that over two hundred and fifty returns have been received, some of them containing from two thousand to three thousand names. The classification and recording of all these names with the requisite particulars necessarily entail a considerable amount of clerical work and will insure a satisfactory registration of naturalization granted in the Dominion.

SOUTH AFRICAN PERMITS.

In December, 1901, in consequence of the establishment of martial law in the British South African ports it was decided by the Imperial Government, with the concurrence of the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal that after January 1, 1902, all persons desiring to land in those colonies should provide themselves with permits.

These permits were issued only to persons who were able to produce satisfactory evidence that they were in possession of at least £100 sterling, or in a position to maintain themselves in South Africa, that the object of their journey, which had to be

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stated, was *bona fide*, and that they had not been deported or sent out of South Africa as indigent. Applicants were further required to sign an agreement that they would not directly or indirectly assist in any way His Majesty's then enemies. On receipt of the Colonial Office despatch containing the requisite information and forms, the Secretary of State was appointed to issue permits to such Canadians as desired to proceed to the new colonies and did so until notified in November last that they were no longer required. A list of all persons to whom permits were issued during the intervening period will be found in appendix K.

It may be well to state, however, that while permits are not now issued in this country, the government has been informed by a despatch from the Colonial Office dated the first of December last, that persons desiring to proceed to the Transvaal or Orange River Colony, must apply for permits at the port where they propose to land, making application for the same in advance of their voyage, to the permit secretary at the point of disembarkation. The necessary forms of application may be procured from my department. It may be added that with the assistance of the governments of the several provinces and the territories, full publicity was given to the requirements in connection with this subject by notices containing all possible information in the official gazettes.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The subjoined statement of the revenue of my department is for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, following the customary practice in order that the figures may be the same as those contained in the report of the Auditor General. The statement shows a gratifying increase of one half over that of the last preceding year, the total being \$21,403, as compared with \$14,205.46; but if the figures for the calendar year covered by the rest of the report be taken, the total is very much larger, the amount received being \$35,666.32. This growth, the greater part of which has occurred in the second half of the year, is chiefly due to the increase in the number of joint stock companies incorporated since the passage of the new Companies Act. At the present rate it is estimated that the fees from this source alone for the coming year will more than pay the entire expenditure of the department.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, going back a decade in the history of my department and comparing the year just closed with 1892, although the volume of the work performed, and the revenue received have largely increased, there has been a striking decrease in the number of the staff, and the expenditure. Thus whilst in 1892 the staff numbered forty*, the expenditure totalled \$50,009.20, and the revenue only amounted to \$6,775, the number of employees is now only thirty-one, and the expenditure \$47,483.88, whilst the revenue, as shown above, is \$35,666.32. In the same period the volume of correspondence received and sent has grown from some eleven thousand letters in 1892, to nearly thirty thousand in 1902.

*This includes the secretary and clerk of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, whose work is now performed by members of the regular staff.

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The following is a statement of the fees received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Charters and supplementary charters	\$17,920 00
Licenses	1,250 00
Commissions	530 00
Passports	508 00
Certified copies	742 35
Certificates of incorporation	145 00
Certificates of deposit	90 00
Exemplifications	14 00
Certificates of legalization	52 00
Copies	61 65
Searches	37 68
Sundry certificates, &c	53 00
	\$21,403 68

APPENDICES.

Accompanying this report are the following appendices :—

A. Report of the Deputy Registrar General of Canada, comprising a summary of the work done in the Registry branch of my department ; a list of commissions issued to public officers ; a statement showing the companies incorporated by letters patent under The Companies Acts during the year, with the powers, capital stock, &c., of each company, and a similar statement showing the British and foreign companies licensed under the Act 61 Vic., chap. 49, to carry on mining operations in the Yukon and North-west Territories.

B. Lists of all consular appointments in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Secretary of State, showing in the first list the names of all the appointees alphabetically arranged, with the countries represented by them, and in the second, similarly arranged, the countries represented, followed by the names of the consular officers, the year of appointment being given in both cases.

C. Schedules of returns to addresses and orders passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada during the session of 1902, received and prepared by the department and presented through the Secretary of State.

D. Summary report of the work done in the Records branch of my department.

E. List of persons to whom passports have been issued during the year.

At the end of this appendix will be found the regulations governing the issue of passports, and also the passport requirements of foreign countries.

F. List of Canadian school teachers employed in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies.

G. Tariff of fees payable upon applications for letters patent incorporating companies under The Companies Act, 1902.

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H. Tariff of fees payable upon applications for licenses to British and foreign companies or corporations to carry on mining operations in the Yukon and North-west Territories.

I. Regulations and tariff of fees payable upon applications for letters patent under the Act respecting Loan Companies.

J. Tariff of fees payable upon commissions to public officers.

K. List of persons to whom permits to land in South Africa were granted.

L. List of the officers, clerks and servants of the department, with date of appointment, rank and salary in each case.

The report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the year 1902, required by section 58 of the Civil Service Act, has been prepared, and will be submitted as a separate report.

The Civil Service List of Canada for the year 1902, showing the names, dates of appointments and promotions, ages and salaries of all persons employed in the several departments of the service and in the two Houses of Parliament, as the same stood upon July 1 last, has been published and distributed.

There were no elections under the Canada Temperance Act during 1902.

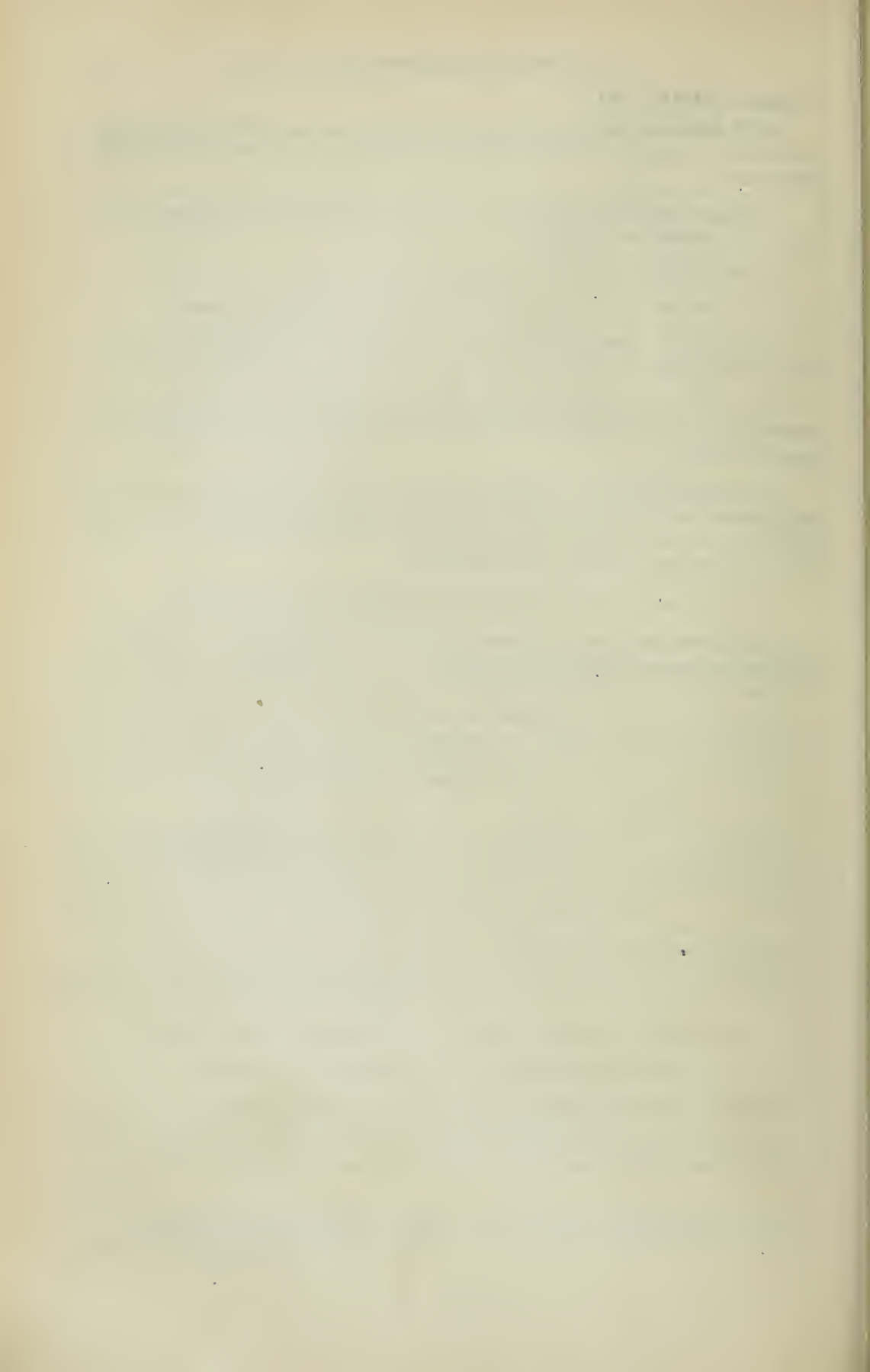
It only remains for me to add that the staff of the department have continued to perform their duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.



APPENDIX A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
REGISTRAR'S BRANCH, OTTAWA, January, 1904.

The Honourable R. W. SCOTT, K.C., LL.D.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following statement of work performed under my superintendence in this branch of your Department during the past year, viz., from January 1 to December 31, 1903.

CONDENSED STATEMENT showing the work performed in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State from January 1 to December 31, 1903.

Documents.	Engrossed.	Recorded.	Totals.
Appointments (under chap. 38, R.S.C.)		2	2
Bills of Sale		3	3
Board of Trade Certificates		16	16
*Bonds	6	49	55
Cancellations	3	3	6
Certificates of Expropriation		3	3
" of Title (Torrens)		1	1
Charters	187	187	374
Commissions	103	111	214
Deeds, Releases, Surrenders, &c.		79	79
Exemplifications	6	6	12
Instructions to Lieut.-Governors	2	2	4
Leases	4	4	8
Letters Patent of Annuity	5	5	10
" summoning to Senate	11	11	22
Licenses (Ferries)	4	4	8
" (to carry on mining operations)	6	6	12
Notices of Additions, &c., to General Bonds		41	41
Plans and Descriptions (re Expropriations)		2	2
Powers of Attorney		6	6
Proclamations	11	14	25
Quit Claims	11	11	22
Trade Union		1	1
Warrants	60	63	123
Writs of Assistance	4		4
" Election	6	6	12
LAND PATENTS.			
+Ordinance Land Sales	24	24	48
Special Grants	6	6	12
Totals	459	666	1,125

*An annual statutory return of bonds is submitted to Parliament under section 23 of chapter 19 (R.S.C.), giving full particulars of the bonds registered in the branch since last return.

+Quarterly returns of these lands were sent to the registrar of each city and county in the province of Ontario and to the secretary-treasurer of each city and county in the province of Quebec in which patents were issued, and a copy of the several returns in Ontario was also sent to the provincial secretary of Ontario.

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In addition to the foregoing statement there have been copied during the year 1,291 pages of manuscript, records, &c.

Owing to the large number of names, amounting to many thousands, contained in the returns under 'The Naturalization Act,' there is and will be a considerable increase in the work of this branch, in compliance with the terms of section 5 of the said Act.

I also submit the annexed synopsis, with accompanying index, of letters patent, issued during the year, to all companies incorporated under chapter 119 of the 'Revised Statutes of Canada' and 'The Companies' Act, 1902,' embodying the name of the company, the date of incorporation, the amount of capital stock, with the number of shares and amount of each share, the names of corporate members with place of residence, the first or provisional directors of the company, the chief place of business, and the objects or purposes for which incorporation was granted; also, of all companies which have been granted supplementary letters patent during the same period under the said Acts, and the purposes for which such supplementary letters patent were issued.

A list of companies licensed under 61 Vic., chap. 49, to carry on mining operations with the privileges of a free miner within the Yukon and North-west Territories of Canada, is also included herein.

A list of public officers to whom commissions have issued during the year under chapters 19, 114 and 115 (Revised Statutes of Canada);—and

A schedule showing the Royal Commissions of Inquiry (under the Great Seal) which have issued since confederation, is also appended hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH POPE,
Deputy-Registrar General of Canada.

11
11

SYNOPSIS OF LETTERS PATENT

ISSUED TO

COMPANIES INCORPORATED

UNDER

'THE COMPANIES ACT,' CHAP. 119, R.S.C., AND 'THE COMPANIES ACT, 1902,' CHAP. 15, 2 EDWARD VII.

From January 1 to December 31, 1902,

'THE SMITH-PATTERSON COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 30, 1901 Amount of capital stock, \$60,000.

Number of shares, 600—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Marcell N. Smith, merchant, of Brookline, Mass., U.S.A.; Henry W. Patterson, merchant, and Carl D. Smith, merchant, both of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; Fred. A. Mansfield, manager, of Montreal, Que., and Thomas A. Brady, merchant, of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Henry W. Patterson, Fred. A. Mansfield and Thomas A. Brady.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To import, manufacture and deal in all kinds of watches, clocks, silverware, glassware, jewellery and jewellers' supplies, and such other articles of a kindred character as the directors of the company may from time to time deem expedient; (b.) To act as agents for other manufacturers and dealers in any of the aforesaid articles; (c.) To acquire such patent rights and licenses in any way connected with the business of the company as may be deemed necessary or useful, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

'THE TRURO KNITTING MILLS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated January 6, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—John Stanfield, manufacturer; Frank Stanfield, manufacturer; Harold Milford Stanfield, physician; Lydia Stanfield, widow; Emma Maria Stanfield, accountant; Frances Jane Stanfield, spinster; Annie Emily Stanfield, spinster; and George Lemuel Fisher, accountant, all of Truro, N.S.

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First or Provisional Directors :—John Stanfield, Frank Stanfield and George Lemuel Fisher.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Truro, N.S.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of manufacturing of all descriptions of textile fabrics and selling either at wholesale or retail of the same ; (b.) To acquire from any individual any business of the nature or character which the company is authorized to carry on and the good will thereof ; (c.) To take, acquire and hold security of any nature and kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations to the company, incurred or to be incurred in respect of or in connection with any of the aforesaid purposes of the company.

‘THE J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated January 6, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James Henry Ashdown, wholesale merchant ; Abraham Buehler, hardware buyer ; James Armour Lindsay, esquire ; Isaac Pitblado, barrister, and John Emslie, accountant, all of the city of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of hardware and supply merchants and manufacturers, ironmongers, metallurgists, manufacturers, makers and builders of all kinds of articles, things and structures made or composed altogether or largely of iron, steel, or other metal, tinsmiths, plumbers, steam and gas fitters and electricians ; (b.) To buy, acquire, hold, sell, dispose of, supply, manufacture and produce all manner and kinds of goods, wares and merchandise ; (c.) To act as agents for traders, dealers and manufacturers of and in articles of the character described in the preceding clauses ; (d.) To acquire from any individual any business of the nature or character which the company is authorized to carry on and the good-will thereof ; (e.) To acquire stock in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company as the consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such other company in the ordinary course of business or in payment of a debt and interest in respect of such sale due by such other company to this company and to alienate the same at pleasure ; (f.) To take, acquire and hold security of any nature and kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect of or in connection with any of the aforesaid purposes or objects of the company ; (g.) To purchase, acquire, hold, lease and dispose of patent rights and licenses in any way relating to the business of the company hereinbefore mentioned or any interest in such patent rights and licenses, and also such water or other motive powers or any interest therein as may be considered necessary or desirable for or required in connection with the aforesaid objects of the company.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued January 6, 1902, to

‘THE ST. LAWRENCE AND CHICAGO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY’
(LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$500,000, being an addition of 3,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

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Supplementary Letters Patent, issued January 15, 1902, to

‘THE DOMINION WIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$1,000,000, being an addition of 8,500 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

‘THE BARQUE STAR OF THE EAST COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated January 22, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$20,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, \$200.

Corporate Members :—Henry Harmenus Greeno, master mariner, of Cheverie, N.S.; William Medford Christie, barrister-at-law; Jedidiah Anthony Shaw, shipowner; Arthur Francis Armstrong, merchant, and Frederick Curry, registrar of probate, all of Windsor, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors :—Henry Harmenus Greeno, William Medford Christie and Jedidiah Anthony Shaw.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Windsor, N.S.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire, purchase, own, hold, manage, use, employ, charter, sell, convey, lease, dispose of or otherwise deal with the barque *Star of the East*; (b.) To carry on the trade or business of managing, using, employing, chartering or otherwise dealing with the said barque, and to carry on with and in respect of the said barque the trade or business of a shipowner and common carrier by sea, and to do, perform and transact all other acts, matters and business incident to the occupation of shipowner and common carrier by sea.

‘THE R. E. T. PRINGLE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated January 30, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$10.

Corporate Members :—Thomas Pringle, hydraulic and mechanical engineer; Robert Edmund Thomas Pringle, merchant; George Cruickshank Rough, manager, and George Leroux, bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que., and Irving H. Smith, manager, of Saint John, N.B.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire by purchase or otherwise, as a going concern, the business at present carried on by R. E. T. Pringle, at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, and at the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, as dealers in electrical apparatus and supplies, and to carry on business throughout the Dominion of Canada as dealers in electrical apparatus and supplies.

‘THE JAMES MCCREADY COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

(Re-incorporation.)

Incorporated 31 January, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$400,000

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

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Corporate Members :—Charles Francis Smith, merchant ; Clarence Francis Smith, merchant ; John Hammill, bookkeeper ; Francis Joseph McKenna, bookkeeper ; Edouard Laliberté, superintendent ; George Herbert Carter, commercial traveller ; Edmund Edwin Cummings, shipping clerk, and Frederick James McCann, stock-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Charles Francis Smith, Clarence Francis Smith and John Hammill.

Chief place of Business :—Village of DeLorimier, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To manufacture and sell boots and shoes, and to carry on the business of wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers in all its branches within the Dominion of Canada.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued February 8, 1902, to

‘THE ALASKA FEATHER AND DOWN COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$100,000, being an addition of 500 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued February 11, 1902, to

‘THE DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$1,000,000, being an addition of 5,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

‘THE CANADIAN PRESERVED BUTTER COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated February 11, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$200,000.

Number of shares 2,000. — Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Pierre de Bacourt, manufacturer, and Louis Gosset, civil engineer, both of Scott's Junction, Que. ; William John White, K.C., Edward H. Barker, advocate, and Thomas Malcolm McCaw, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Pierre de Bacourt, Louis Gosset and William John White.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of dairy farmers ; to buy and sell cattle, butter and other dairy produce ; (b.) To manufacture butter, cheese, condensed milk, and milk and dairy products of all kinds, butter and cheese packed in tins, and canned and tinned agricultural products generally, and to sell, export and deal in the same ; to manufacture and deal in tins, cases and boxes in which the said articles are packed, the machinery by which the said goods are produced ; (c.) To acquire such patent rights and licenses in any way connected with the business of the company as may be deemed necessary or useful and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

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‘THE RUSSELL MINERAL WATER COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated February 18, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$12,000.

Number of shares, 240.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—Wilfred Thivierge, general merchant ; Celina Rochon, married woman ; Omer J. Rochon, doctor of medicine ; Rosalba Thivierge, married woman, and Clara Rochon, married woman, all of Clarence Creek, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Wilfred Thivierge, Celina Rochon and Omer J. Rochon.

Chief place of Business :—Township of Clarence Creek, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) The manufacture and sale of mineral and aerated waters and other preparations by wholesale and retail ; (b.) Acting as agents for other manufacturers and dealers in the same line of business.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 1, 1902, to

‘THE REDMOND GREENLEESE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$300,000, being an addition of 2,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock, and changing the name of the said company to that of

‘THE REDMOND COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 11, 1902, to

‘THE HAMILTON BRIDGE WORKS COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$250,000, being an addition of 1,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 20, 1902, to

‘THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$3,000,000, being an addition of 10,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 20, 1902, to

‘THE COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$750,000, being an addition of 5,000 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

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Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 28, 1902, to

'THE WILKES-WESTWOOD COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$50,000, being an addition of 800 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock, and changing the name of the said company to that of

'C. H. WESTWOOD AND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

'THE RICHARD COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated March 31, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$99,000.

Number of shares, 990.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Joseph Auguste Richard, merchant; Alfred Prendergast, merchant, and Arthur Poulin, bookkeeper, all of the city of Montreal, Que.; and Hornidas Belliveau, merchant, and Eugène Richard, merchant, both of the city of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on business as wholesale and retail dealers and traders in, manufacturers of, and contractors for all kinds of boots, shoes, clothing, shirts, haberdashery or furnishings, hats, caps and wearing apparel generally, and to sell, trade and deal in all kinds of machinery, plant, tools, furniture and material used in the manufacturing of the same; (b.) To acquire from any individual any business of a nature similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, and any assets, privileges, contracts, or liabilities appertaining to the same; (c.) To acquire shares, debentures or securities of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company as the consideration for patents of invention, goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar company in the ordinary course of business and to alienate the same at pleasure, and to acquire as a going concern the business now carried on in Montreal, Winnipeg, and elsewhere, by and under the name of 'The Richard Company'; (d.) To act as commission merchants and manufacturers agents, in respect of goods or merchandise in which the company is authorized to deal.

'THE SUNLIGHT GAS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(Former company of same name being insolvent.)

Incorporated March 31, 1902 Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Isaac Cleland McRae, merchant, Thomas Harling, manager, Edward Dumaresq, broker, Henry Abraham Hodgson, merchant, and Henry Johnstone Elliott, barrister, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Isaac Cleland McRae, Thomas Harling, Edward Dumaresq and Henry Abraham Hodgson.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire, manufacture, use, lease and dispose of, in any manner whatsoever, all kinds of apparatus and supplies relating and applicable to

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and for the production of acetylene gas, and for the purposes of heating, lighting and power, and to contract with any person, company or corporation for the purpose of supplying heat, light and power therefrom, and to acquire, buy, work, sell and grant licenses, rights, patents of invention and improvements thereto in any way relating to the business of the company, and particularly on gas generators relating and applicable to the same, and generally to manufacture and dispose of and sell acetylene, and any by-products arising from such manufacture; (b.) To purchase and acquire as a going concern the business presently carried on by Edward Dumaresq, Esq., in trust, doing business under the name of 'The Sunlight Gas Company,' at Montreal, as manufacturer of all kinds of appliances relating to the production of acetylene gas, and all matters incidental thereto, with the stock in trade, patent rights, good will and assets generally of the said business, and to undertake the liabilities of the same; (c.) To acquire stock in any other similar company as the consideration for goods, wares, or merchandise or rights sold to such other company in the ordinary course of business.

'THE TRETHEWEY TRAIN PIPES-COUPLING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated April 15, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Alexander Scott, confectioner, of the city of Montreal, Quebec; Charles Ballantyne, manager, and Thomas Anderson Trenholme, farmer, both of Montreal West, Que.; George Finley O'Halloran, advocate of the town of Westmount, Que.; William Griffith Trethewey, notary public, of the city of Vancouver, B.C.

First or Provisional Directors :—Thomas Anderson Trenholme, George Finley O'Halloran and William Griffith Tretheway.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To manufacture, buy, sell, repair and deal in machines, implements, tools, fixtures and specialties of all descriptions, and the acquiring, holding, disposing of and working all patents and improvements thereon and relating thereto.

'THE COLUMBIA ASBESTOS AND MICA MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated April 25, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$150,000.

Number of shares, 15,000.—Amount of each share, \$10.

Corporate Members :—James Arthur Seybold, merchant, and Oscar Forest, merchant, both of the city of Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Henry Simmons Cass, broker, of the city of Montreal, Que., and Edmund Smith Hopkins, counsellor-at-law, and Frank Bradford Mott, manufacturer, both of the city of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To purchase, acquire and operate certain asbestos mines situate in the township of Denholm in the county of Wright in the province of Quebec, together with the mills, buildings, plant and machinery connected therewith, and to develop the said mines, and prepare the products thereof for market;

(*b.*) To lease, purchase, acquire and operate asbestos mining properties throughout the Dominion of Canada, and for such purposes to erect mills, manufactories, and buildings and establish all kinds of mining plant and machinery thereon and to develop the said mines and prepare the products thereof for market; (*c.*) To lease, purchase, acquire and operate mica mining properties throughout the Dominion of Canada, and for such purpose to erect mills, manufactories, and buildings and establish all kinds of mining plant and machinery thereon and to develop the said mines and prepare the products thereof for the market; (*d.*) To manufacture and convert the products of such asbestos and mica mining properties into various commercial commodities, and place the same for sale upon the market; (*e.*) To lease, purchase, acquire, explore and operate all kinds of mining properties throughout the Dominion of Canada and to work and develop the resources of the same, and sell the products thereof, and to establish all kinds of mining plant and machinery upon such properties, and to manufacture and convert the products of such mines into various commercial commodities and place the same for sale upon the market, and for such purpose to erect mills, manufactories and buildings upon such properties and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*f.*) To develop mineral lands held by the company or others and to buy and sell, and otherwise deal in mines and minerals, and the manufactured products thereof, throughout the Dominion of Canada; (*g.*) To lease, purchase, acquire and operate any water powers, rights, easements and privileges which may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying on the operations and business of the company; (*h.*) To lease, sell, transfer, or otherwise deal with the mining and other properties both real or personal acquired by the company in the course of its business; (*i.*) To acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights, or privileges for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid and any licenses to work and use the same, and to work and exercise and use the same in connection with the company's business and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using, or manufacturing thereunder respectively; (*j.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other vessels or boats so far as necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines or other like purposes of the company; (*k.*) To build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use, operate and work, telegraph lines, bridges, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets and other works which may be deemed expedient or necessary in promoting the objects of the company.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building piers or works over any navigable river in Canada without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals, the discovery or prosecution of crime and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch if required by any person connected with the administration of justice or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada.

'THE SLEEPER ENGINE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated April 28, 1902. — Amount of capital stock, \$250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Alexander Watt, baker; Jacob Abraham Jacobs, merchant; Edward Albert Mahon, manager; Frank Henry Sleeper, inventor, and Allan Robinson Oughtred, advocate, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

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First or Provisional Directors.—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The manufacture of engines and boilers, and all the accessories thereof, of fans, electrical machines of every description, and generally all machinery for the production of motive power.

‘THE W. J. POUPORE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated May 1, 1902. — — — Amount of capital stock, \$300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—William Joseph Poupore, contractor; Fred. Leslie Monck, attorney at law; Joseph Guy Poupore, accountant; Leo Poupore, student, and Peter Edward O'Brien, stenographer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—William Joseph Poupore, Fred. Leslie Monck, and Joseph Guy Poupore.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of contractors now carried on at Maisonneuve, in the province of Quebec and other places in the Dominion of Canada, under the firm name of ‘Poupore and Malone,’ and all the assets and liabilities of the said firm, and all contracts now being carried on by them in connection therewith, and also to acquire and take over from any individual any business of a character similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and the liabilities and assets appertaining thereto. (b.) To enter into contracts with governments, corporations and other persons, for the construction of railways, canals, bridges, docks, wharves and other public works. (c.) To acquire all necessary timber limits, saw-mills, steamboats, machinery and plant necessary for the proper carrying on of such work, and to operate the same in connection therewith, and to alienate the same at pleasure. The operations of the company to be carried on at Maisonneuve, in the province of Quebec, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada.

‘THE STANDARD LUMBER COMPANY OF MANITOBA’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated May 6, 1902. — — — Amount of capital stock, \$125,000.

Number of shares, 1,250.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Peter McArthur, lumber merchant; Alexander D. McArthur, lumberman; and George Barr, merchant, all of Westbourne, Man., and George O. Bellamy, accountant, of Winnipegosis, Man., and James Graham Harvey, barrister at law, of Dauphin, Man.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—Village of Winnipegosis, Man.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on a general lumber business throughout the Dominion of Canada, including the manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in all sorts of sawed and squared and hewed timber and lumber, saw-logs, ties, piling, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, cordwood and all other products of the forest and all sorts of timber; (b) The carrying on of lumbering and the lumber trade

in all its branches throughout the Dominion of Canada, including the acquiring by purchase, lease, license, permit or otherwise and the holding and selling, transferring and leasing of timber limits, timber lands and other lands for mill sites, warehouses, yards and offices, and timber of all sorts apart from lands; (c.) The building, acquiring, owning, chartering, leasing, selling and using any kind of boat, tug, barge or vessel so far as may be necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's timber limits and mills and other like purposes of the company; (d.) The acquiring, leasing, building, owning, operating and selling saw-mills and other mills for the purpose of carrying on said manufactures, and selling and disposing of the said manufactured timber, and dealing in all kinds of building materials; (e.) The acting as agents for other persons in any such buying and selling and the dealing in goods, wares or merchandise so far as necessary to meet the requirements of the company's officers and employees; (f.) And generally to carry on the business of wholesale and retail manufacturers, saw millers and lumbermen.

'THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated May 30, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$3,250,000.

Number of shares, 32,500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Rudolph Hosmer, capitalist; Frederick William Thompson, merchant miller; the Hon. George Alexander Drummond, senator; Hugh Montague Allan, steamship owner, and William Campbell, secretary, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of purchasing, selling, storing, shipping and dealing in grain, and manufacturing, buying and selling flour and other products of grain, with power to transact all business of a like nature.

'NORTHERN ALUMINUM COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 3, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—George Green Foster, advocate; Samuel G. Archibald, advocate; Sewell Franklin Belknap, clerk, all of the city and district of Montreal, Que.; Arthur V. Davis, manufacturer, of the city of Pittsburg, State of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and Frederick Arthur Stoughton, manufacturer, of Shawinigan, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—George Green Foster, Arthur V. Davis and Frederick Arthur Stoughton.

Chief place of Business :—Shawinigan, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) The reduction of refractory ores and the production of bronzes and commercial alloys, and manufacturing and dealing in the same; (b.) To construct or acquire by purchase or otherwise all buildings, water and electrical works necessary for the business of this company, and also all rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances in any way relating to said business and to sell and dispose of or otherwise deal with the same or any interest therein; (c.) To construct, maintain and operate on the pro

erty of the company, or on property controlled by the company such shops, mills, buildings, houses, aqueducts wells, roads, stamping mills, furnaces and other works, machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description as may be necessary for the due carrying out of the company's undertaking, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To purchase, acquire, and operate certain corundum mines situate in the Township of Carlow, in the county of Hastings, in the province of Ontario, and to develop said mines and prepare the products thereof for market ; (b.) To lease, purchase, acquire and operate corundum mining properties throughout the Dominion of Canada, and for such purpose to erect mills, manufactories and buildings and establish all kinds of mining plant and machinery thereon and to develop the said mines and prepare the products thereof for market ; (c.) To lease, purchase, acquire, explore and operate all kinds of mining properties throughout the Dominion of Canada and to work and develop the resources of the same, and sell the products thereof, and to establish all kinds of mining plant and machinery upon such properties, and to manufacture and convert the product of such mines into various commercial commodities and place same for sale upon the market, and for such purpose to erect mills, manufactories and buildings upon such properties and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (d.) To develop mineral lands held by the company or others and to buy and sell, and otherwise deal in mines and minerals, and the manufactured products thereof, throughout the Dominion of Canada. (e.) To lease, purchase, acquire and operate any water powers, rights, easements and privileges which may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying on the operations and business of the company : (f.) To lease, sell, transfer or otherwise deal with the mining and other properties both real or personal acquired by the company in the course of its business : (g.) To acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid and any licenses to work and use the same and to work and exercise and use the same in connection with the company's business and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them or any rights of selling, using, or manufacturing thereunder respectively ; (h.) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other vessels or boats so far as necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines or other like purposes of the company. (i.) To build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use, operate and work, bridges, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets and other works which may be deemed expedient or necessary in promoting the objects of the company. (j.) To purchase and sell general merchandise in connection with the said mining business.

'THE WALDRON-DROUIN COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 3, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$90,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Alfred Eaves, jeweller ; Serapis George Waldron, manufacturer ; Ferdinand Barthelemy Drouin, manufacturer ; James Thurston Smith, bookkeeper ; Charles H. Fildes, traveller, and Arthur Drouin, traveller, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Alfred Eaves, Serapis George Waldron and Ferdinand Barthelemy Drouin.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of manufacturing and dealing in hats, caps, garments, furs and wearing apparel, and as general furriers, clothiers and outfitters.

'THE HIRAM L. PIPER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 3, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James Carruthers, merchant, and William Carruthers, merchant, both of the city of Montreal, Que.; Hiram L. Piper, manufacturer ; Charles W. Band, merchant, and James Edgar Carruthers, merchant, all of the city of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—James Carruthers, Hiram L. Piper and William Carruthers.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of manufacturing and dealing in railway supplies, electrical supplies, railway signals, ship lamps and other business of a like nature, with the right to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise patent rights in connection therewith.

'LIBRAIRIE BEAUCHEMIN' (A RESPONSABILITÉ LIMITÉE).

Incorporated June 5, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Louis Joseph Odilon Beauchemin, bookseller ; Emilien Daoust, bookseller ; Etienne Roby, bookseller ; Odilon David, merchant, and Casimir Valiquette, manager, all of Montreal, Que., and Evariste Lecomte, banker, of Nicolet, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Louis Joseph Odilon Beauchemin, Emilien Daoust and Etienne Roby.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire as a running concern firm of 'C. O. Beauchemin & Fils,' its business and good will and to continue to transact throughout

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the whole of Canada the business now transacted at Montreal by the said firm as booksellers, publishers, printers, binders ; (b.) To import into Canada and to export books and articles appertaining to the book trade, papers and such articles appertaining to the paper trade, and stationery, church and school requisites, small wares, general requisites for printing, binding and kindred arts ; (c.) To carry on the following industries :—printing and publishing, binding, lithography, stereotyping, electrotyping and the production of photogravures, the manufacture of papers of all kinds, envelopes, paper bags, articles appertaining to the paper trade and stationery leather articles and business of binding in leather, playing cards, maps ; (d.) To acquire by purchase, permit or otherwise, copyrights and patents in any way relating to the business of the company hereinbefore mentioned and to use and dispose thereof ; (e.) To purchase or acquire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, and the good will, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining thereto ; (f.) To manufacture electricity for the production of light, heat and power so far as necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company's business.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued June 5, 1902, to

'THE MONTREAL LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$100,000, being an addition of 750 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued June 6, 1902, to

'THE REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued June 10, 1902, to

'THE WESTCOTT WRECKING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE GREAT LAKES TOWING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

'THE KINETIC HEAT COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 11, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members.:—Allen G. Ingalls, advocate of the village of Laprairie, Que.; James C. King, manufacturer; John McKergow, merchant; Frederick E. Nelson, gentleman; William J. Giles, surgeon dentist, and Charles W. Brown, manager, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

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Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To manufacture, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, in the Dominion of Canada, the necessary apparatus, appliances and processes for the development of what is known as 'Kinetic Heat' in connection with furnaces, locomotives, steam boilers and for all other purposes to which the use of such heat can be applied, and to carry on all other business of a like nature or incidental thereto, and to acquire all or any patents and trade marks now existing or which may hereafter exist relating to Kinetic Heat, or the exclusive license to use within the Dominion of Canada all rights covered by such patents and trade marks or to acquire both.

'THE MONTREAL SILICATE BRICK COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 11, 1902.

Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—David Robertson, merchant ; George J. Sheppard, manufacturer ; Alfred Joyce, confectioner ; John McLean, contractor, all of the city of Montreal, Que., and Charles W. Trenholme, manufacturer, of the town of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in bricks to be used for building, paving and other purposes, with the power to acquire patent rights in relation thereto ; also to buy, sell and deal in sand, with the right to acquire and own lime kilns, also barges and such other vehicles of transportation as may be necessary for the purposes of such business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued June 12, 1902, to

'THE DOWD MILLING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$500,000, being an addition of 40,000 shares of \$10 each to the present capital stock.

'THE COLONIZATION COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 13, 1902.

Amount of capital stock, \$95,000.

Number of shares, 380,000.—Amount of each share, 25 cents

Corporate Members :—Albert Desjardy, manufacturer ; Henri Dubois, inn keeper ; Amédée Mounier, inn keeper ; Arthur O. Fiset, importer ; V. Elias Rivet, accountant ; and George Giguère, manager, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Albert Desjardy, Henri Dubois and Arthur O. Fiset.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire and own, to improve, lease and hold by any legal title, all such lands, timber limits, real and movable property, water powers and privileges and other appurtenances and improvement as may be necessary or

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useful in connection with their business as a colonization company and lumber dealers, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof; the operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada; (b.) To establish settlers and to furnish and advance them the money necessary for the founding of their establishment under the most advantageous conditions for the object of promoting colonization; (c.) To have the shares in the said company subscribed for with or without premiums, distributed on drawing by lot among the shareholders, payable in privileged shares of the said company only; (d.) To distribute by lot amongst the shareholders ten per cent of the lands belonging to the company.

'THE DOMINION FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 13, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Andrew Gunn, merchant, of the city of Toronto, Ont.; Charles Langlois, merchant, of the city of Montreal, Que.; Jean Baptiste Waddell, gentleman, of the village of Ste. Thérèse, Que.; Charles Gillies McLellan, accountant, and James Hedley Flett, mechanic, both of the town of Mount Forest, Ont.; John Alexander Gunn, merchant, of the city of Montreal, Que.†

First or Provisional Directors :—Charles Langlois, Charles Gillies McLellan and John Alexander Gunn.

Chief place of Business :—Village of Ste. Thérèse, Terrebonne Co., Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire the business and assets of the 'Ste-Thérèse Furniture and Bedding Company (Limited)' upon such terms as to the payment of the same, by the issue of fully paid shares in the capital stock of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon, to acquire any other business of the nature or character which the company is authorized to carry on and the good will thereof upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of stocks or bonds of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon; to carry on the business of merchants, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of lumber, furniture, upholstered goods, mattresses and other materials, articles and supplies relating thereto or entering into the manufacture of the same; to have the right to use the funds of the company or such portion of them as the directors may decide in the purchase of the capital stock of other corporations of a like nature; to have the right to sell out the undertaking in whole or in part and to amalgamate with any other company upon such terms as the company in general meeting called pursuant to the provisions of the Act may approve of, and to acquire such patent rights and licenses as may be deemed necessary or useful or in any way connected with the business of the company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ST. JOSEPH LAND IMPROVEMENT AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 13, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Louis de Gonzague Routhier, M. D.; Joseph Pierre Prudhomme, manufacturer; Toussaint Gédéon Coursolles, translator; James White, contractor; all of Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Tancrede Remus Laurendeau, manufacturer, and Stanislas D. Joubert, manufacturer, both of Montreal, Que.

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First or Provisional Directors :—Louis de Gonzague Routhier, Toussaint Gédéon Coursoles, Joseph Pierre Prudhomme and James White.

Chief place of Business :—Village of St. Joseph, Township of Hay, Co. of Huron, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on the business of a land company and manufacturing company, with power of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling, cultivating, alienating, leasing, selling, exchanging and disposing of lands either cultivated, waste lands or water lots, and other lands, or whether improved or not, tenements and hereditaments wherever situate throughout the Dominion of Canada, and for that purpose to lay out and invest capital, or so much thereof as may be necessary in purchasing, surveying, clearing, improving and preparing for occupation and settlement of such of the said lands, tenements and hereditaments as may be necessary for the purposes of the company, and which may be purchased or acquired by the company; and in and upon such lands to make, construct, erect and build and maintain roads, drains, bridges and other internal communications, schools, houses, chapels, mills, factories and manufactories, wharves and other building and works necessary or expedient for the occupation, planting and profitable cultivation or improvement of any such lands; and operate and carry on all works or improvements thereon, and also to contract for and export, sell and dispose of all such merchandise, and commodities of all kinds as may be necessary for cultivating, acquiring and using and improving or occupation of all or any of said lands; and to import and receive, sell and dispose of all goods and merchandise and commodities of every kind which may be consigned or remitted to the company with respect to such lands or roads, drains, bridges, houses, mills, factories and manufactories created thereon, or in payment or satisfaction of any rent or purchase money arising from the occupation, sale or use of any such lands. Moreover, to open, search for, win and work in or under any of the said lands, and mines for any or all ores, minerals, metallic substances, matters and products as may be found therein and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be necessary or effectual for the carrying on or opening any or all of such mines or works connected therewith.

‘THE SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY LAND COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 13, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$3,500,000.

Number of shares, 35,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Byron Edmund Walker, banker; Zebulon Aiton Lash, barrister at law; James Henry Plummer, banker; Miller Lash, barrister-at-law; Massey Morris, banker; James Steller Lovell, accountant; Francis George Jemmett, banker; William Bain, bookkeeper; Robert Gowans, clerk; Ernest William McNeill, clerk; Stanley Ross Wilkie, clerk; Richard Richardson, clerk, and Robert Phipps Ormsby, clerk, all of the city of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold lands, water privileges and rights and interests therein; to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilise the same; and to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same; and generally to carry on the business of a land and land improvement company; (b.) to aid and assist by advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, settlers and intending settlers upon any lands belonging to the company or in the neighbourhood of such lands, and generally to promote the settlement of said lands. (c.) To apply for and obtain from the proper authorities in any province, district or territory of the

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Dominion of Canada or elsewhere such license, registration and recognition of the company and of its rights, powers, privileges and objects as may be considered expedient, and to do whatever may be necessary or expedient to comply from time to time with all or any laws, ordinances, decrees, regulations and other requirements now or in future existing in any such place; (d.) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘JOS. TASSÉ CIGAR COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 16, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Tassé, cigar manufacturer; Alfred Leblanc, cigar manufacturer; Walter Lefebvre, accountant; Joseph Adolphe Michaud, book-keeper, and the Honourable Guillaume Alphonse Nantel, advocate and K.C., all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To cultivate, purchase, manufacture and deal in tobacco and all the products thereof; to promote and assist by any and all means the cultivation and production in Canada of tobacco; to manufacture and deal in all kinds of boxes, labels and cases used in the aforesaid business; to acquire and deal in any patent rights incidental thereto, and generally to do all things incidental to the said business.

‘C. W. LINDSAY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 19, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$400,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Charles William Lindsay, piano merchant; Dame Aurillia O. Stoneham, wife of the said Charles William Lindsay, both of the city of Montreal, Que.; John Raper, manager, of the city of Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Alexandre Ethier, manager, of the city of Quebec, Que., and Hormisdas Maynard, manager, of the city of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles William Lindsay, Dame Aurillia O. Stoneham and Joseph Alexandre Ethier.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(a.) The acquisition of the stock-in-trade and business generally now carried on at the city of Montreal and elsewhere by the said Charles William Lindsay as a dealer in pianos and other musical instruments; (b.) The manufacture, lease and sale throughout the Dominion of Canada of pianos and other musical instruments.

'THE CANADIAN ELEVATOR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 19, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James Stella Lovell, accountant ; William Bain, bookkeeper ; Ernest William McNeill, clerk ; Robert Gowans, clerk, and Richard Richardson, clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To construct, acquire, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of elevators for elevating wheat, grain or other produce, with the requisite engines, plant, machinery and appliances therefor, and also sheds, stores and warehouses for the reception and storage of wheat, grain and other produce and any other goods, wares, merchandise and effects and generally to carry on an elevator and storage business, and in connection therewith to acquire by lease, license, purchase or otherwise hydraulic, electric or other power, and to utilize the same and dispose of any surplus power ; (b.) To buy, sell and deal in coal, wood and lumber of all kinds, and generally to carry on the business of a wholesale and retail coal and wood merchant and lumberman ; (c.) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company, purchasing or acquiring the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE COMPANY OF MONTREAL' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 19, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Michael John Haney, contractor, of the city of Toronto, Ont. ; James Thomas Davis, contractor, and Michael Connolly, contractor, both of the city of Montreal, Que. ; George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer, of the city of Ottawa, Ont., and Roger Miller, contractor, of Ingersoll, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Michael John Haney, James Thomas Davis and George Patrick Brophy.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To engage in and carry on the work and business of a foundry, machine shop, factory, engine, structural metal, boat and bridge-building establishment, and to manufacture, construct, repair, buy, sell, let, hire, exchange, trade, and deal in articles, tools, machines, machine-tools, constructions, erections, conveyances, and vessels, including locomotive engines, stationary engines, and all other engines, motors, electrical apparatus, air compressors, mining and pumping machinery, boilers, machinery of all kinds, railway cars, trucks, carriages, rolling stock for railways, yachts, boats, tugs, barges, and all other vessels and parts of the same, and all kinds of iron work, steel work, castings and productions, and all articles composed or manufactured in whole or in part of iron, steel, or other metal, or wood or other material, or combinations thereof, and to put together constructions or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, or wood or other material, or combinations thereof ; and for the said purposes, or any of them, to acquire, hold, own, buy, sell, pledge and dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds, or other securi-

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ties, of any other company or corporation manufacturing, producing, selling, leasing, holding, using, employing or otherwise dealing in or with any articles, tools, machines, machine-tools, constructions, erections, conveyances, vessels, engines, machinery, apparatus, devices, combinations, or materials of any kind used by, or in any way required in, or relating to the business carried on by this company, and to hold, own, buy, pledge, or otherwise dispose of such shares, and in respect of such shares to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges which a holder, being a natural person, might have or exercise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

'THE NORTHERN CEREAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 19, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$2,000,000.

Number of shares, 20,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Robert Stuart, manufacturer, of the city of Chicago, U.S.A.; Walter Donald Douglas, manufacturer, of the city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.; James Steller Lovell, accountant; William Bain, book-keeper, and Ernest William McNeill, clerk, all of the city of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign and transfer or otherwise dispose of, invest, trade, deal in and deal with cereals and cereal products and the by-products thereof and all articles entering into the manufacture thereof, and the sale and disposition thereof, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cereals and cereal products and the by-products thereof, and in connection therewith to acquire by lease, license, purchase or otherwise trade marks, trade names, labels and designs, and hydraulic, electric or other power and to utilize the same and dispose of any surplus power; (b.) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company purchasing or acquiring the same; (c.) To hold, purchase with the funds of the company or otherwise acquire and to sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock, and bonds, debentures or other securities of other corporations of a like nature. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BARQUE MARY A. LAW COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 21, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$15,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, \$150.

Corporate Members :—Henry Lewis, merchant; and Harry K. Lewis, accountant, both of the town of Yarmouth, N.S.; Walter F. Hagar, ship broker; Joseph W. Wilson, ship chandler, and Samuel R. Boyer, merchant, all of the city of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—Henry Lewis, Harry K. Lewis and Walter F. Hagar.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Yarmouth, N.S.

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Objects of the Company.:—The acquiring, purchasing, owning, navigating, managing, employing, chartering, selling, conveying and disposing of or otherwise dealing with the barque *Mary A. Law*, registered at the port of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and any other vessel which it may be deemed advisable or necessary either now or at any future time to substitute for said barque; the conveying and carrying goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient; the buying, selling and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire and otherwise, and generally the carrying on the business of ship-owning in all its branches. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued June 25, 1902, to

‘THE RUSSELL COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$495,000, being an addition of 1950 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

‘CANADIAN PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 27, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members.:—Sidney Allan Stephens, sr., manufacturers’ agent; and James Henry Elliott, gentleman, both of Montreal, Que.; Frank Percy Jones, salesman, of Sydney, N. S.; Sidney Allan Stephens, jr., salesman; and Elizabeth Anne Stephens, wife of said Sidney Allan Stephens, sr., both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors.:—Sidney Allan Stephens, sr., James Henry Elliott and Frank Percy Jones.

Chief place of Business.:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company.:—To manufacture, purchase and sell tools, appliances and machinery, pneumatic and otherwise, and to represent Canadian and foreign manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

‘CANADIAN ALUMINUM WORKS’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated June 28, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members.:—James Edward Shoemaker, manufacturer; Henry Cornelius Dodds, manufacturer, both of Montreal, Que.; Sheldon Shoemaker, manufacturer, and Samuel Thomas Willett, manufacturer, both of the village of Chambly Canton, Que.; and George Hugo Maurer, broker, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors.:—James Edward Shoemaker, Henry Cornelius Dodds and Sheldon Shoemaker.

Chief place of Business.:—City and District of Montreal, Que.

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Objects of the Company :—To take over the business of the commercial firm of Canadian Aluminum Works, heretofore trading at the city and district of Montreal, and to carry on the business of the manufacture, purchase and sale of aluminum and aluminum goods of all kinds, and to represent Canadian and foreign manufactures of and dealers in such articles. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

‘THE PECK ROLLING MILLS’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated July 2, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$600,000.

Number of shares, 6,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Thomas Peck, manufacturer; James Henry Peck, manufacturer; Thomas Esmond Peck, mill manager; James Baumann Peck, clerk, and Percival Murray Bellhouse, bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The manufacture of and dealing in iron and steel, nails, spikes, tacks, horseshoes and other articles of a cognate kind, with power to transact business of a like nature. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE POULIN LUMBER COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated July 8, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Stanislaus Rémi Poulin, manufacturer; Louis de Gonzague Routhier, M.D.; Joseph Pierre Prudhomme, manufacturer; Alfred William Elton Hellyer, manufacturer; and Elisée Gulette Laverdure, contractor, all of the city of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on the business of a saw-mill and lumber company and to carry on in all its branches a planing mill business, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in sashes, doors, blinds and other products of wood, with power of purchasing, holding, alienating, leasing, selling, exchanging and disposing of lands or water lots, lumber yards, saw-mills or factories, tenements and hereditaments situate in the Dominion of Canada, and in and upon any such lands to make, construct, erect and build mills, factories and manufactories, wharves, dams and other buildings and works necessary or expedient for carrying on the said business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE ADVANCE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated July 12, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$16,000.

Number of shares, 64.—Amount of each share, \$250.

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Objects of the Company :—To take over the business of 'The Montreal Camera Supply and Novelty Company,' and 'The Model Mop Pail and Wringer Company,' and such other industrial enterprises as may be from time to time considered advantageous to this company. To manufacture camera and photographer's supplies of all kinds, such as tripods, printing frames, holders, etc., and novelties, such as ping pong sets, fancy boxes of all descriptions, and the model mop pail and wringer, and to conduct such business as may be accessory to and consequent upon the carrying out of the said purposes. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ELECTRIC DISPLAY ADVERTISING COMPANY OF CANADA'
(LIMITED).

Incorporated July 22, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$15,000.

Number of shares, 150.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Florence Whitlaw Smith, lady; Francis Edward Barbour, railway manager; Frank Willard Smith, agent; Alfred Eugene Harvey, advocate, and Thomas Ferguson Smith, manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Florence Whitlaw Smith, Francis Edward Barbour, and Frank Willard Smith.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To construct and operate electric and other signs and advertisements under the designs owned by the applicants herein, or under other designs. To write signs for advertisements, publish books, pamphlets and papers for advertising purposes. To do all such other things as may be necessary to carry on the business of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE READ LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated July 23, 1902. - - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Edwin Read, George Halsey Perley, Frederick Wells Avery, and James Adam Laing, all lumber merchants, of Ottawa, Ont., and Walter Gillespie White, lumber merchant, of New York, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on throughout Canada and elsewhere abroad the business of lumberers, lumber and timber merchants, and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches, and all other business incident thereto or connected therewith, including the manufacture of furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, and any other like articles; and also the business of manufacturers of pulp, wood pulp, pulp paper, and other products from wood or wood materials; and also the business of wharfingers, shippers, vessel owners, general merchants, and dealers, as far as is necessary for the purposes of the company's business, and, for all or any of said purposes, to purchase, hold, lease, or otherwise acquire, in Canada or elsewhere, any timber lands, licenses to cut timber, timber limits, lands, buildings, docks, works, boats, vessels, vehicles, goods, wares, or merchandise, and real and personal property,

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movable and immovable ; and from time to time to improve, extend, manage develop, lease, mortgage, exchange, sell, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal in and with the same or any part thereof ; and to establish shops or stores on said lands, and purchase and vend general merchandise, and carry on farming and stock raising, the whole of the foregoing in so far as is necessary to enable the company to carry on its business and make use of the property of the company for the purposes of its business wheresoever situate ; (b.) To construct, or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance, and improvement of roads, docks, piers, wharves, viaducts, aqueducts, and other works and buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company or its operations ; to construct, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid, and for transporting the produce of the mills to or from any place in Canada or elsewhere ; and also to construct, erect, maintain, and operate plant, machinery, houses, buildings, and works for the generation and production of electricity for the purposes of lighting and heating or of operating the mills, buildings, platforms, docks, plant, and machinery, or other works and property of the company wheresoever situate ; (c.) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any persons or corporations any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts, and liabilities appertaining thereto, wheresoever the same may be situate ; and also to take over, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any boom or aqueduct company, or river improvement or irrigation company ; (d.) To make, allot, and issue, in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for any real or personal property, rights, licenses, privileges, or property, which may be purchased, taken on lease, or otherwise acquired by the company, shares of the unsubscribed capital stock of the company as paid-up and unassessable shares, in accordance with the terms and provisions of any agreement executed in that behalf by and between the company and any such vendor, lessor, or other grantor, at or before the issue of said paid-up shares, which shall be deemed and taken to have been thus paid up and which shall not thereafter be liable for calls or further assessments ; (e.) To exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges, and to do all acts requisite or incidental to the due carrying on of the company's undertakings, including the registration of the company in any foreign country or place in which the company may engage in business.

THE CANADIAN IRON AND FOUNDRY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated July 25, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Thomas J. Drummond, manufacturer ; Edgar Mill McDougall, manufacturer ; George E. Drummond, manufacturer ; John Dyer, manager, and T. Brosseau, advocate and K.C., all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Thomas J. Drummond, Edgar Mill McDougall and George E. Drummond.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To manufacture, buy, sell, deal in and deal with iron, iron ore, steel and kindred products, car wheels and railway supplies generally, to do general foundry and machine work and other business of like nature incidental thereto or arising therefrom ; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, sell and deal in any mine, mining rights and land in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere ; to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account the same ; to acquire the good will, rights, property, business, assets or liabilities or any part thereof of any firm, association or corporation now or hereafter engaged wholly or in part in business which the company is authorized to carry on ; to purchase, lease, exchange or

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otherwise acquire any and all rights and privileges, permits or franchises suitable or convenient for any of the purposes of the business, and to use the funds of the company in the purchase of stock in other corporations doing a business similar or kindred to that carried on by the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE SCHOONER *LADY OF AVON* COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated July 28, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$15,000.

Number of shares, 600.—Amount of each share, \$25.

Corporate Members :—David Morton Burchell, merchant, of Glace Bay, N.S.; Evan Thompson, merchant, of Halifax, N.S., Hugh Edward Mosher, banker, of Berwick, N.S.; Theophilus Cowen Marsters, master mariner, of Hantsport, N.S., and William Chipman Balcom, merchant, of Horton, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors :—Hugh Edward Mosher, Theophilus Cowen Marsters and William Chipman Balcom.

Chief place of Business :—Horton, Kings Co., N. S.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To build, acquire, purchase, own, hold, manage, use, employ, charter, sell, convey, lease, dispose of or otherwise deal with the schooner *Lady of Avon*; (b.) To carry on the trade or business of managing, using, employing, chartering or otherwise dealing with the said schooner, and to carry on with and in respect of the said schooner the trade or business of a shipowner and common carrier by sea, and to do, perform and transact all other acts, matters and business incident to the occupation of shipowner and common carrier by sea. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE BONANZA CREEK HYDRAULIC CONCESSION’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated July 29, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Erskine Henry Bronson, manufacturer; Thomas Ahearn, electrician; Levi Crannell, manufacturer; Cassius Clement Ray, merchant, and Lyman A. Ray, merchant, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Dawson, Y. T.

Objects of the Company :—For general mining purposes. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘LA SOCIÉTÉ DES POMPES FUNEBRES DE MONTRÉAL’ (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated July 29, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—Henri St. Pierre, trader; Edmond Melançon, gentleman; Joseph Brunet, manufacturer; Joseph Doris Couture, merchant, and Vital Geoffrion, grocer, all of the city of Montreal, Que.

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First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of undertakers, and to buy, sell, deal and trade in funeral effects of all description, and generally the doing of all such things as may be necessary or incidental to the carrying out of the business of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada; (b.) To acquire by purchase, rent or otherwise, all property whether movable or immovable, necessary and required in connection with the company's business, and to dispose of the same in accordance with the act.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued July 31, 1902, to

'THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$60,000, being an addition of 1,400 shares of \$25 each to the present capital stock.

'THE LA CORONA HOTEL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 7, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Pierre Poulin, hotel proprietor; Dame Philomène Sauvé, hotel proprietress; J. Armand Poulin, clerk; Lawrence A. Wilson, merchant, and William A. Jackson, merchant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Pierre Poulin, J. Armand Poulin, and Lawrence A. Wilson.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To lease and acquire for themselves and successors under any legal title whatsoever and hold and possess as lessees or proprietors respectively any lands and buildings, real or immovable estate in the city of Montreal, for the purpose of carrying on the business of hotel-keepers in the said buildings, and to carry on the business of a licensed café and bar; (b.) To lease the said premises in whole or in part for the carrying on of the said business of hotel, café and bar-keepers and to reserve such portions of the said buildings as may be thought fit for occupation by tenants as shops, stores and the like; (c.) To sell, exchange, convey, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof from time to time as occasion may require for such price or prices and on such terms and conditions as they may see fit for the purposes of their said business; (d.) To acquire from time to time, all such movables, personal property, goods, chattles and merchandise and from time to time replace, sell, exchange and dispose of the same as may be necessary for carrying on the business of the said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere; (e.) To take over from the said Dame Philomène Sauvé the good-will, lease, license, equipment, fixtures, furniture, carpets, and everything except the stock of liquors, of "Her Majesty's Café" which it has been agreed upon between the said Dame Philomène Sauvé and the other shareholders should be transferred to the company for two hundred and fifty shares fully paid up of the capital stock of the said company amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars.

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'H. LAMONTAGNE AND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 7, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$400,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Hercule Lamontagne, painter ; Stanislaus Donatien Jaubert, merchant ; Joseph Arthur Bacon, merchant ; Joseph Rémus Laurendeau, merchant ; Omer Baillargeon, accountant ; Henri Gérin Lajoie, advocate, all of Montreal, Que., and Eustache Prudhomme, notary public, of Cote des Neiges, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Stanislaus Donatien Jaubert, Joseph Arthur Bacon and Joseph Rémus Laurendeau.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire and take over as a going concern, the business now carried on at Montreal under the name of 'Hector Lamontagne & Cie,' including the stock in trade, machinery, implements, real estate and good-will of the concern, paying for the same to the proprietors the sum of \$200,000 by issuing to them fully paid up stock at par for the said sum, so soon as the company has been incorporated and organized ; to manufacture, buy, sell, deal in, and deal with all kinds of leather, leather belting, harness, saddlery, horse blankets, bags, trunks, valises, boxes, uppers, boots and shoes, mocassins, purses and pocket-books, and generally any article or product in the manufacture or composition of which leather is a factor ; also vehicles of every kind and character, used and useful as a means of conveying, delivering, moving, carrying and transporting persons, goods, chattels, products, substances and property of any and every kind and character, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise, of all materials, supplies or other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with the businesses herein mentioned or any part thereof, with power to use its funds in the purchase of stock in any other corporation doing any businesses similar to those herein mentioned. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'HANTSPORT GRAVING BLOCKS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 7, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$2,000.

Number of shares, 80.—Amount of each share, \$25.

Corporate Members :—Horatio Seymore Parker, blacksmith ; Charles Lawrence, master mariner ; Silas Hibbert Mitchner, merchant ; James Duncan Dorman, ship carpenter, and De Lancy T. Faulkner, master mariner, all of Hantsport, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors :—Horatio Seymour Parker, Charles Lawrence and Silas Hibbert Mitchner.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Hantsport, N.S.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire, construct, build, own, hold, use, manage, operate, hire, let and dispose of graving blocks ; (b.) To engage in and carry on the business of a builder and repairer of vessels, and other business or employment incidental thereto ; (c.) To purchase, lease, and otherwise acquire land, water lots and other property necessary for the purposes of carrying on the said business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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'THE R. D. MARTIN COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 7, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Robert Denison Martin, exporter; Edward Soulbey Jaques, exporter; Samuel G. Archibald, advocate, and William R. Staveley, clerk, all of Montreal, Que., and Alfred Peter Stuart, importer, of city of London, Eng.

First or Provisional Directors :—Robert Denison Martin, Alfred Peter Stuart and Edward Soulbey Jaques.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To purchase, sell, and deal in grain and cereals of every description, and their products; to build, acquire, lease and operate wharves, elevators, vessels and mills in connection with the purchase, sale and transportation for themselves and others of grain and cereals of every description as well as their products; (b.) To acquire and dispose of any business of a like nature and to hold stock in any company carrying on any such business and also in any company carrying on the business of transportation of goods, merchandise and products of every description. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADIAN WOOD-WORKING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 11, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Robert Caie, gentleman; John H. Killam, merchant; Augustus Cann, merchant; Edgar K. Spinney, merchant; Israel M. Lovitt, physician; H. Bradford Cann, merchant; Jacob Bingay, merchant; Boxman B. Law, merchant; William H. Heartz, clergyman; Edward F. Parker, merchant; Arthur W. Eakins, merchant; Thomas Killam, merchant; Charles W. Cann, merchant; Henry Lewis, merchant; Harry K. Lewis, merchant, and Lewis Chipman, barrister, all of Yarmouth, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors :—Robert Caie, John H. Killam, Augustus Cann, Edgar K. Spinney, Israel M. Lovitt, H. Bradford Cann and Jacob Bingay.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Yarmouth, N.S.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business of lumberers, lumber and timber merchants, and manufacturers of and dealers in lumber, timber, saw-logs, building materials of all kinds whether manufactured or unmanufactured, doors, sashes, mouldings, furniture, woodenware, wooden articles of all kinds, and all other descriptions of work usually done at a planing or wood-working mill or factory, and all other business incident thereto or connected therewith; also the business of manufacturers of and dealers in railway and tram-cars, trucks, carriages, rolling stock and equipment of all kinds, steamships, tugs, vessels, boats, yachts and other craft including everything employed in and about the construction of the same; also the business of erecting and constructing buildings and other works of all kinds and of any materials, and other the business of contractors and builders, with power to acquire lands and to construct buildings thereon for the purpose of renting, leasing, exchanging and selling the same; also to acquire the real estate, plant, property, stock in trade, good will and any other assets of 'The Kinney-Haley Manufacturing Company' (Limited),

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now being wound up under chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1900, known as 'The Companies Winding Up Act'; also to construct, acquire, charter, and employ vessels required for the business of the company and for the purpose of transporting raw materials and other materials required by the company and the produce of the mills and works of the company to any place or places within the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere; also to acquire such patent rights, trade marks, and licenses as may be deemed necessary or useful or in any way connected with the business of the company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed expedient; and for all or any of the above objects to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any lands, wharves, docks, licenses to cut timber, timber leases, timber lands, saw mills, buildings, mill sites, water powers, machinery, works, plants, rights, privileges and other property movable and immovable, and to sell, exchange, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal in the same; also to carry on the business of general store-keepers and dealers in supplies in connection with any of the above purposes, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

'THE PEDDIE RIFLE SIGHT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 12, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, \$25.

Corporate Members :—Hon. John Morrison Gibson, A.D.C., R.O., K.C., of Hamilton, Ont.; Honorary Lt.-Col. Robert Mackay, Senator; Lt.-Col. Frederick Clarence Henshaw, R.O., gentleman; Lt.-Col. Edward Benjamin Ibbotson, R.O., Doctor of Dental Surgery, all of Montreal, Que.; Col. John Tilton, R.O., agent, of Ottawa, Ont.; Lt.-Col. James Mason, R.O., manager; Lt.-Col. Henry Mill Pellatt, stock broker, both of Toronto, Ont., and William Peddie, mechanic, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire, manufacture, sell, lease, obtain royalties on and deal in the invention or sight known as the 'Peddie Improved Vernier Sight' and improvements thereon, as well as guns, rifles and other small arms or improvements thereon or appliances therefor; to promote and obtain patents on said invention or any other invention in connection with guns, rifles, or small arms or appliances therefor; and to use the funds of the company for the purchase of stock in any other corporation of a like nature for the purpose of carrying out any of the foregoing objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SASKATCHEWAN LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 14, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—William Cowan, lumberman; James Hislop Sanderson, lumberman; and Edward H. Moore, lumberman, all of Prince Albert, N.W.T.; Kenneth McDonald, merchant, and Hector McDonald, merchant, both of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Prince Albert, N.W.T.

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acquire, purchase, sell, lease and deal in all patents of invention relating to line casting machines and improvements thereon; to make contracts with companies, firms and individuals for the manufacture of any of said machines on such terms as to the company may seem proper; to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits and interest, or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on, or engage in; and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company with objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; to grant to sub-companies the right to sell and deal in machines controlled by this company in any country or district, on such terms as may be deemed advisable, and to accept in consideration therefor shares or other securities of said companies. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘STANDARD HEATING AND SPRINKLER COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 18, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—James Cochrane, gentleman; Henry Miles, merchant; Louie Donald Robertson, manager; John Wesley Blair, advocate; and Francis Joseph Laverty, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Cochrane, Henry Miles and Louie Donald Robertson.

Chief place of Business:—City and District of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—The installation of heating plants, fire extinguishing systems and devices, electrical systems, appliances and devices, the manufacture of steam fittings and plumbers’ supplies, and a general plumbing business, and to represent Canadian and foreign manufacturers of and dealers in similar articles and lines of business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘MEAKINS AND SONS’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 19, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Charles William Meakins, sr., manufacturer; William Grant Meakins, manager, and Joseph William Rayner, agent, all of Hamilton, Ont.; Charles William Meakins, jr., manufacturer, and Horace Rosario St. Michel, agent, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles William Meakins, sr., Charles William Meakins, jr., and William Grant Meakins.

Chief place of Business:—City of Hamilton, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To acquire the assets, good-will, names and titles of the present firms of Meakins & Sons, of Hamilton, and Meakins & Sons, of Montreal, and to manufacture and deal in all kinds of brooms, brushes and woodenware and all materials used in the same, and to act as importers, exporters and agents for all kinds of merchandise of a like character, to manufacture all articles incidental to

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or in any way connected with the foregoing business, and also to deal in general merchandise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE CALGARY CATTLE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 20, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Knight, rancher ; The Honourable James Alexander Lougheed, advocate ; Richard Bedford Bennett, advocate ; Henry Augustus Allison, attorney-at-law, and James Gordon Edgar, accountant, all of Calgary, N.W.T.

First or Provisional Directors :—Charles Knight, James Alexander Lougheed and Richard Bedford Bennett.

Chief place of Business :—City of Calgary, N.W.T.

Objects of the Company :—(1.) To carry on business, both wholesale and retail, as meat packers, cattle dealers, farmers, ranchers, butchers, purveyors of fish, meats, provisions, dealers in live stock and dairy and agricultural products, and to operate and conduct a commission and general mercantile business, with all the powers, privileges and immunities requisite or incidental to the carrying on of the several objects for which incorporation is sought ; (2.) To acquire any patent rights which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company and to dispose of the same in such manner as the company desires ; (3.) To acquire the good-will of any business similar to any of the purposes for which the company is incorporated, and to undertake the sale of all or any of the assets and liabilities of any such business, and take over as a going concern the business in connection therewith ; (4.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to this company ; (5.) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ; (6.) To advance any part of the funds of the company upon the security or personal property and upon such terms and conditions as to the said company may seem expedient, and to take security upon personal property for any moneys due and owing to the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘DOMINION GRAIN GROWING COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 20, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Francis Goetz, publisher ; Henry Brake, contractor ; John Kammer, manufacturer ; George Washington Barker, attorney-at-law, and Hans Frederick Rohde, attorney-at-law, all of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. ; and John Travers Lewis, barrister-at-law ; James Forman Smellie, barrister-at-law, and Edith Jane Chambers, stenographer, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Francis Goetz, Henry Brake and Hans Frederick Rohde.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a) To purchase or acquire from Hans Frederick Rohde, pursuant to an executed agreement, between the other corporators of the company and

the said Rohde in that behalf, dated July 30, 1902, in consideration of the issue to the said Rohde of paid up shares of the company of the face value of \$80,000, a certain patent of the Dominion of Canada, granted to John Von der Kaumer, dated the 4th day of June, 1901, as No. 71,649, for improvements in Sprouting Apparatus, which said patent and all interests therein were, by assignment, dated 12th May, 1902, and recorded in the Patent Office in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on the 14th May, 1902, as No. 36,615, assigned to the said Hans Frederick Rohde; (b.) To obtain patents in and for the Dominion of Canada for any subsequent improvement or improvements in and upon said apparatus, or for any invention in connection with the company's manufacture or business; (c.) To acquire such personal property and movables, machinery, trade-marks, patents, licenses, and franchises or rights thereunder as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes for which the company is incorporated; (d.) To carry on any branch or branches of business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated, and subsidiary thereto, and necessary to enable the company profitably to carry on its undertaking; (e.) To carry on any business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of the company's property or rights; (f.) To exercise and enjoy all the privileges and immunities, and to do all acts requisite or incidental to the due carrying on of its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Objects of the Company.—(a.) To manufacture, erect, build, furnish, equip, construct, repair, maintain, operate, buy, sell, and in general utilize and deal in and deal with elevators and all kinds of hoisting machinery, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise of all materials, supplies, machinery and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with and in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof; (b.) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign, transfer, invest, trade, deal in engines, dynamos, generators, pumps and any and all kinds of machinery incidental to the manufacture, erection, building, furnishing, equipment, construction, repairing, maintenance and operation of elevators and all kinds of hoisting machinery; (c.) To do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Incorporated August 25, 1902. Amount of capital stock, \$2,000.
Number of shares, 20.—Amount of each share, \$100.

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Corporate Members :—Robert Edmund Thomas Pringle, merchant ; John Forman, merchant, George Humphrey Olney, manufacturer ; John Andrew Burns, manufacturer, and William Vosper Shaw, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief Place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To collect statistical and other information useful to the trade, and to distribute it among the members of the association ; to promote a cordial feeling among the members ; to protect their mutual interests and to settle differences among them whenever possible. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘ THE CANADIAN LAKE AND OCEAN NAVIGATION COMPANY ’
(LIMITED).

Incorporated August 27, 1902. - Amount of capital stock, \$3,000,000.

Number of shares, 30,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Robert Phipps Ormsby, stenographer ; Stanley Ross Wilkie, solicitor's clerk ; Robert Gowans, solicitor's clerk ; Richard Richardson, stenographer ; Arthur Whyte Anglin, solicitor ; Robert Cecil Hamilton Cassels, solicitor, and Walter Gow, solicitor, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To construct, acquire, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, barges, boats and other vessels, wharves, docks, dry-docks, workshops, warehouses, freight sheds, stations, and other buildings, railway and steamboat terminals, and generally to carry on the business of a shipbuilding, engineering, navigation, transportation and terminals company ; (b.) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign and transfer or otherwise dispose of, invest, trade, deal in and deal with cereals and cereal products and the by-products thereof, and all articles entering into the manufacture thereof and the sale and disposition thereof ; and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cereals and cereal products and the by-products thereof, and in connection therewith to acquire by lease, license, purchase or otherwise trade-marks, trade names, labels and designs, and hydraulic, electric or other power ; (c.) To construct, acquire, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of elevators for elevating wheat, grain, or other produce, with the requisite engines, plant, machinery and appliances therefor, and also sheds, stores, and warehouses for the reception and storage of wheat, grain, and any other produce, and other goods, wares, merchandise and effects, and generally to carry on an elevator and storage business and in connection therewith to acquire by lease, license, purchase or otherwise hydraulic, electric or other power, and to utilize the same and dispose of any surplus power ; (d.) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities, of any company purchasing or acquiring the same ; (e.) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances or otherwise, any company shares of whose capital stock have been acquired and are held by the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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'THE SMITH AND McKEOWN SHIRT MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 27, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$15,000.

Number of shares, 150.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Thomas Ferguson Smith, manufacturer; Richard Henry McKeown, manufacturer, and George Hugh Alexander Montgomery, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; Frank Willard Smith, broker, and Florence Whitlaw Smith, his wife, both of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Thomas Ferguson Smith, Richard Henry McKeown, and Florence Whitlaw Smith.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The purchase, manufacture and sale of shirts, collars, blouses and other similar articles. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated August 28, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$6,000,000.

Number of shares, 60,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Claus A. Spreckels, sugar refiner, and William W. Cook, counsellor at-law, both of New York, U.S.A.; Robert D. McGibbon, advocate; Thomas Chase Casgrain, advocate, and Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Claus A. Spreckels, William W. Cook and Robert D. McGibbon.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To purchase, manufacture, refine and sell sugar, molasses and other materials and all and any articles consisting or partly consisting of sugar or molasses or other materials, and all or any products thereof; also to construct, acquire, lease and operate sugar factories; also to cultivate sugar cane and sugar beets, to acquire, own, lease, occupy, cultivate, use, or develop lands in Canada and elsewhere, for the cultivation of sugar cane or sugar beets; (b.) To carry on any and all of the processes, lines of business and manufactories, involved in the production of refined sugar, from the cane or beet, including among other things the purchase and cultivation of sugar lands, the production and treatment of sugar liquors and the refining of the productions thereof; (c.) To engage in the manufacturing, construction, transportation, mercantile or merchandising business in so far as the same may be necessary in connection with the business of sugar refining, and to that end to acquire, hold, own and dispose of any and all property, assets, stocks, bonds and right of any and every kind; (d.) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease, or otherwise to acquire, and to hold, use, own, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise to dispose of any trade-marks, trade-names, patents, inventions, improvements and processes, used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, or otherwise: and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks, trade-names, patents, inventions, licenses, processes and the like, or any such property or rights; (e.) To manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire machinery, electrical devices and any and all apparatus necessary or

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useful in the production, manufacture or refining of sugar and molasses or other products, and also to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (*f.*) To aid in any manner any corporation whose stock, bonds or other obligations are held, or are in any manner guaranteed by the company, and to do any other acts or things for the preservation, protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such stock, bonds or other obligations, or to do any acts or things designed for any such purpose; (*g.*) Also to purchase, lease, exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any and all rights, privileges, permits or franchises suitable or convenient for any of the purposes of its business; to erect and construct, make, improve, aid or subscribe toward the construction, making, improvement of mills, factories, storehouses, buildings, roads, docks, piers, wharves, houses for employees and others, and works of all kinds; and in conjunction with and in furtherance of the general business and purposes of the corporation, as above described, to construct, lease, own, charter, operate or sell transportation line or lines, either directly or through the ownership of stock of a corporation formed, or to be formed for the purpose; (*h.*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes, or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time appear conducive or expedient for the protection or benefit of the corporation, either as holders or interested in any property or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘ST. GABRIEL LUMBER COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 3, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Howard M. Durant, gentleman, of New York, U.S.A.; Francis P. McManus, counsellor-at-law, and Lindley M. Garrison, counsellor-at-law, both of Jersey City, U. S. A.; and Victor Evelyn Mitchell, advocate; Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate, and Montague Miller, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Howard M. Durant, Francis P. McManus, Victor E. Mitchell, Edouard Fabre Surveyer and Montague Miller.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire by purchase, lease, license or otherwise, and to hold and to sell, lease and dispose of real, personal, immovable, movable and mixed property including timber licenses and limits and timber lands; to manufacture and deal in wood, pulp paper, timber, logs and all kinds of lumber and all articles or goods of which these materials form a component part; to build, construct, maintain and operate saw mills and other mills, dams, wharves and piers and to do all other things incidental to the business of lumbering in all its branches throughout Canada; to build, construct, and operate steam barges and other vessels necessary in its business; to build, construct and erect dwelling houses, shops or stores on the property of the company, and to sell lease or otherwise dispose of the same as it may see fit; to establish, maintain and operate general stores in connection with the business of the said company; to build, construct and erect a hotel or hotels; to purchase, acquire, sell, lease, license, manage, control and operate, and to sell, lease and dispose of water, water rights, power, privileges and appropriations; and to develop, control and sell electrical and other power for the generation, distribution, and supply of electricity for light, heat and power and for any other purpose to which the same is adapted, and to do all other things necessary or incidental thereto; and to promote and assist in promoting and to become a shareholder in any other subsidiary and allied company which carries on or has for its object a busi-

ness similar to that carried on by the company or any branch thereof. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE CHEMISTS AND SURGEONS SUPPLY COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 4, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$40,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members:—Charles Laughlin Walters, chemist, of Westmount, Que.; Harold Lawdon Wood, chemist; Peter William McLagan, merchant; Charles Frederick Bardorf, chemist, and Milton Lewis Hersey, chemist, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To buy, purchase and otherwise acquire and to manufacture, sell, license and otherwise dispose of chemicals, chemical, physical, dental and surgical apparatus and supplies and any other goods, machines, apparatus and instrumentalities used in connection with the said trade and sciences and to deal in the same; to act as agents for manufacturers thereof and dealers therein; to acquire, purchase, sell, lease and deal in all patents of invention relating to chemists, chemical, physical, dental and surgical apparatus and supplies and other similar goods, machines, apparatus and instrumentalities, and improvements thereon; to make contracts with companies, firms and individuals for the manufacture of any of the said goods, chemicals, machines, apparatus, supplies and instrumentalities on such terms as to the said company may seem proper; to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits and interest, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on, or engage in; and to make or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company with objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; to grant to sub-companies the right to sell and deal in goods, chemicals, machines, apparatus, supplies and instrumentalities controlled by this company in any country or district, on such terms as may be deemed advisable, and to accept in consideration therefor, shares and other securities of the said companies. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE ORIENTAL SILK COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 5, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock \$20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members:—James Cummings MacGowan, jr., manufacturer, of Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A.; Jacob Samuel Kuppenheimer, merchant, of New York, U.S.A.; Samuel Abrahams, agent; Léon Garneau, advocate, and Henry Winefield, student-at-law, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Cummings MacGowan, jr., Jacob Daniel Kuppenheimer, and Léon Garneau.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

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Objects of the Company:—To take over as a going concern the business known as the Oriental Silk Company, now carried on at Pittsfield, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, including the stock in trade, machinery, book debts, rights of action and goodwill of such business, and to pay for the same to the proprietor or proprietors thereof the sum of \$10,000, by issuing to such proprietor or proprietors, stock fully paid up at par for such sum as soon as the company has been incorporated and organized and to continue such business consisting of the manufacturing of and dealing in silk thread, silk fabrics and all kinds of silk goods. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE MEXICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 10, 1902.

Amount of capital stock, \$12,000,000.

Number of shares, 120,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Benjamin F. Pearson, Esquire; Robert E. Harris, Esquire; Charles H. Cahan, Esquire; Henry A. Lovett, Esquire, and G. Fred. Pearson, Esquire, all of Halifax, N. S.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1.) To carry on the business of an electric light, heat and power company in all its branches, and generally to provide, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to construct, lay down, erect, establish, operate, maintain, and carry out all necessary works, stations, engines, machinery, plant, cables, wires, works, lines, generators, accumulators, lamps, meters, transformers and apparatus connected with the generation, accumulation, distribution, transmission, supply, use and employment of electricity; and to generate, accumulate and distribute electricity for the supply of electric light, heat and motive power, and for industrial or other purposes; and to undertake and enter into contracts and agreements for the lighting of cities, towns, streets, buildings and other places, and the supply of electric light, heat and motive power for any or all public or private purposes; (2.) To sink wells and shafts, and to make, build, construct, erect, lay down and maintain, reservoirs, water works, cisterns, dams, culverts, main and other pipes and appliances; and to execute and do all other works and things necessary or convenient for obtaining, storing, selling, delivering, measuring and distributing water for the creation, maintenance or development of hydraulic, electrical or other mechanical power, or for any other purpose of the company; (3.) To construct, alter, work, carry out or control, and to purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any works, mains, lines, machinery or plant, of any kind or description, or any roads, ways, bridges, or other things whatsoever which may seem capable of being used or operated with any part of the company's undertaking for the time being, or calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to acquire rights over or in connection with such works, mains, lines, machinery, plant, roads, bridges, ways or other things whatsoever; and to equip, maintain and operate by electricity, hydraulic or other mechanical power all works belonging to the company or in which the company may be interested, and to contribute to subsidies or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management carrying out or control thereof; (4.) From time to time to apply for, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege which any government or authorities, supreme, municipal or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make or grant, and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and

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expenses thereof; (5.) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (6.) To apply for or purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, grants, licenses, leases, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, interests or information so acquired; (7.) To use any of the funds of the company to purchase or otherwise acquire and take and hold shares, bonds or other securities of or in any other company or corporation, and to promote any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being carried on so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company, and while holding the same to exercise all the rights and powers of ownership thereof, including the voting powers thereof, when sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the capital stock represented at a general meeting of the company duly called for considering the subject of the by-law; (8.) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (9.) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein, according to the laws of such foreign country, to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of this company of any process or suit; (10.) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same; (11.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company. (12.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; (13.) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere, and as principals, agents or attorneys; (14.) The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set forth, and it may conduct its business in foreign countries, and may have one office or more than one office and keep the books of the company outside of the Dominion of Canada, except as otherwise may be provided by law; (15.) To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable or transferrable instruments; (16.) If authorized by by-law, sanctioned by a vote of at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the company represented at a general meeting duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may from time to time:—(a.) borrow money upon the credit of the company; (b.) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed; (c.) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the company and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient, but no such bonds, debentures or other securities shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars each; (d.) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the company or both to secure any such bonds, debentures or other securities and any money borrowed for the purposes of the company; (17.) In general, to have and to exercise all the powers conferred by the laws of the Dominion of Canada upon companies formed under the Act hereinbefore referred to. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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‘THE ECLIPSE LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 15, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Henry Worsnop, manufacturer, of Halifax, England ; James W. Pyke, merchant, of Montreal, Que.; Henry Edward Hodgson, manufacturer, of Cleckheaton, England ; Thomas Palmer Howard, manager, and Charles D. Gaudet, advocate, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on the acetyloid and acetylene business including that of acetyloid and acetylene gas, oil, gas and electrical stoves and other plant, lamps, lighting, heating and cooking apparatus, manufacture, sale of acetyloid, to install and operate lighting plants, the business of general founders, engineers, brass finishers, general metal turners, electroplaters, japanners, metal stampers and spinners, die makers, tinsmiths and sheet-iron workers, vendors, merchants and factors of the aforementioned articles, to acquire copyrights and patents and all property and other business necessary to effect its purpose or incidental thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued September 15, 1902, to

‘THE WINNIPEG ELEVATOR COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$750,000, being an addition of 4,500 shares of \$100 each to the present capital stock.

‘THE NOVA SCOTIA SHIPPING COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 17, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Harvey Harding, banker, of St. John, N.B.; William B. Ross, barrister-at-law; Benjamin F. Pearson, barrister-at-law; Robert E. Harris, barrister-at-law, and Charles H. Cahan, barrister-at-law, all of Halifax, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Yarmouth, N.S.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of common carriers, shipbuilders, ship-owners, shipwrights, wharfingers and warehousemen in all its branches; (b.) To design, build, own, purchase, hire, charter, take in exchange or lease, or otherwise acquire, and to repair, alter, maintain, improve, operate, sell, exchange or let out to hire or charter, lease, pledge, hypothecate, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of any ships or vessels of any kind or description; to purchase, take in exchange or otherwise to acquire and hold, sell or otherwise dispose of any shares or interest in ships or vessels, or any shares, bonds, debentures or debenture stocks, or other securities of any company or association possessed of or interested in any ships or vessels; (c.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for

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the purposes of this company ; (d.) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transactions which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any other business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ; (e.) To sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise to dispose of the property and undertaking of this company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for any shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ; (f.) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, securities under The Bank Act, warrants, bonds and other negotiable or transferable instruments ; (g.) To carry out all or any of the above objects in Canada, or in any other part of the world as principals, attorneys or agents ; and in carrying out these objects to have one office or more than one office, and to keep the books of this company outside of the Dominion of Canada, except as otherwise provided by law.

‘ THE DOMINION COMPRESSED AIR DUSTLESS HOUSE CLEANING
COMPANY ’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 17, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$99,500.

Number of shares, 995.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—John Strother Thurman, manufacturer, of St. Louis, U.S.A. ; John Bryce Kay, Merchant ; John Irvine Davidson, merchant ; Thomas Craik Irving, manager ; John Staunton King, manufacturer ; Watson Telfer Bradshaw, merchant ; Henry Winnett, hotelkeeper ; Douglas K. Ridout, insurance agent, and John Dawson Montgomery, barrister-at-law, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—John Bryce Kay, John Irvine Davidson, and Thomas Craik Irving.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease and otherwise deal in all kinds of necessary machinery, apparatus, tools and plant, and to carry on the business or employment of cleaning, renovating, deodorizing and disinfecting carpets, tapestry, furniture, fabrics, hotels, hospitals, clubs, theatres, churches, stores, residences and other buildings ; (b) To acquire, on any terms which may be agreed upon, the business, good-will, contracts, leases, licenses, patent rights and property of any individual, co-partnership or company having objects wholly or in part similar to the company hereby incorporated and to undertake, assume or pay any of the obligations connected therewith ; (c) To apply for or to acquire, on any terms which may be agreed upon, and to operate and promote the operation of patent rights, patents of invention useful for the purposes of the company or any interest therein by purchase or under lease, license or otherwise howsoever and other rights and privileges and real and personal property as may be requisite or necessary, and to dispose thereof, and more particularly to acquire from one J. S. Thurman or his assignees the Thurman patents for carpet renovators by compressed air, and the benefit of all existing inventions or improvements in dust arresting bags and carpet renovators, and in machinery and apparatus to be employed therewith in respect to which patents have heretofore or may hereafter be granted ; (d.) To promote, equip, outfit, organize and to sell, supply, license or lease plant, machinery and apparatus, rights and privileges, either exclusive or limited, to persons, firms and corporations having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of this company ; (e.) To subscribe for, take, hold, or purchase, and to sell, assign, transfer,

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hypothecate and dispose of the shares, stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company having objects wholly or in part similar to those of the company hereby incorporated or having for its objects or any of its objects the promotion of any of the objects which the company hereby incorporated is authorized to carry on or any objects ancillary thereto or connected therewith; (f.) To subscribe for, take hold, or purchase the shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company which may wholly or in part derive its rights, privileges or franchise from the company hereby incorporated, and to sell, assign, transfer, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of such shares, stock, bonds, debentures or other securities; (g.) To issue, hand over and allot as paid up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment of any business, franchise, undertaking, property, right, power, privilege, lease, license, patent, contracts, real estate, stock, assets and other property or right which it may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof at the fair value thereof; (h.) To issue, sell and allot as fully paid up, shares of the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated for services rendered, provided the directors have been first expressly authorized by by-law passed by them for the purpose, and sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the shareholders present, in person or by proxy, at a general meeting of the company duly called for considering the subject of the by-law; (i.) To acquire by lease, license, purchase or otherwise trade marks, trade names, labels and designs, pneumatic or other power and to utilize same; (j.) To aid by guarantee endorsement advances or otherwise any company, shares of whose capital stock have been acquired and are held by the company; (k.) To issue paid up stock to the applicants for the shares respectively subscribed for by them in consideration of the assignments to the company of the respective interests of the said applicants in certain patents. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE DOMINION PACKING COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 19, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Robert D. McGibbon, K.C., Thomas Chase Casgrain, K.C., Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate, Douglas Armour, advocate, and Montague Miller, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief Place of Business:—City of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Objects of the Company:—(1.) To carry on the business of buying, selling, importing, raising, breeding, fattening and dealing in hogs, pigs, cattle, poultry, provisions and game, and in cereals, vegetables, fruits and all or any products of the farm or sea, and all products and by-products thereof, and in any other food products made therefrom or thereby; and of killing, preserving, rendering, curing, canning, packing, pickling and otherwise manufacturing and treating the same, and of marketing and disposing of the same and of all articles made therefrom, in such manner as the said company may deem useful or expedient in its interests; (2.) To construct, maintain and alter, and to operate, manage, enjoy and conduct any buildings, works, plant, machinery, wharves, docks, shops, warehouses, storehouses, stockyards, markets, cattleyards, cattle sheds, piggeries, slaughter houses and rendering establishments necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (3.) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may be carried on in connection with the purposes of the company, directly or indirectly, or which may be beneficial or profitable thereto; and to acquire and hold shares in any ship or ships in connection with the company's

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business, and to manage, navigate and operate the same; and to acquire and hold shares in any company incorporated for the purpose of owning, managing and operating any ship or ships, and to lease, hire and charter any such ships; (4.) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise to acquire, and to hold, use, own, operate and introduce and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, trade-names, patents, inventions, improvements and processes, used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, or otherwise; and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks, trade-names, patents, inventions, licenses, processes and the like, or any such property or rights; (5.) To manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, machinery and any and all apparatus necessary or useful in connection with the business of the company, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (6.) To acquire, maintain, equip and operate cold storage plants, warehouses and ships and to use and operate the same for the purposes of the company, and to lease the whole or any part thereof for the storage of the goods of others, and also to receive the goods of others for storage and cold storage; (7.) To enter into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same; (8.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADIAN WOOLLEN MFG. COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 23, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$750,000.

Number of shares, 7,500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members:—Eugène Lafleur, King's Counsel; Gordon Walters MacDougall, advocate; Lawrence MacFarlane, advocate; Lawrence de Kalisz Stephens, student-at-law, and William James Henderson, bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Gordon Walters MacDougall, Lawrence MacFarlane, and William James Henderson.

Chief place of Business:—City of St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To acquire the property, assets and business formerly carried on by the Canadian Woollen Mills Company at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of fully paid shares in the capital stock of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon; to acquire any other business of the nature or character which the company is authorized to carry on and the good will thereof upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of stock or bonds of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon; to carry on the business of merchants, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of dry goods and all materials and supplies relating thereto or entering into the manufacture of the same; to have the right to use the funds of the company, or such portion of them as the board of directors may decide in the purchase of the capital stock of other corporations of a like nature, subject however to the provisions of 'The Companies Act, 1902'; to have the right to sell out the undertaking in whole or in part and to amalgamate with any other company upon such terms as the company in general meeting of the shareholders may approve of, and to acquire such patent rights and licenses as may be necessary or useful or in any way connected with the

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business of the company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE STANDARD BAG COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 24, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Joshua Collins, manufacturer ; François Samuel MacKay, notary ; Auguste Léon Rinfret, advocate ; François Xavier Turgeon, law student, and Maurice Loranger, law student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To manufacture, buy, sell, and otherwise dispose of bags made of jute, cotton and linen and to sell and manufacture any and all goods or materials used therein and to do any or all lawful business incidental to or in any way connected with said purposes. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE REARDON BROOM COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 26, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—Robert Edwin Reardon, manufacturer ; Charles Henry Stapledon, traveller ; D’Arcy Scott, barrister ; Maria Louise Reardon, spinster, and Lillian Gertrude Lord, stenographer, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Robert Edwin Reardon, Charles Henry Stapledon and D’Arcy Scott.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—The manufacturing and dealing in brooms, brushes, whisks, and any other wooden, metal, paper or other articles of manufacture, together with the acquiring, holding and disposing of patents in connection with the same ; to take over and acquire the business now carried on by Robert Edwin Reardon at No. 138 York Street, in the city of Ottawa, including the goodwill and premises, in consideration of the shares for which the said Robert Edwin Reardon has subscribed in the books of the said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE STERLING CHEMICAL COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated September 30, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—Louis Eustache Masson, merchant ; Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate ; Léon Damase Masson, merchant ; Odilon Perrault, clerk, and Raoul Carignan, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

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First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, compounds, cements, oils, paints, pigments and varnishes, drugs, dyeware, paint and colour grinders, makers and dealers in proprietary articles of all kinds, and of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials; (b.) To buy, sell, manufacture, refine, manipulate, import, export and deal in all substances, apparatus, implements and thing capable of being used in any such business as aforesaid, either alone or in connection with products of which they are ingredients, or in the manufacture of which they are a factor, or required by any customer or other persons having dealings with the company either by wholesale or retail; (c.) To acquire, purchase, sell, lease and deal in all patents of invention, trade-marks or trade-names, relating to all substances, apparatus and things, capable of being used in any such manner as aforesaid; (d.) To make contracts with companies, firms and individuals for the manufacture of any of the said goods, chemicals, substances, apparatus and implements as aforesaid, on such terms as to the said company may seem proper; (e.) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits and interests, or otherwise, with any person or company, carrying on, or engaged in carrying on, or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in: and to make or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company with objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (f.) To grant to sub-companies the right to sell and deal in goods, chemicals, machines, apparatus, supplies and instrumentalities controlled by this company in any country or district on such terms as may be deemed advisable, and to accept in consideration therefor, shares and other securities of the said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘ THE APPLE AND PRODUCE COLD STORAGE AND FORWARDING
COMPANY ’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 3, 1902. Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Eben James, apple exporter, of Toronto, Ont.; Henry Pedwell, lumber merchant, of Thornbury, Ont.; William Ryerson Dempsey, fruit grower, of Allbury, Ont.; John Andrew Belt, book-keeper, and John Dawson Montgomery, solicitor, both of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Eben James, Henry Pedwell and John Andrew Belt.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Trenton, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To construct, acquire, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, barges, boats and other vessels, wharves, docks, dry-docks, work shops, warehouses, freight sheds, stores, cold storage and other buildings, railway and steamboat terminals, and particularly the real estate, docks, warehouses, etc., of the business of Eben James, at Trenton, Ontario, in course of erection, and generally to carry on the business of warehousing, cold and other storage, transportation and forwarding; (b.) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, hypothecate, sell, assign and transfer, transport, export and forward, or otherwise dispose of, cure, dry, preserve, pack, re-pack, trade, deal in and with fruit, dairying, poultry, farm and fish produce and the bi-products thereof, and all articles entering into the

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manufacture thereof, and the sale and disposition thereof, and generally to carry on the business of transporters, wharfingers, exporters, manufacturers of and dealers in fruit, dairying, fish and farm products and of the bi-products thereof, and in connection therewith to acquire by lease, license, purchase, or otherwise, trade-marks, trade-names, labels and designs, and hydraulic, electric or other power, and to utilize the same and dispose of any surplus power; (c.) To construct, acquire, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of elevators for the storage of fruit, dairy, fish and farm and other produce, with the requisite engines, plant, machinery and appliances therefor, and also sheds, stores, and warehouses for the reception and storage thereof and the storage of all other goods, wares, merchandise and effects, and generally to carry on a forwarding, warehousing, wharfage and storage business (both co'd and otherwise), and in connection therewith to acquire by lease, license, purchase, or otherwise hydraulic, electric, or other power, and to utilize the same and dispose of any surplus power; (d.) To promote, equip, outfit, organize and to sell, supply, lease or license, plant, machinery, and apparatus, rights and privileges, either exclusive or limited, to persons, firms and corporations having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of this company; (e.) To subscribe for, take hold or purchase the shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any company having objects wholly or in part similar to the company hereby incorporated or having for its objects or any of its objects the promotion of any of the matters which the company hereby incorporated is authorized to carry on, and any objects ancillary thereto, or connected therewith; (f.) To subscribe for, take, hold or purchase shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company which may wholly or in part derive its rights, privileges or franchises from the company hereby incorporated, and to sell, assign, transfer, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of such shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, or other securities; (g.) To issue, hand over and allot as paid up stock either preference or common stock of the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated, in payment or part payment of any business, franchise, undertaking, property, rights, power, privilege, lease, license, contract, real estate, stock, and other property or right which it may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof; (h.) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures, or securities of any company purchasing or acquiring the same; (i.) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances or otherwise any packer, dealer, producer, farmer or other persons or company in buying, producing, packing or forwarding fruit, dairying, fish, farm and other produce. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘TAYLOR-FORBES COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 3, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$300,000.

Number of shares, 300.—Amount of each share, \$1,000.

Corporate Members:—John McPherson Taylor, manufacturer, of Guelph, Ont.; George Duthie Forbes, manufacturer, of Hespeler, Ont.; Adam Taylor, manufacturer; Emma Taylor, married woman, and James Shields Taylor, manufacturer, all of Guelph, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—John McPherson Taylor, George Duthie Forbes and Adam Taylor.

Chief place of Business:—City of Guelph, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture hardware, radiators, boilers, furnaces and all classes of heating apparatus and appliances, and all castings and machinery and parts necessary or used in the production of the foregoing materials and to manu-

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facture machinery of all kinds, plumbers', engineers' steamfitters', and gasfitters' supplies, and generally to carry on the business of foundrymen and machinists in all kinds of metals, and to buy, sell and deal generally in all kinds of hardware, heating appliances and accessories, and the machinery and materials used in the manufacture, erection or sale thereof, and in the metals manufactured and otherwise, to enter into any and all contracts for the manufacture, manufacturing or supplying of all such materials as above described, to purchase, lease and own any and all patents and inventions, relating and applicable to the above mentioned objects of the company, and to do and transact all other matters and things necessary or incidental to carrying on of said business, of manufacturers, foundrymen and general dealers as aforesaid, and to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold such property real and personal as the company may deem necessary to acquire or have in the carrying on of its business, and to purchase, lease or acquire and hold any other business in similar lines as above described. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ELGIN LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY' (LIMITED).
(as a Loan Company under 62-63 Vic., chap. 41.)

Incorporated October 5, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$312,500.

Number of shares, 12,500.—Amount of each share, \$25.

Corporate Members :—Duncan McLarty, physician ; John Baird, gentleman ; John McCausland, gentleman ; Angus Murray, merchant tailor ; Donald K. McKenzie, insurance agent ; Albert Couse, gentleman ; George Wegg, carriage maker, and Luke Millington, gentleman, all of St. Thomas, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of St. Thomas, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—The taking over the assets and business of the Elgin Loan and Savings Company, a company incorporated under the Statutes of the Province of Ontario, and of carrying on the business of a loan company under the provisions of the said Act respecting Loan Companies.

'THE POOLE-STEWART PUBLISHING COMPANY OF TORONTO' (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 9, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—John Malloch Poole, publisher ; Sturgeon Stewart, publisher ; James Murray Robertson, manager ; John David Edwards, broker, and Joseph Henry Charles, publisher, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—John Malloch Poole, Sturgeon Stewart, and James Murray Robertson.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on the business of publishers and manufacturing and wholesale stationers. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued December 3, 1902, to

‘THE POOLE-STEWART PUBLISHING COMPANY OF TORONTO’ (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said Company to that of

‘POOLE-STEWART’ (Limited).

Supplementary Letters Patent issued October 14, 1902, to

‘THE ST. LAWRENCE STARCH COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company to the sum of \$250,000, being an addition of 1,700 shares of \$100 each, to the present capital stock of the said company.

‘GREAT NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 17, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James Barn Scott hay-merchant; John E. Martin, advocate; William Robert Stavely, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.; Solomon Cole, lumber merchant, of Point Fortune, Que., and Henry T. Evans, farmer, of Lachine, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—James Barn Scott, Solomon Cole, and Henry T. Evans.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To purchase, acquire, lease, hold and dispose of timber lands, and timber limits, and to build, acquire and operate saw mills and planing mills, and other real and personal property suitable for lumbering operations, and for the working of the same, and to purchase, manufacture, and sell saw logs, timber and lumber, to manufacture and deal in pulp and pulp wood, and to operate mills and factories for the manufacture of the same, to build roads, to acquire, build and operate boats and barges necessary for carrying on said business, and to carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches, and to sell lumber at whole-sale or retail, and also to take over certain properties belonging to the said James Barn Scott and the said Solomon Cole consisting of the mill, office, building and machinery situated on lot 35 in the township of Grandeson, third range in the county of Terrebonne, in the province of Quebec, valued at about \$6,000.

The timber on lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of township of Clyde, range E, and on lots 34 and 35, 36 and 37 of the third range of Grandeson, and on lots A, B, C, of said township and the fee simple of lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of said township of Clyde, range E, lots 6 and 7 river range, township of Joly and lot 45 of the township of Clyde, all in the county of Terrebonne in the province of Quebec, valued at about \$7,000.

Old mill at Conception, in the province of Quebec valued at about.....	\$ 550
Sawn lumber on hand	10,055
Rolling stock	1,200
Outstanding accounts.....	1,550
	\$26,355

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The above mentioned property being held by the said James Barn Scott and Solomon Cole for the said Great Northern Lumber Company, Limited, to be transferred as soon as convenient after letters patent incorporating said company have been obtained, for which they have agreed to accept two hundred and forty seven shares of the capital stock of the said company, amounting to twenty-four thousand seven hundred (\$24,700) dollars fully paid up. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE LONDONDERRY IRON AND MINING COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 23, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—George Edward Drummond, metal merchant ; Frederick Clarence Henshaw, merchant ; Thomas Joseph Drummond, metal merchant ; James Tod McCall, metal merchant, and Edgar McDougall, manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que., and Charles Wilson Brega, merchant, of Chicago, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—George Edward Drummond, Frederick Clarence Henshaw, James Tod McCall, Edgar McDougall and Charles Wilson Brega.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire the property formerly forming the assets of the Londonderry Iron Company, Limited, (in liquidation), and to develop, utilize, deal in and exploit the resources of the same and all products thereof, and for that purpose to engage in any business which may be incidental thereto ; and also to acquire ore-bearing properties, mineral lands, mining rights, wood lands and timber limits, to develop, operate and deal in the same, to manufacture and deal in the products thereof and manufactured articles in which such products are utilized, and for such purposes to construct, own, lease or otherwise acquire mills and plants of every description, and to carry on any business which is ancillary to the main objects of the company throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and to construct and operate motive power on the property of the company for the purposes of the company.

‘THE MONTREAL DISTRICT WORKINGMEN’S BUILDING ASSOCIATION’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 23, 1902.] - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—George Defoy, sr., piano dealer ; George Defoy, jr., accountant ; Jean Baptiste Brassard, real estate agent ; Joseph Dulon de Lamirande, printer ; Charles Edward Dumontier, accountant ; and Louis de Gonzague Alfred Dumontier, agent and collector, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The purchase of vacant blocks of land in the province of Quebec, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the purpose of erecting thereon buildings of divers kinds, to be sold on easy terms to the working class.

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'THE INTERNATIONAL RUBBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 24, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—John J. McGill, manufacturer; William Strachan, manufacturer; Adolphe V. Roy, engineer and manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que.; Walter W. Allen, engineer, of New York, U.S.A., and Benjamin K. Hotchkiss, accountant, of East Orange, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a) To manufacture, purchase and sell rubber boots and shoes, and all goods and articles of which rubber is or may be a component part, and the various materials, compositions and substances entering into the manufacture of any and all such goods; (b) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire, sell, lease, license and otherwise dispose of and deal in and deal with machinery, tools and appliances used, or capable of being used, in the manufacture of any of the articles and things above mentioned; (c.) To purchase, hold, sell, mortgage, lease, grant licenses in respect of, and otherwise deal in and with trademarks, trade names, inventions, improvements, processes and patents of the Dominion of Canada, or of any other Government capable of being used in or connected with the manufacture of any of the articles and things above mentioned, and with a view to the working and development of the same or any of the same, to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, that may be deemed calculated directly or indirectly to effectuate the purposes and objects for which the said patents have been issued, and to pay the purchase price of any such patents either in cash or in paid-up stock of the company; (d.) To hold stock in other companies or corporations having for their objects or purposes any of the purposes above mentioned; (e.) To acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real property necessary or requisite for the carrying on of its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE REVERSIBLE RUBBER HEEL COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated October 27, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$49,000.

Number of shares, 1,960.—Amount of each share, \$25.

Corporate Members :—Charles Blackadar, shoemaker, of Lynn, Mass., U.S.A.; Vital Raby, accountant; J. O. Motard, accountant; Francis Laurendeau, merchant, and Omer Lapierre, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire, possess, and make use of Patent No. 66,430 of the Dominion of Canada obtained by Mr. Charles Blackadar, on the 27th February, 1900, and to pay therefor in fully paid up shares of the capital stock of the company the sum of \$25,000 divided as follows :—Charles Blackadar, \$12,500; Vital Raby, \$6,250; J. O. Motard, \$3,125, and Francis Laurendeau, \$3,125; (b.) To manufacture and trade in reversible rubber heels; (c.) To acquire and possess such movable and immovable property as may be deemed necessary to carry on the business of the company, to sell or exchange such property, to accept and give mortgages and other securities and to enter into such contracts as may be necessary for the objects of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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'THE HILL ELECTRIC SWITCH COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 28, 1902. - - Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Hon. Marcus Doherty ; Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty ; Michael Joseph Doherty, accountant ; George H. Hill, electrician, and Charles Austin Barnard, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) The manufacturing, buying, selling, leasing and using of machinery, generators, motors, lamps, apparatus, devices, supplies and articles of every kind appertaining or in any wise connected with the production, use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity or electrical apparatus for any purposes whatsoever ; (b.) The constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying or leasing any works, construction or plant or part thereof connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control or application of electricity or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose whatsoever ; and the producing, furnishing and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose whatsoever, and generally to manufacture, buy, sell, lease and use machines, engines, mechanical devices and articles of every other character, and to carry on a general manufacturing business of the description aforesaid ; (c.) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise and the owning, using, selling, granting, assigning and licensing others to use patents, patent rights, inventions, processes and contrivances relating in any manner whatsoever to electrical apparatus and the production or application of electricity for any purpose whatsoever, and any such patents or patent rights, inventions, processes or contrivances which may be used or employed in connection with any such use or application of electricity or electrical apparatus, and in consideration of such license, sale, grant or assignment, the receiving of royalties, shares of the capital stock, bonds or other security of any other corporation or of any other consideration and contracting therefor ; the acquiring, holding, owning, buying, selling, leasing, pledging and disposing of shares in capital stock and the bonds or other security of any other corporation owning, leasing, using or employing any patents or patent rights relating to or in any way connected with electrical apparatus or the application or use of electricity in any form or suitable for any portion of the business of this company and the stock, bonds and other securities of any corporation owning, leasing, manufacturing, purchasing, using or employing any machinery, apparatus, devices, materials or other property of any kind relating to electrical apparatus or the use, distribution, or application of electricity for any purpose or use in connection therewith or necessary for the business of this company and in respect of such shares of capital stock the exercising of all rights, powers, and privileges which a holder being a natural person might have or exercise ; (d.) The constructing, purchasing, operating, leasing and selling for itself or others manufactories or other properties suitable for any of the foregoing objects and the acquiring, holding, using, and conveying in the Dominion of Canada such real and personal property, rights, privileges, consents and franchises as the purposes of the company or the convenient transaction of its business may require ; the investing the funds of the company in stocks, bonds or securities of any other corporation owning such lands or other property and the mortgaging any of its real or personal estate with or without its franchises to secure payment of any debts, obligations, or liabilities incurred by it in its business as its board of directors may direct under and pursuant and subject to the provisions of its by-laws made in relation thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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'THE PRAIRIE LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated October 29, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—John Love, grain merchant ; Thomas Turmul Wadsworth Bready, grain merchant ; George Reading Crowe, grain merchant ; Samuel Peck Clark, grain merchant ; John Campbell Graham, lumber merchant, and John Henry Munson, barrister-at-law, all of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors :—John Love, Thomas Turmul Wadsworth Bready, George Reading Crowe, Samuel Peck Clark and John Henry Munson.

Chief place of Business :—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire, develop, buy, lease, sell, manage, mortgage and deal in timber limits, timber, coal and other lands and fuel and fuel supplies, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber, pulp and wood materials and manufactures and the acquisition, development, purchase, leasing, mortgaging and sale of quarries, mines and water and electrical and other powers and generally the carrying on of a lumber, fuel, mining and general manufacturing business and all business incidental thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE YUKON HARDWARE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated November 5, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Roderick Chisholm, merchant ; Raymond Brumbaugh, merchant ; Alfred Thompson, physician ; Horace Clarence Norquay, physician ; Alexander John Gillis, dentist, and Newman Andrew Fuller, miner, all of Dawson, in the Yukon Territory.

First or Provisional Directors :—Roderick Chisholm, Raymond Brumbaugh and Newman Andrew Fuller.

Chief place of Business :—City of Dawson, Y.T.

Objects of the Company :—To carry on all and any of the businesses of ironmongers and tinsmiths, and manufacturers and importers of and retail dealers in hardware, leather goods, oils, household furniture, china and glassware, crockery and other household fittings and utensils, mining plant, machinery, apparatus and appliances, bicycles, tricycles, motor carriages and sporting goods of all kinds, and all manufactured goods and utensils of whatsoever kind or nature. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADA REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated November 8, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$145,000.

Number of shares, 1,450.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James Morrison, contractor ; Rodolphe Forget, broker ; Paul Galibert, merchant ; William McNally, merchant, and Joseph Michaud, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

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First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To construct public and private works of every description ; to enter into contracts with the Government of Canada or any of the provinces thereof, or with any municipal or other corporation, or with any firm or person, for the execution of such works as may be undertaken by the company ; to own and operate such works during construction and until such time as the company may decide to dispose of the same ; to acquire franchises, lands, water privileges and riparian rights for the purposes of the company and to sell or lease the same : to construct or otherwise acquire and operate all plants, equipments and materials necessary or useful to the business of the company, and to manufacture similar plant, machinery and material for sale to others ; to acquire, own, lease and deal in real estate and build upon or otherwise improve the same : and generally to carry on any business auxiliary to the objects of the company and to do all things incidental or conducive to the attainment thereof. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE H. D. METCALFE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated November 8, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Henry Duncan Metcalfe, grain exporter ; Charles Popple Metcalfe, shipping agent ; John English Riley, insurance agent ; James Johnstone Riley, jr., insurance agent, and Herbert Henry Snowdon, bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Henry Duncan Metcalfe, Charles Popple Metcalfe and James Johnstone Riley, jr.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To purchase, sell and deal in grain and cereals of every description, and their products, and also in hay and agricultural products generally ; to build, acquire, lease and operate wharves, elevators, vessels and mills in connection with the purchase, sale and transportation for themselves and others of grains and cereals, as well as their products, including hay and agricultural products generally ; (b.) To acquire and dispose of any business of a like nature and to hold stock in any company carrying on any such business, and also in any company carrying on the business of transportation of goods, merchandise and products of every description. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE PEOPLES GAS SUPPLY COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated November 13, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Herman Henry Pitts, manufacturer ; William McGillivray, agent ; Harry Willan Cole, clerk ; Harold Greene, clerk, and John Fosbery Orde, barrister-at-law, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, renting and dealing in all kinds of machines, fixtures, fittings, apparatus and materials for or in connection with or accessory to the generation, manufacture use or consumption of all kinds of gas for light, heat or power, or otherwise ; (b.) And to apply for, purchase and otherwise acquire and use, sell, license, and otherwise deal in any patents of invention for any such machines, fixtures, fittings or apparatus, or for any process connected with or accessory to generation, manufacture, use or consumption of gas ; (c.) And to purchase, take, acquire, hold, sell and deal in the bonds and shares of any other company or companies having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to promote any such other company or companies ; (d.) And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere.

‘THE WORLD NEWSPAPER COMPANY OF TORONTO’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated November 15, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—William Findlay Maclean, journalist ; Catherine Gwynne Maclean, married woman ; Alfred Wood, business manager ; Harry Goss, accountant, and James Baird, barrister-at-law, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—William Findlay Maclean, Catherine Gwynne Maclean, and Alfred Wood.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(1.) To conduct and carry on the publications known as The Toronto World and The Toronto Sunday World and a general newspaper and publishing business ; (2.) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the business and newspapers now published in the said city of Toronto by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto (Limited), and other newspaper publications ; (3.) To carry on the business of printing, stereotyping, book-binding, and to acquire and deal in books, periodicals, publications and all articles of merchandise connected therewith. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘WINDSOR FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated November 19, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$49,950.

Number of shares, 999.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—Allen Ellsworth Wall, foundryman, of Moncton, N.B. ; Percy Huestis Smith, foundryman ; Charles Smith Wilcox, merchant ; Rufus Curry, gentleman ; Charles Henry Dimock, merchant, and Harry Bliss Murphy, merchant, all of Windsor, N.S., and George Mounce, shipowner, of Avondale, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors :—Allen Ellsworth Wall, Percy Huestis Smith, Charles Smith Wilcox, Rufus Curry and George Mounce.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Windsor, N.S.

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Objects of the Company :—(a.) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the whole or any part of the good-will, business, property and effects of the Windsor Foundry Company, or of the business now or lately carried on by Joshua H. Smith, under the name of the Windsor Foundry Company ; (b.) To manufacture and sell stoves, ranges, furnaces, hot water heaters, radiators, machinery, and other things ; (c.) To engage in the business of founders and machinists ; (d.) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, patent rights for the manufacture of stoves, ranges, furnaces, hot water heaters, radiators, machinery, and other things, and to use, lease, and dispose of the same ; (e.) And generally to do all such things as are incident or conducive to the said business, or any of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE J. C. WILSON & COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated November 22, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—William Walter Coulthard Wilson, merchant ; Frank Howard Wilson, merchant, and Edwin Howlett Wilson, merchant, all of Montreal, Que. ; Charles Lindsay MacAdam, merchant, of Westmount, Que., and Percival James McIntosh, gentleman, of New York, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire and take over the property, real and personal, including the good-will, and to carry on the business of J. C. Wilson & Company, of Montreal, as a going concern ; in acquiring the assets and business of J. C. Wilson & Company, to pay for the same in fully paid up shares of the capital stock of the company, to wit : by issuing to said William Walter Coulthard Wilson, three thousand three hundred and thirty-three shares, to Frank Howard Wilson, three thousand three hundred and thirty-three shares, and to Edwin Howlett Wilson, three thousand three hundred and thirty-two shares, of the capital stock of the company, all fully paid up ; to assume and guarantee the fulfilment of the contracts and obligations of said firm of J. C. Wilson & Company ; to carry on the business of manufacturers of paper and pulp, and of all articles the product of paper and pulp, to deal in the same and engage in any business which may be incidental thereto ; to acquire wood lands and timber limits, to develop, operate, and deal in the same and to manufacture and deal in the products thereof and of manufactured articles in which said products are utilized ; to deal in paper, stationery and office requisites ; to carry on the business of printing and engraving in all its branches and to deal in printers’ supplies ; to carry on the business of general merchants and dealers ; to construct, own, lease, or otherwise acquire and operate dams, mills, sluices, and other works, constructions and plants ; to develop, sell, lease or acquire electricity and power, whether produced wholly or in part by steam or by water ; to acquire any business, good-will or property incidental to the purposes and objects of the company, whose business may be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘THE TEMPLE-PATTISON COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 1, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$100,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, \$50.

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Corporate Members :—Henry Percy Ranfurley Temple, merchant; Harry Walter Brick, manager; Robert Handcock Temple, stock broker, and Percy Handcock Temple, stock broker, all of Toronto, Ont.; and George Alexander Pattison, merchant, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—To purchase and otherwise acquire and to manufacture, sell, license, and otherwise dispose of dental, surgical, chemical, physical, and scientific apparatus, goods, supplies, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, gold and silver leaf and foil and all other goods, machines, apparatus, and instruments used in connection therewith, and to deal in the same; to act as agents for manufacturers thereof and dealers therein, to acquire, purchase, sell, lease, and deal in all patents of invention, copyrights and trade-marks relating to dental, surgical, chemical, physical, pharmaceutical and scientific apparatus and supplies and other similar goods, machines, apparatus and instruments and improvements thereon; to make contracts with companies, firms and individuals for the manufacture of any of the said goods, chemicals, machines, apparatus, supplies and instruments; to enter into any arrangement for sharing profits and interest, or otherwise, with any person or company, carrying on or engaged in carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on, or engage in; and to make or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company with objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; to grant to sub-companies and persons the right to sell and deal in goods, chemicals, machines, apparatus, supplies and instruments controlled by this company, in any country or district, and to accept in consideration therefor shares or other securities, and to acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise the business and assets of persons, firms, or corporations carrying on any business or operations which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘CANADA TAPE AND RIBBON PRINTING COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 2, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$5,000.

Number of shares, 50.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Frederick Carlyle Jamieson, Alexander William Cochrane and James Luther Rankin, manufacturers, all of Montreal, Que.; Robert M. Jaffray, manufacturer, of Galt, Ont., and Joshua T. Johnston, merchant, of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Frederick Carlyle Jamieson, Robert M. Jaffray, and James Luther Rankin.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The printing on tape, ribbon or other material of labels to be attached to manufactured goods or for any other purpose for which printed labels may be used, and the selling of such tape, ribbon or other material, printed or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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'GERMAN-AMERICAN LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 12, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—John Hoeschen, miller, and William Florence Donohue, attorney-at-law, both of Melrose, Minn., U.S.A. ; Herman Joseph Haskamp, banker, and Ferdinand Stangl, banker, both of St. Cloud, Minn., U.S.A. ; Moritz Hoeschen, merchant, of Freeport, Minn., U.S.A. ; Andrew Duncan Davidson, banker, and Alexander Duncan McRae, both of Duluth, Minn., U.S.A. ; Alexander Rae Davidson, banker, of Little Falls, Minn., U.S.A. ; Peter Engel, clergyman, and Herman Bergmann, clergyman, both of Collegeville, Minn., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—John Hoeschen, Herman Joseph Haskamp, Moritz Hoeschen, Alexander Rae Davidson and Herman Bergmann.

Chief place of Business :—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire, hold and sell real estate ; to occupy and use any real estate acquired by or belonging to the company ; to purchase, use and sell chattles, farm stock and animals ; to place settlers on any lands acquired by the company or on homesteads in the vicinity of the company's lands, and for the purpose of assisting such settlers or intending settlers to make advances either of cash or goods or otherwise, and to secure such advances by conditional agreements for sale, mortgages or liens, either on real estate or chattles, or by promissory notes, covenants, or other obligations of the settler or intending settler or his guarantor or other person ; to act as agents for other persons, firms and corporations in purchasing, selling and leasing real estate, and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attaining of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'J. Y. GRIFFIN AND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 13, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Frank M. Griffin, manufacturer, of St. Thomas, Ont. Robert Robertson, wholesale merchant, of Nelson, B.C. ; Daniel Naismith, wholesale merchant, of Vancouver, B.C. ; James Young Griffin, manufacturer, and Horace Edgar Crawford, barrister-at-law, both of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on a general mercantile and manufacturing business, and particularly buying, selling and dealing in cattle, hogs, sheep and other live stock, grain, poultry, butter, eggs and other agricultural and dairy products, manufactured articles produced or resulting in whole or in part from slaughtered live stock and agricultural products, and also coopering and manufacturing, buying and selling receptacles and appliances for holding, keeping, storing, shipping and handling manufactured products ; (b.) To slaughter live stock and to manufacture each and every product of or from such live stock or agricultural products and all articles and commodities for use as food or in commerce, manufacture, the sciences and the arts ; (c.) To hold, erect, purchase, acquire, manufacture, produce, operate, equip, maintain and utilize packing houses, factories, mills, stock-yards, office buildings, warehouses, branch establishments, salesrooms, grain

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elevators, scales, mines, vessels and other craft, refrigerator and other cars and other rolling stock or vehicles or means of transportation, ice-houses, refrigerating and electric light or other lighting, heating or power-generating plants, printing establishment and any and all other real estate and personal property pertaining to the successful conduct of the business aforesaid; (d.) To own and acquire real estate and to own, acquire and erect buildings and dwellings as the company may deem advisable in addition to such as may be requisite for the business of the company, and to mortgage, pledge or hypothecate the same as the company may deem advisable, and to use and invest any of the company's funds in the purchase of stock in any other corporation of a like nature. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 16, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$50,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—Dame Maria Hétu, cigar manufacturer, wife of Clovis St. Louis; Odilon Vanier, merchant; François Samuel MacKay, notary; Maurice Loranger, law student and Horatio Albert Nelson, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Maria Hétu, Horatio Albert Nelson and François Samuel MacKay.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To take over and continue as a going concern, and to acquire the business at present carried on at the city of Montreal by the said Dame Maria Hétu alone under the firm name of the ‘Reliance Cigar Factory’ as cigar manufacturer and dealer in tobaccos, to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and dealers in tobaccos, cigars and all things incidental thereto; to acquire other factories or concerns of a like nature and stock in other corporations of a like nature, and generally to act as merchants and commission agents. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘CANADA WOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 18, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$499,900.

Number of shares, 4,999.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Edgar Stone, accountant; Oscar Murray Hudson, accountant; Edward Bayly, barrister-at-law, and Arthur Dufferin George, student-at-law, all of Toronto, Ont.; and Walter Grant Morden, esquire, of London, England.

First or Provisional Directors :—Charles Edgar Stone, Oscar Murray Hudson and Arthur Dufferin George.

Chief place of Business :—Town of Farnham, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To acquire, construct, build and operate saw-mills, lumber mills and factories for the manufacture of wood and metallic furniture and fittings and specialties of every description; (2.) To generate and develop electrical and other power and light and to use, sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (3.) For the purposes of such businesses, to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise timber limits and timber of every description and to sell, use or otherwise dispose of the

same, and to purchase, lease or by other means acquire any freehold, leasehold or other property or any estate or interest whatever, and any rights, privileges or easements over or in respect of any property and any buildings, factories, mill, water powers, works, wharves, roads, machinery, plant, barges, vessels or things and any real or personal property or rights whatsoever, including municipal debentures and bonds and other obligations of and shares in any joint stock company; to build, construct, maintain, alter, enlarge, pull down and remove or replace any buildings, factories, mills, offices, works, mill dams, wharves, roads, machinery, engines, walls, fences, banks, sluices or water courses, and to acquire sites for the same, or to join with any person, firm or company or municipal corporation in doing any of the things aforesaid, and to work, manage and control the same or join with others in so doing; (4.) To carry on any other business or businesses subsidiary, auxiliary or similar to any of the businesses mentioned in any of the foregoing clauses hereof which the company may deem it expedient to carry on with any of the said businesses or in aid thereof or in substitution therefor; (5.) To acquire the good-will, rights, property and assets of every sort and description of any person, firm, association or corporation carrying on a similar business or businesses and to pay for the same in cash or in shares, bonds, debentures or otherwise of this company, and to undertake and guarantee the payment of the whole or any part of the liabilities of any such person, firm, association or corporation; (6.) To carry on any other business or businesses whether manufacturing or otherwise similar to those hereinbefore set out which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above businesses or any of them, and generally to do all things necessary for the proper carrying out of all or any of the purposes or objects hereinbefore set forth. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture windmills, towers, tanks, pumps, anvils, hammock chairs, and novelties in steel, iron and wood, and all castings and machinery and parts necessary or used in the production of the foregoing goods, articles and materials, and generally to buy, sell and deal in all the above mentioned articles and materials used in the manufacture, erection or sale thereof, and to enter into any and all contracts for the manufacture, manufacturing or supplying of all such goods, articles and materials above described, and to enter into contracts for the placing and erection thereof, and to purchase, lease and own any and all patents and inventions, and from time to time to sell, assign or transfer the same relating and applicable to the above mentioned objects of the company, and to do and transact all other matters and things necessary or incidental to carrying on of said business, and to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold such property real and personal as the company may deem necessary to acquire or have in the carrying on of its business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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'THE UNIVERSITY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 19, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$10,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, \$50.

Corporate Members :—Archibald MacMurchy, editor ; Pelham Edgar, professor ; George Nathaniel Morang, publisher ; John Cameron Saul, editor, and William John Heaven, publisher, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of printing, engraving, electrotyping, bookbinding, and publishing in all its branches and especially the publishing of books for use in the universities and colleges ; (b.) To acquire lands and erect buildings and factories for the purpose of carrying on the various branches of its business ; (c.) To acquire patent rights, copyrights, and trade-marks ; (d.) To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold or dispose of stocks, bonds or any other obligations of any corporation formed for or then or theretofore engaged in or pursuing any one or more of the kinds of business, purposes, objects, or operations above mentioned, or owning or holding any property of any kind hereinbefore described, or of any corporation owning or holding the stocks or the obligations of any such corporation ; (e.) To hold for investment or otherwise to use, sell or dispose of any stock, bonds or other obligations of any such other corporation, to aid in any manner any corporation, whose stock, bonds, or other obligations are held or are in any manner guaranteed by the company, incorporation of which is now sought, or to do any other acts or things for the preservation, protection, improvement, or enhancement of the value of any such stocks, bonds or other obligations, or to do any acts or things designed for any such purpose, and while owner of any such stock, bonds or other obligations, to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereof, and to exercise any and all voting power thereon. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MOUNT ROYAL FOUNDRY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 22, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$45,000.

Number of shares, 450.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Robert Dunn, accountant ; Thomas Monaghan, moulder ; John Watson, manufacturer ; Robert Gardner, manufacturer ; Arthur Jarvie Darling, manufacturer, John Cavanagh, moulder, and John Herman Grimm, manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que., and Hugh Vallance, manufacturer, of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Robert Dunn, Thomas Monaghan, Hugh Vallance, Robert Gardner and Arthur Jarvie Darling.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The manufacturing of iron, brass, steel, malleable iron, lead and all other kinds of metal castings, fittings, building materials, water and steam machinery, general contractors' works and supplies, boilers and machinery of all kinds and description, and to buy, sell, and deal in the same and all materials and supplies relating thereto ; to acquire any other business of the nature or character which this company is authorized to carry on and the good-will thereof upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of stock or

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bonds of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon ; to carry on the business of merchants, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of metals, and all materials and supplies relating thereto or entering into the manufacture of the same ; to have the right to use the funds of the company or such portion of them as the board of directors may decide in the purchase of the capital stock of other corporations of a like nature, subject, however, to the provisions of 'The Companies Act, 1902'; to have the right to sell out the undertaking in whole or in part and to amalgamate with any other company upon such terms as the company in general meeting of the shareholders may approve of, and to acquire such patent rights and licenses as may be necessary or useful or in any way connected with the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ENGINEERING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY OF CANADA'
(LIMITED).

Incorporated December 22, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James Thomas Davis, contractor, of Montreal, Que. ; Michael John Haney, civil engineer, of Toronto, Ont. ; Roger Miller, contractor, and Fred R. Miller, civil engineer, both of Ingersoll, Ont. ; and John Rice O'Neil, clerk, of Cardinal, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—James Thomas Davis, Michael John Haney and Roger Miller.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) To carry on the business of general contractors in the construction of works, private or public ; (b.) To acquire and take over contracts from individuals, firms, and corporations ; (c.) To transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of any contract, or undertaking of the company, in whole or in part ; (d.) To construct, purchase, acquire, charter, employ, own, manage, maintain, navigate, lease and sell steam or sailing vessels, or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam-pumps, engines, hoists, twists, cranes, diving apparatus, plant, machinery and appliances requisite for the efficient performance of wrecking and salvage services, upon any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada ; (e.) To use any or all of the vessels, craft, plant, and machinery mentioned in clause (d.) and such other vessels, plant, machinery, or appliances as may be necessary for the purposes of a general navigation business and particularly for carrying, delivering, discharging, and loading cargoes of every description upon any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada ; (f.) To construct, acquire, and hold either by purchase, lease or otherwise, all such wharves, docks, elevators and warehouses as may be required for the purpose of effectually carrying out and transacting the company's business ; (g.) To acquire, hold, own, buy, sell, pledge and dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds, or other securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ; (h.) To have the right to issue stock, bonds, or other securities in payment of any of the company's debts or liabilities, and (i.) To acquire the business and the assets of the business heretofore carried on at Depot Harbour, in the district of Muskoka, in the province of Ontario, by James Thomas Davis, Michael John Haney, and Roger Miller under the name, style and firm of 'Davis, Haney & Miller.' The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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‘THE ST. HYACINTHE DISTILLERY, PACKING AND VINEGAR COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 26, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$260,000.

Number of shares, 2,600.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—Joseph Olivier Alferie Tellier, veterinary surgeon ; Celestin Thibault, trader ; Jean-Baptiste Emile Ostigny, physician, and Louis Aimé Gendron, counsellor-at-law, all of St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Ovide Brouillard, trader, of Notre Dame du Bon Conseil, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire, construct, operate and carry on in Canada one or several distilleries, breweries, vinegar factories, malting and malt houses, for the production, distillation, fermentation, re-distillation, rectification and filtration of alcohols, spirits, fermented liquors, beers, ales, malt, porter, vinegars and of compound spirits and liquors of all kinds, and to carry on the trade and business (subject to the permits and licenses required by the law, and to the departmental regulations) of warehousing, vending, selling said spirits and liquors ; and for said purposes, acquire, purchase, lease and hold by any legal title, all such lands, real and movable property, buildings, granary, machinery, apparatus, plant, grains, patent rights, and other things, as may be necessary and useful in connection with said trade and business ; and also to carry on a general stockyard, abattoir and meat packing business, to maintain and operate abattoirs and incinerators, to kill animals of all kinds, to sell and purchase meat, tallow, grease, lard, ham and bacon ; to pack in barrels, in cans or otherwise, meat, poultry and other eatables, to purchase and sell cattle, sheep, hogs and other live stock, also hay and feed, and to carry on any other business of a like nature or incidental thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

‘PONTIAC STEAMSHIP COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Incorporated December 26, 1902. - - - Amount of capital stock, \$120,000.

Number of shares, 1,200.—Amount of each share, \$100.

Corporate Members :—James William Carmichael, merchant ; James Carmichael MacGregor, merchant ; John Howard Sinclair, barrister-at-law ; Richard Meikle, master mariner, and Caroline Elizabeth Carmichael, spinster, all of New Glasgow, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors :—James William Carmichael, James Carmichael MacGregor and John Howard Sinclair.

Chief place of Business :—Town of New Glasgow, N.S.

Objects of the Company :—(a.) The purchasing, contracting for, building, holding, acquiring, hiring, leasing, selling, repairing, sailing and operating steamships, sailing vessels and other vessels of all kinds, and the carrying on therewith between the ports of Canada and Great Britain or any foreign country, as well as between British and foreign ports, the business of freighters and common carriers, forwarders and traders and the conveyance of mails and the transportation of merchandise and passengers, and any business in connection with the carrying trade ; (b.) The building, purchasing, leasing, hiring, selling, repairing, owning, and operating of tugs, barges and all other kinds of vessels used in harbours and navigable waters ;

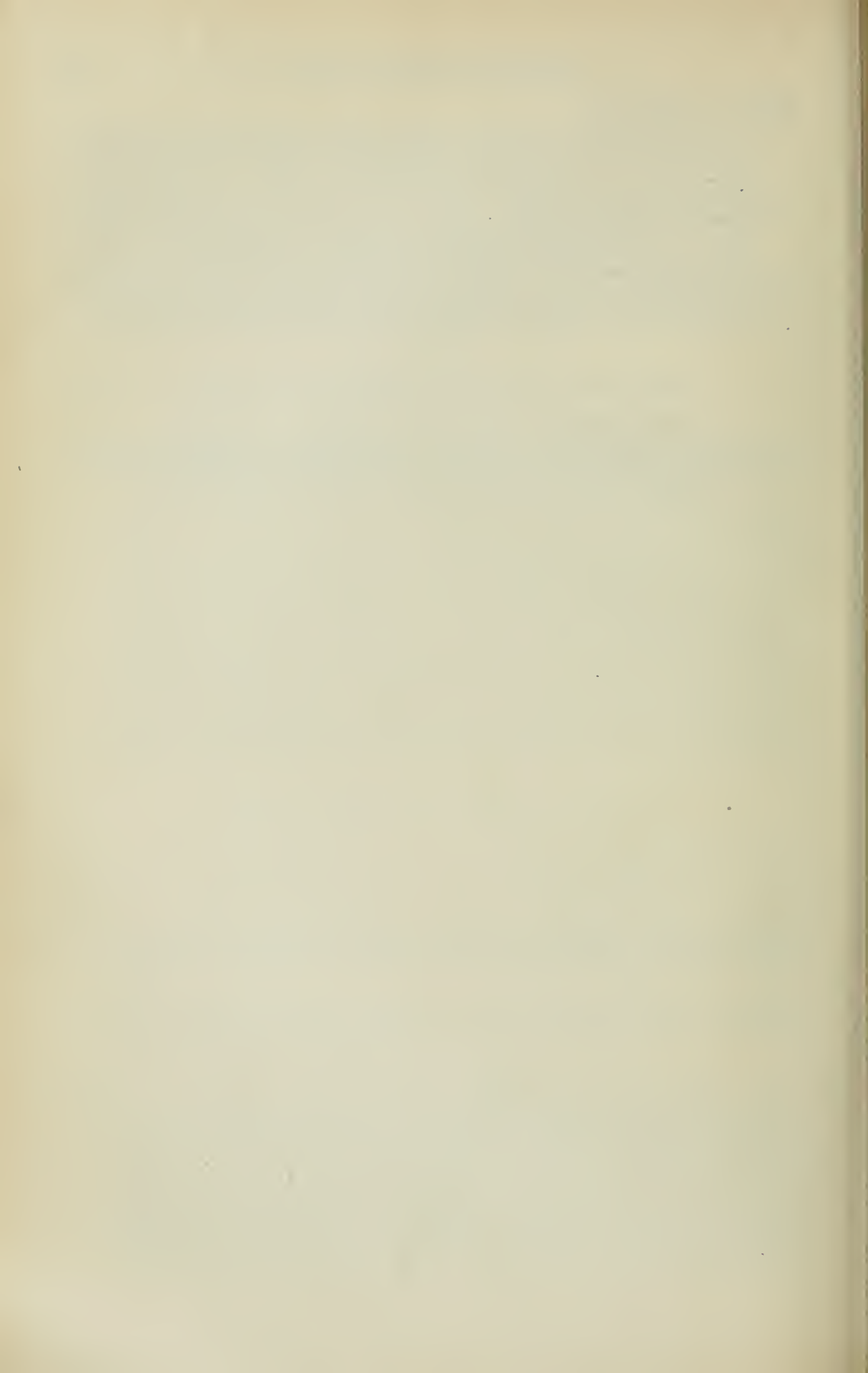
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(c.) The purchasing, constructing, acquiring, selling, leasing, hiring, owning, using and repairing wharves and warehouses and other buildings, piers, docks, dockyards and elevators ; (d.) The letting or sub-letting of any property of the company, the selling or otherwise disposing of the business of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit ; (e.) The buying out of or selling out to or amalgamating with any business or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ; (f.) And generally the doing of all other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for the carrying out of the purposes of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued December 27, 1902, to

‘THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE COMPANY’ (LIMITED).

Increasing the Capital Stock of the said company to the sum of \$200,000, being an addition of 1,500 shares of \$100 each to the present Capital Stock.



LIST OF COMPANIES

LICENSED UNDER 61 VIC., CAP. 49.,

TO CARRY ON MINING OPERATIONS WITH THE PRIVILEGES OF A
FREE MINER WITHIN THE YUKON AND NORTH-WEST
TERRITORIES OF CANADA.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1902.

'GOLD RUN PLACER MINING COMPANY.'

Date of License, March 24, 1902. - - Authorized capital, \$1,000,000.

Chief place of Business :—City of Seattle, Washington State, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—William T. Lory, Dawson.

THE KLONDYKE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS' (LIMITED).

Date of License, June 11, 1902. - - Authorized capital, £300,000.

Chief place of Business :—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—R. Auzias Turenne, Dawson.

'THE KLONDYKE ESTATES CORPORATION' (LIMITED).

Date of License, July 18, 1902. - - Authorized capital, £500,000.

Chief place of Business :—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—John Archibald Heyman, Dawson City.

'THE TROND SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of License, September 3, 1902. - - Authorized capital, £20,000.

Chief place of Business :—Kendal, England.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—Arthur Davey, Dawson.

'THE KLONDIKE-CHEECHACO HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY'

Date of License, November 28, 1902. - - Authorized capital, \$1,000,000.

Chief place of Business :—Phoenix, Maricopo Co., Arizona, U.S.A.

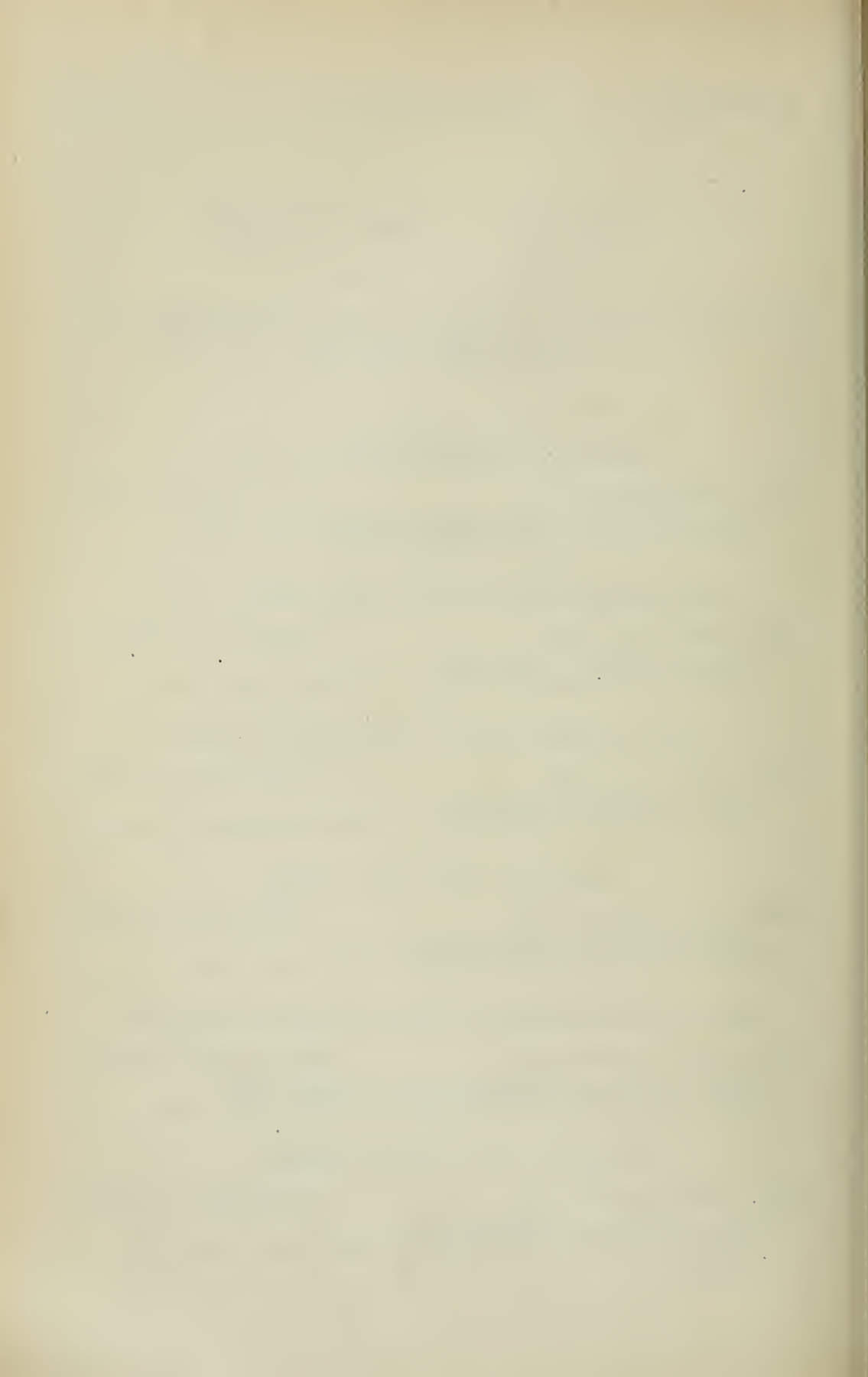
Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—A. G. Cunningham, Dawson.

'DETROIT-YUKON MINING COMPANY.'

Date of License, November 27, 1902. - - Authorized capital, \$250,000.

Chief place of Business :—Detroit, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—Otto R. Brener, Dawson, Y.T.



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COMMISSIONS TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued during the past year (1902).

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.		When Gazetted.	
		1902.		1902.	
Armour, Hon. John Douglas.	Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario.	Mar.	11.	Mar.	15
"	A Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.	Nov.	21.	Nov.	22
Camerou, Edward R.	One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.	June	26.	July	5
"	A Member of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov.	21.	Nov.	29
Carroll, Hon. Henry George.	The Solicitor General of Canada.	Feb.	10.	Feb.	15
"	One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.	June	26.	July	5
"	A Member, <i>ex officio</i> , of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov.	21.	Nov.	29
Casgrain, Hon. J. P. B.	A member of the Ottawa Improvement Commission.	June	17.	June	21
Collier, H. H.	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Lincoln, Ont.	Mar.	1.	Mar.	15
Cowper, T. D.	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Welland, Ont.	April	15.	April	26
"	A Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.	May	19.	May	31
"	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Welland, Ont.	June	26.	July	5
Douglas, Lt. Richard Young	An Inspector in the North-west Mounted Police.	May	20.	Aug.	2
Doyle, Barnard Louis.	Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, Ont.	Dec.	10.	Dec.	13
"	A Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.	"	10.	"	13
Edmison, George.	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Peterborough, Ont.	June	11.	June	21
"	A Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.	"	11.	Oct.	25
Fitzpatrick, Hon. Charles.	Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.	Feb.	11.	Feb.	15
"	A Member, <i>ex officio</i> , of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov.	21.	Nov.	29
Flint, Thomas Barnard.	The Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.	"	11.	"	15
"	A Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Members of the House of Commons of Canada.	Dec.	4.	Dec.	13
Frost, Francis Theodore.	A Member of the Ottawa Improvement Commission.	June	17.	June	21
Garrow, James Thompson.	A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.	Mar.	20.	Mar.	22
Haultain, Frederick W. G.	One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.	April	23.	May	3
		1901.			
Heffernan, John Herbert.	An Inspector in the North-west Mounted Police.	May	15.	Mar.	22
Hingston, Kt. Hon. Sir William Hales.		1902.			
"	A Member of the Ottawa Improvement Commission.	June	17.	June	21
Holt, Philip.	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, Ont.	July	16.	July	26
"	A Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.	"	16.	Aug.	16
"	Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, Ont.	Dec.	10.	Dec.	13

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List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued during the past year (1902).

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
		1902.	1902.
Holt, Philip	A Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.	Dec. 10..	Dec. 13
Hunter, Gordon	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia	Mar. 4..	Mar. 8
Kenning, James Hogan.....	A Commissioner to tender and administer to and take from any employee of the Outside Service of the Department of Inland Revenue the Oaths of Allegiance and of office	April 22..	May 3
Lamoureux, Hector	A Tide Waiter in His Majesty's Customs	July 1..	Dec. 6
Langworthy, William Fitzgerald	Deputy Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay, Ont.	Feb. 8..	Feb. 15
		1901.	
LaRocque, Capt. Henri, C. P. M. J. A	An Inspector in the North-west Mounted Police..	Nov. 25..	Mar. 22
		1902.	
Lawson, James	A Commissioner for Administering Oaths, &c., for use in the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court of Canada	Jan. 10..	Jan. 25
Macaulay, Charles Daniel...	A Judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory	June 28..	July 12
Maclaren, John James.....	A Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario and also a Puisne Judge of the Court of Appeal for Ontario with the title of Justice of Appeal	Nov. 21..	Nov. 22
MacTavish, Duncan Byron...	A Commissioner to investigate and report upon an alleged combine existing between certain tobacco companies	May 3..	May 17
Martin, Hon. Archer...	A Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court in and for the District of British Columbia	Mar. 4..	Mar. 8
Metcalfe, Thomas.....	A Member of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov. 21..	Nov. 29
Mills, Hon. David.....	A Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.	Feb. 8..	Feb. 15
Moss, Hon. Charles.....	Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario with the title of Chief Justice of Ontario.	Nov. 21..	Nov. 22
McGregor, Colin Campbell...	A Justice of the Peace in and for the Yukon Territory	Aug. 1..	Aug. 16
McGuire, Hon. Thomas Horace	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories	Feb. 18..	Feb. 22
McKay, Samuel George.....	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Oxford, Ont.....	June 23..	July 5
		1902.	1902.
Newcombe, Edmund Leslie..	A Member of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov. 21..	Nov. 29
O'Keefe, George.....	A Member of the Ottawa Improvement Commission	June 17..	June 21
		1901.	1902.
Parmelee, William Grannis..	A Commissioner under chap. 114 (R.S.C.) to investigate, inquire into and report upon certain complaints regarding alleged irregularities in the Weighing of Butter and Cheese.....	Dec. 7..	Feb. 1
		1902.	1902.
Power, Augustus.....	A Member of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov. 21..	Nov. 29
Préfontaine, Hon. Joseph Raymond Fournier.....	Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.....	Nov. 11..	Nov. 15
Prendergast, James Emile Pierre.....	A Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories	Feb. 18..	Feb. 22
Reynolds, Edmund John....	Junior Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	June 26..	June 28

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List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued during the past year (1902).

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.		When Gazetted.	
		1902.		1902.	
Reynolds, Edmund John.....	A Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.....	June	26..	June	28
Robertson, Henry.....	A Member of the commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov.	21..	Nov.	29
Robertson, Walter B.....	A Collector in His Majesty's Customs.....	April	1..	May	17
Roscoe, Wentworth E.....	A Member of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov.	21..	Nov.	29
		1901.			
Ross, Daniel Davidson.....	A Sub-Collector in His Majesty's Customs.....	Sept.	27..	Jan.	18
		1902.			
Saint-Pierre, Henri Cesaire.....	A Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.....	June	11..	June	14
		1901.			
Scanlon, Michael.....	A Tide Waiter in His Majesty's Customs.....	June	27..	May	3
		1902.			
Sifton, Arthur Lewis.....	One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.	April	23..	"	3
Sirois Louis Philippe.....	A Member of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.	Nov.	21..	Nov.	29
Smith, Louis Arthur.....	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, Ont.....	June	26..	July	5
" ".....	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, Ont.....	Sept.	22..	Sept.	27
Snider, Thomas Alpheus.....	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Haldimand, Ont.....	Jan.	25..	Feb.	1
Snowball, Jabez Bunting.....	Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.....	"	30	"	1
Strong, Kt., The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Henry.....	A Member and President of the Commission for the revision and consolidation of the Public Statutes of Canada.....	Nov.	21..	Nov.	29
Sutherland, Hon. James.....	Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.....	Jan.	15..	Feb.	15
" ".....	Minister of Public Works of Canada.....	Nov.	11..	Nov.	15
Taschereau, Kt. " Hon. Sir Henri Elzéar.....	Chief Justice of Canada.....	"	21..	"	22
		1901.			
Taylor, Lieut. John.....	An Inspector in the North-west Mounted Police..	July	1	March	22
		1902.			
Wade, Frederick C.....	One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.	April	23..	May	3
		1900.			
Walke, Lieut. William Mackenzie.....	An Inspector in the North-west Mounted Police..	Oct.	1	March	22
		1902.			
Wells, George W.....	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Norfolk, Ont.....	Jan.	30..	Feb.	8
Wickham, William Charles.....	An Inspector in the North-west Mounted Police..	June	1	March	22
Wood, Zachary Taylor.....	Assistant Commissioner in the North-west Mounted Police for the Yukon Territory.....	"	4	Aug.	2
		1901.			
Worsley, Capt. George Stanley.....	An Inspector in the North-west Mounted Police..	April	1	March	22

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY

Issued under the Great Seal of Canada, (1869 to 1902 inclusive.)

Name.	Date.	Subject.
Donald A. Smith.	Dec. 17, '69.	Commissioner to inquire into causes, nature and extent of obstruction to peaceable ingress of Hon. Wm. McDougall into the North-west Territories.
Hon. Francis G. Johnson.....	Sept. 3, '70.	Special commissioner to inquire into state of laws <i>re</i> administration of justice in Rupert's Land and North-west Territories.
Casimir S. Gzowski, <i>et al.</i>	Nov. 16, '70.	Commissioners to inquire into improvement, &c., of the water communication (canal system) of the Dominion.
Hon. Joseph G. Blanchet, <i>et al.</i> ..	June 28, '73.	Commissioners to inquire into matters relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway (<i>re</i> Hon. L. S. Huntington's resolution in Parliament, 1873).
Hon. Charles Dewey Day, <i>et al.</i> ..	Aug. 14, '73.	" " " " "
John Dickenson, C.E., <i>et al.</i>	Sept. 27, '73.	Commissioners to inquire into periodical floods in River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal.
Honoré Mercier, <i>et al.</i>	Feb. 21, '74.	Commissioners to inquire into condition and management of Montreal Post Office.
Larratt W. Smith, <i>et al.</i>	July 22, '76.	Commissioners to inquire into management, &c., of the Northern Railway Company of Canada.
Alexander Anderson.....	Aug. 19, '76.	Commissioner to inquire, &c., <i>re</i> Indian Reserve Question in British Columbia.
Edgar Dewdney, <i>et al.</i>	March 3, '80.	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> administration of Justice in North-west Territories (Matthew Ryan, Stipendiary Magistrate).
George M. Clark, <i>et al.</i>	June 16, '80.	Commissioners to inquire into matters, &c., concerning Canadian Pacific Railway.
David B. Read.	Dec. 22, '81.	Commissioner to inquire into charges, &c., against His Honour Judge Squier, Judge County Court, County of Huron, Ont.
Aquila Walsband and Henry H. Smith	June 14, '84.	Commissioners <i>re</i> conflicting claims to lands in Manitoba.
Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Hon. J. H. Gray.	July 4, '84.	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> Chinese Immigration into Canada.
William P. R. Street, <i>et al.</i>	March 30, '85.	Commissioners <i>re</i> enumeration of Half-breeds in North-west Territories previous to July 15, 1870.
Joseph Alphonse Ouimet, <i>et al.</i> ..	Feb. 25, '86.	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> claims for loss or damage arising out of insurrection in North-west Territories.
Roger Goulet.	March 1, '86.	Commissioner <i>re</i> enumeration of Half-breeds in North-west Territories.
Hon. Thomas Wardlaw Taylor...	" 22, '86.	Commissioner to inquire into charges preferred against Stipendiary Magistrate Jeremiah Travis, North-west Territories.
Thomas Pringle, <i>et al.</i>	July 17, '86.	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> leasing of waters of Lachine Canal for manufacturing purposes.
Hon. James Armstrong, Q.C., C.M.G., <i>et al.</i>	Dec. 9, '86.	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., subject of Labour.
Hon. John Edward Rose.....	Feb. 4, '87.	Commissioner to inquire into charges preferred against His Honour Judge Miller, Judge County Court, County of Waterloo, Ont.
Roger Goulet and N. O. Coté ...	May 9, '87.	Commissioners <i>re</i> enumeration of Half-breeds and also claims of White Settlers in North-west Territories.
William A. Gibson, <i>et al.</i>	Nov. 22, '87.	Additional Commissioners to Royal Commission <i>re</i> Subject of Labour.
Guillaume Boivin.....	March 17, '88.	" " " "
John Kelly and Wm. Haggarty..	March 25, '88.	" " " "
Hon. Christopher S. Patterson...	Sept. 3, '89.	Commissioner to inquire into charges preferred against His Honour Robert Patterson Jellett, Judge Co. Court, County of Prince Edward, Ont.

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COMMISSIONS of Inquiry issued under the Great Seal of Canada, (1869 to 1902 inclusive.)
—Continued.

Name.	Date.	Subject.
Hon. Christopher S. Patterson...	Sept. 16, '90..	Commissioner to inquire into charges preferred against His Honour Martin C. Upper, Judge Co. Court, County of Haldimand, Ont.
Hon. Edward L. Wetmore.....	Nov. 2, '91..	Commissioner to inquire into charges preferred against Commissioner Lawrence Herchmer and Assistant Commissioner William M. Herchmer of the North-west Mounted Police.
George Hague, <i>et al.</i>	Nov. 14, '91..	Commissioners to inquire into and concerning present condition of the Civil Service.
Sir Joseph Hickson, <i>et al.</i>	March 14, '92..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., upon the liquor traffic in Canada.
Hon. George W. Burbidge.....	Dec. 29, '92..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., on certain contractors claims in connection with the Oxford and New Glasgow & Cape Breton Railway.
Hon. Montague W. T. Drake....	May 21, '94..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> the administration and affairs of British Columbia Penitentiary.
Frederick W. Johnston.....	Sept. 30, '95..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain charges of alleged violation of "The Fisheries Act" by Messrs. J. & C. Noble.
Alexander W. Wright.....	Oct. 29, '95..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> to what extent the sweating system is practised in the Dominion.
Hon. George W. Burbidge....	May 7 '96..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., on certain claims of Messrs. Bancroft, Connolly & Co., <i>re</i> Kingston Graving Dock.
Hon. George W. Burbidge....	May 28, '96..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., on certain claims of Jabez Snowball, <i>re</i> construction of Indiantown Branch of Intercolonial Railway.
Hon. George W. Burbidge....	June 29, '96..	Commissioner to inquire, &c., on claim of G. S. Mayes, <i>re</i> construction of trestle bridge on Pictou branch of Intercolonial Railway.
Charles Seager.....	Oct. 24, '96..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., with respect to the Post Office at Cobourg, Ont., and the resignation of the Postmaster thereof.
John Crearer.....	Nov. 16, '96..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> election for House of Commons in District of Algoma, held on June 30, instead of June 23, 1896.
Joseph E. Bédard.....	Nov. 25, '96..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> charges preferred against Enile Dubé of fraudulent conduct in supplying lumber to Intercolonial Railway.
Charles Seager.....	Nov. 25, '96..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain superannuations and promotions in outside customs service at Cobourg, Ont.
E. F. Stephenson.....	Feb. 2, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> alleged illegal sale of lots in the Town of Banff, Rocky Mountain Park.
Levi Thompson and A. D. Cameron.....	Feb. 9, '97..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> charges of offensive partizanship alleged against various officers at Moosomin, N.W.T.
Fred C. Wade.....	Feb. 9, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> charges preferred against certain officers and guards of Stony Mountain Penitentiary, Man.
William Cook, Q.C., <i>et al.</i>	March 2, '97..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> losses incurred by citizens of Quebec in consequence of the landslide in September, 1889.
Hon. John Alexander Boyd.....	June 28, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain charges preferred against James P. Wood, Judge County Court, County of Perth, Ont.
Hon. Thos. H. McGuire.....	July 17, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain charges preferred against Sheriff Hughes, Judicial District of Saskatchewan, N.W.T.
Thomas C. Johnstone.....	" 21, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain charges preferred against Sheriff Jas. H. Benton and others, of Regina, N.W.T.
Thomas G. Rothwell.....	Aug. 10, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> claims of certain settlers within tract of land conveyed to the Pequimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.
Hon. Angus John McColl.....	" 21, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> complaints made respecting the administration of Justice by W. W. Spinks, Esq., County Court Judge, Kootenay, B.C.

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COMMISSIONS of Inquiry issued under the Great Seal of Canada, (1869 to 1902 inclusive.)
—Continued.

Name.	Date.	Subject.
Hon. John Alexander Boyd	Sept. 3, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> additional charges preferred against James P. Wood, Judge County Court, County of Perth, Ont.
Charles Murphy	Nov. 19, '97..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain charges of conspiracy to defraud the revenue preferred against James Devlin, engineer, Kingston Penitentiary.
Calixte Aimé Dugas, <i>et al.</i>	Jan. 15, '97..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> unjust treatment of persons engaged on the construction of the "Crow's Nest Pass" Railway.
Roger C. Clute	July 1, '98..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> statements of criminal negligence connected with death of C. P. McDonald and E. McC. Fraser, "Crow's Nest Pass" Railway.
William Ogilvie	Oct. 7, '98..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain charges preferred against many Government officials in Yukon Territory.
James Walker and Joseph A. May Côté	May 6, '99..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> claims of Half-breeds residing within the District of Athabasca and surrounding country in North-west Territories.
Alexander McLeod	Aug. 2, '99..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain claims to lands in Yukon Territory.
E. J. Senkler, <i>et al.</i>	Oct. 7, '99..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> alleged irregularities, &c., in shipping and transportation of grain from Manitoba and the North-west Territories.
Roger C. Clue	Nov. 17, '99..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> differences between miners and mine labourers in British Columbia.
Hon. A. E. Richards	Feb. 13, '00..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> shipment and transportation of grain by railway companies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.
Raoul Rinfret	March 2, '00..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain claims to lands in the Yukon Territory.
Hon. C. A. Dugas	" 2, '00..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain charges preferred against E. C. Senkler, Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.
J. A. J. McKenna and J. Walker	Mar. 13, '00..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain Half-breed claims in Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, N.W.T.
N. O. Côté and S. McLeod	" 21, '00..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain Half-breed claims in District of Saskatchewan, N.W.T.
Hon. Sir J. A. Boyd, Kt., <i>et al.</i>	June 4, '00..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> alleged fraudulent alteration, defacing, &c., in respect to electoral ballots, &c., General Election, 1896.
N. O. Côté and S. McLeod	" 19, '00..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> claims of scouts and others to bounty during North-west rebellion of 1885, District of Saskatchewan, N.W.T.
J. A. J. McKenna and J. Walker	" 19, '00..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> claims of scouts and others to bounty during North-west rebellion of 1885, Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, N.W.T.
J. A. Smart and E. F. Stephenson	" 19, '00..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> auditing of accounts and to investigate sale, &c., of lands set apart for town sites of Regina, Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., and Virden, Man.
J. E. P. Prendergast	Sept. 3, '00..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> alleged fraudulent practices or irregularities at public sales of school lands in Manitoba.
R. C. Clute, <i>et al.</i>	" 21, '00..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> subject of Chinese and Japanese immigration into British Columbia.
David Horne, <i>et al.</i>	Jan. 2, '01..	Commissioners to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> complaints as to inspection of grain at Port of Montreal, Que.
Christopher Foley	" 8, '01..	Additional commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> Chinese and Japanese immigration into British Columbia.
J. A. J. McKenna	Mar. 16, '01..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> certain Half-breed claims in Manitoba and N. W. Territories.
Hon. H. T. Taschereau	April 25, '01..	Commissioner to inquire, &c., <i>re</i> alleged combine or trust existing among Canadian Paper Manufacturers.
Hon. William Lount	Aug. 22, '01..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> alleged loss and damages sustained by Messrs. J. & C. Noble, by reason of seizure, &c., of boats in 1894.

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COMMISSIONS of Inquiry issued under the Great Seal of Canada, (1869 to 1902 inclusive.)
—Continued.

Name.	Date.	Subject.
W. G. Parmelee	Dec. 7, '01..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> complaints and difficulties in connection with the weighing of butter and cheese.
D. B. MacTavish	May 3, '02..	Commissioner to inquire into, &c., <i>re</i> exclusive contract system adopted by certain tobacco companies of Canada.

APPENDIX B.

ALPHABETICAL List of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Secretary of State.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	W Appointed
Adams, A. W.	Consul	Argentine Republic.	St. John, N.B.	1894
Aitken, W. H.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	1892
Albinana y Martinez J.	"	"	Montreal, Que.	1901
Albro, W. H.	Consular Agent	United States.	Megantic, Que.	1899
Alexander, J. I.	"	"	Campobello Is'd, N. B.	1887
Alexander, R. H.	Consul	Peru	Vancouver, B. C.	1895
Allison, F. F.	"	Portugal.	St. John, N. B.	1878
Anderson, G. B.	"	United States.	Prescott, Ont.	1900
Ansell, D. A.	Consul General	Mexico.	Montreal, Que.	1888
Armstrong, E. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States.	Yarmouth, N. S.	1894
Arnold, F. W.	Deputy Consul	"	Dawson City, Y. T.	1901
Auger, Jacques.	Consular Agent	Italy	Quebec, Que.	1902
Authier, J. M.	Commercial Agent.	United States.	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1898
Auzias-Turenne, R.	Consular Agent.	France.	Dawson City, Y. T.	1898
Baby, F. W.	"	United States.	Courtwright, Ont.	1882
Bagge, R.	Consul	Sweden and Norway.	Quebec, Que.	1902
Bain, A.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, N. S.	1886
Balcer, G.	"	France.	Three Rivers, Que.	1875
Balcer, G.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway.	"	1875
Barclay, C. E.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Ottawa, Ont.	1889
Bartels, F.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	"	Levis, Que.	1903
Bate, H. A.	Vice-Consul	Belgium.	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1882
Beaudet, G. E.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Victoriaville, Que.	1902
Beebe, H. S.	"	"	Lineboro', Que.	1893
Bell, C. N.	Consul	Guatemala.	Winnipeg, Man.	1897
Bell, F. J.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Peterborough, Ont.	1897
Benedict, J. S.	Commercial Agent.	"	Campbellton, N. B.	1897
Bentley, W. D.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Halifax, N. S.	1882
Beringer, J. F.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Pictou, Ont.	1888
Bettinger, J. R.	Consul General.	"	Montreal, Que.	1897
Biglow, E.	Consular Agent.	"	Kingsport, N. S.	1901
Bill, E. M.	"	"	Shelburne, N. S.	1901
Binet, S.	"	"	Arichat, N. S.	1899
Bisson, D.	"	"	Paspebiac, Que.	1889
Black, H. C.	Vice Consul	Sweden and Norway.	Pugwash, N. S.	1892
Boardman, C. A.	Commercial Agent.	United States.	Rimouski, Que.	1897
Boissevain, C. D. W.	Consular Agent.	Netherlands.	Montreal, Que.	1895
Bolté, A.	"	France.	Toronto, Ont.	1892
Bopp, F.	Consul	Germany	Montreal, Que.	1898
Borlase, G. E.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States.	Sherbrooke, Que.	1899
Bouillon, E. A. A.	Commercial Agent.	Brazil	Paspebiac, Que.	1899
Braman, W. W.	Vice-Consul	United States.	Three River's, Que.	1891
Brinckman, H.	Acting Consul.	Germany	Winnipeg, Man.	1896
Brockett, M. J. Quintana, Y.	Consul General.	Spain	Montreal, Que.	1901
Brophy, H.	Consul	Guatemala.	Montreal, Que.	1899
Brush, H. W.	"	"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1899
Buckly, Jas.	Vice and Deputy Consul	"	Prescott, Ont.	1876
Buetelspacher, C.	Consul	"	Moncton, N. B.	1898
Burchell, J. E.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway.	Sydney, N. S.	1881
Burchell, J. E.	"	United States.	"	1897
Burgess, J. G.	Consular Agent.	"	Cheverie, N. S.	1899
Burke, M. J.	Consul	United States.	St. Thomas, Ont.	1897
Burroughs, G. H.	Vice Consul	Spain	Quebec, Que.	1896

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ALPHABETICAL List of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed
Burwash, A.	Consular Agent	United States	Arnprior, Ont.	1901
Butler, R.	Vice and Deputy Consul	"	Hamilton, Ont.	1898
Butterfield, B. F.	Consular Agent	"	Stanstead, Que.	1897
Call, R. C.	"	"	Newcastle, N. B.	1866
Campbell, Wm.	Vice Consular Agent	"	Goderich, Ont.	1883
Carbray, Felix	Consul.	Portugal	Quebec, Que.	1875
Carleton, C. C.	Consular Agent	United States	Souris, P.E.I.	1880
Carney, M.	Consul.	Haiti	Halifax, N. S.	1880
Carpenter, C. B. K.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Gaspé Basin, Qus.	1895
Carter, A. T.	Consular Agent	France	Gaspé, Que.	1891
Carter, J.	Vice-Consul	United States	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1890
Carter, M. J.	Consul	"	Yarmouth, N.S.	1901
Champion, C. P.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Quebec, Que.	1892
Champion, C. P.	Consul	Uruguay	Quebec, Que.	1892
Charmanne, H.	Consul General	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont.	1902
Chester, A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Port Sarnia, Ont.	1900
Chipman, H. L.	Consul.	Austria-Hungary	Halifax, N.S.	1896
Churchill, E.	Consular Agent	United States	Lockeport, N.S.	1901
Clinton, G. W.	"	"	Cumberland, B.C.	1899
Colcock, N. B.	Vice and Deputy Consul	"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1900
Collard, L. H.	Consular Agent	"	St. Catharines, Ont.	1875
Coutlée, J. L.	Consul.	Monaco, Principality of	Montreal, Que.	1898
Creighton, J. W.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Halifax, N.S.	1899
Creswicke, E. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Barrie, Ont.	1895
Crockett, J. T.	Vice and Deputy Consul	"	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1890
Culver, H. S.	Consul	"	London, Ont.	1897
Curren, A. E.	"	Belgium	Halifax, N.S.	1889
Dale, P. A. J. J.	Consular Agent	Nicaragua	Quebec, Que.	1902
Dale, P. A. J. J.	"	Peru	"	1902
Daly, C. N.	Consul.	United States	Guelph, Ont.	1893
Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Pictou, N.S.	1884
Davies, J. R.	Consular Agent	United States	"	1897
Davison, A. F.	Consul	Argentine Republic	Bridgewater, N.S.	1898
Davison, E. D.	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	"	1901
Davison, Francis	"	Portugal	"	1881
Deal, C.	Consul.	United States	St. John's, Que.	1897
De Bury, Count R.	"	Belgium	St. John, N.B.	1899
De Bury, Count R.	Consular Agent	France	"	1901
De Bury, L. Visart.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	"	1900
Denison, F. C.	Consul.	United States	Woodstock, N. B.	1897
Derick, Thos. H.	Consular Agent	"	Clarenceville, Que.	1903
De Struve, N.	"	Russia	Montreal, Que.	1900
De Vos, E. R.	Vice Consul General	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont.	1901
D'Hallencourt, L.	Consular Agent	France	Winnipeg, Man.	1902
Dickson, A. F.	Consul.	United States	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1887
Dill, H. P.	"	"	Pert Hope	1900
Dingman, W. S.	V. & D. Com. Agent	"	Stratford, Ont.	1899
Dineen, J.	Consular Agent	"	Huntingdon, Que.	1895
Dolson, G. H.	"	Germany	Sydney, N. S.	1880
Donaghy, J.	V. & D. Consul.	United States	St. John's, Que.	1890
Dorman, J. S.	Consular Agent	"	Potterton, Que.	1901
Dorsey, W. H.	"	"	North Portal, N.W.T.	1895
Downer, F. W.	"	"	Leithbridge, N.W.T.	1899
Dubuc, A. J. H.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Winnipeg, Man.	1901
Duchastel, de Mont- rouge.	Acting Consul General	France	Montreal, Que.	1900
Dwyer, C.	Consular Agent	Austria-Hungary	Pictou, N.S.	1882
Dwyer, C.	"	Germany	"	1891
Eastman, C. M.	"	United States	Waterloo, Que.	1901
Ferguson, D. P.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Northport, N.S.	1886
Ferrera, A. A.	Consular Agent	Italy	Vancouver, B. C.	1901
Fisher, Cavalier, G. G.	Consul	"	Halifax, N. S.	1891
Flack, D. A.	V. & D. Com. Agent	United States	Cornwall, Ont.	1901
Flockhart, A. R.	Vice Com. Agent	"	Sault St. Marie, Ont.	1895
Folger, M. H.	V. & D. Consul.	"	Kingston, Ont.	1874
Foot, W. R.	Consular Agent	"	Parry Sound, Ont.	1892
Foster, J. G.	Consul General	"	Halifax, N. S.	1897

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ALPHABETICAL List of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed
Franklyn, G. E.	Consular Agent	France	Halifax, N.S.	1881
Fraser, A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Matane, Que.	1874
Fraser, G. B.	Consular Agent	Spain	Chatham, N. B.	1880
Fraser, H. E.	"	United States	Grand Manan, N.B.	1902
Frechette, O.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Quebec, Que.	1890
Frechette, O.	Consul	Chile	"	1885
Freyesleben, F.	Consul	Austria-Hungary	Montreal, Que.	1902
Frisbee, G. C.	Consular Agent	United States	Rat Portage, Ont.	1898
Gibson, J. S.	"	"	Chenainus, B. C.	1893
Gilbert, G.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Bathurst, N.B.	1897
Given, W. F.	Consular Agent	United States	Cookshire, Que.	1898
Glidden, A.	"	"	Alberton, P. E. I.	1891
Gorman, P.	V. & D. Consul General	"	Montreal, Que.	1886
Graham, J.	Vice-Consul	"	Woodstock, N. B.	1893
Graham, W. H.	Consul	"	Winnipeg, Man.	1893
Grant, McC.	"	Germany	Halifax, N.S.	1899
Green, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Winnipeg, Man.	1891
Gunsaulus, E. N.	Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Guy, J. A.	Consular Agent	"	Edmundston, N.B.	1896
Gylling, G. E.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Montreal, Que.	1897
Haddow, Geo.	"	"	Dalhousie, N.B.	1865
Hale, F. D.	Consul	United States	Coaticooke, Que.	1902
Hall, J. W.	Consular Agent	"	Cabano, Que.	1902
Hamilton, J. E.	Commercial Agent	"	Corwall, Ont.	1901
Haught, F. G.	Vice Consul	Italy	Halifax, N.S.	1891
Harcourt, John	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Port Hope, Ont.	1900
Hardy, A. C.	Consular Agent	"	Brantford, Ont.	1899
Hart, A. W.	"	"	Cape Canso, N.S.	1885
Harvey, H. J.	Consul	"	Fort Erie, Ont.	1902
Hastings, G. M.	Vice and Dep. Com. Agent	"	Stanbridge, Que.	1884
Hendrick, M. J.	Consul	"	Belleville, Ont.	1893
Henshaw, F. C.	"	Argentine Republic	Montreal, Que.	1887
Henshaw, F. C.	"	Uruguay	Montreal, Que.	1887
Henry, W. W.	"	United States	Quebec, Que.	1897
Herron, A. M.	Consular Agent	"	Deloraine, Man.	1890
Hertzberg, A. L.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Toronto, Ont.	1895
Hespeler, W.	Consul	Germany	Winnipeg, Man.	1882
Howard, S. B.	Vice Consul	Netherlands	Montreal, Que.	1879
Hill, Geo.	V. & D. Consul General	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1892
Hillary, N. T. M.	Consular Agent	"	Sudbury, Ont.	1901
Hiller, E.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	St. Etienne, Que.	1903
Hofstrand, C. O.	"	Sweden and Norway	Nya. Stockholm	1893
Hoke, J. T.	Consul	United States	Windsor, N. S.	1897
Hoke, L. H.	Consular Agent	"	Parrsboro', N.S.	1899
Holmes, S. D.	Commercial Agent	"	Wallaceburg, Ont.	1903
Hotchkiss, E. S.	Consul	"	Brockville, Ont.	1902
Hough, F. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	"	Amherstburg, Ont.	1897
Hume, W. W.	Consular Agent	"	Paris, Ont.	1892
Hunt, R.	"	"	Summerside, P. E. I.	1899
Hunter, B. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	"	Victoria, B. C.	1900
Hutchinson, R.	" Consul	Sweden and Norway	Richibucto, N.B.	1860
Hutchison, E.	"	"	Chatham, N.B.	1889
Inglis, Jas.	"	"	Shediac, N. B.	1884
Jack, D. R.	"	Spain	St. John, N.B.	1892
Jackson, C. B.	" and Dep. Com. Agent	United States	Wallaceburg, Ont.	1888
Jarvis, C. E. L.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	St. John, N. B.	1896
Jarvis, C. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Fort William, Ont.	1895
Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	St. John, N.B.	1901
Jewett, L. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	"	1901
Johnson, F. S. S.	Commercial Agent	"	Stanbridge, Que.	1900
Johnson, G. G.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Vancouver, B.C.	1896
Jones, W. G.	"	Spain	Halifax, N.S.	1894
Joseph, A. C.	Consul	Belgium	Quebec, Que.	1886
Joseph, J.	"	"	Montreal, Que.	1889
Jupp, R. H.	Vice and Dep. Consul	United States	Orillia, Ont.	1900
Kilniaster, G. B.	Consular Agent	"	Port Rowan, Ont.	1894
Kimber, F. C.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Sydney, N.S.	1884

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ALPHABETICAL List of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed
King, W. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	United States.	Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Ont.	1887
Kingsmill, N.	Consul.	Argentine Republic.	Toronto, Ont.	1887
Kleczkowski, A.	" General.	France.	Montreal, Que.	1894
Knowlson, J. M.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Lindsay, Ont.	1894
Lang, P.	Consul.	"	Sherbrooke, Que.	1897
Laird, J.	Vice-Consul.	Peru.	Quebec, Que.	1875
Lamontagne, T. J.	"	Sweden and Norway.	St. Anne, Que.	1875
Laurence, B.	Consul.	Venezuela.	Toronto, Ont.	1886
Laurence, E.	Vice-Consul.	"	Montreal, Que.	1886
LeBoutillier, C. S.	Consular Agent.	Italy.	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1894
Ledoux, U. J.	Consul.	United States.	Three Rivers, Que.	1897
Leet, L. T.	Consular Agent.	Nicaragua.	Montreal, Que.	1899
Leet, L. T.	"	Peru.	"	1900
LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent.	Brazil.	Gaspé, Que.	1900
Lemieux, R.	Consul.	Colombia.	Montreal, Que.	1892
Leprohon, C. de R.	Vice-Consul.	Brazil.	"	1899
Leprohon, R. E.	Commercial Agent.	"	"	1902
Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul.	"	Quebec, Que.	1902
Lavatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Louisbourg, N.S.	1898
Le Quesne, J. C.	Vice-Consul.	Portugal.	Paspebiac, Que.	1898
Little, J. M.	V. and D. Consul.	United States.	Windsor, Ont.	1898
Lowenberg, C.	Consul.	Germany.	Victoria, B.C.	1891
Lubbe, T.	Acting Consul.	"	"	1902
Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Liverpool, N.S.	1896
Maguire, J. A.	Consul General.	Argentine Republic.	Quebec, Que.	1883
Maguire, J. A.	"	Uruguay.	"	1883
Manby, L. H.	V. and D. Consul.	United States.	Fort Erie, Ont.	1902
Martin, C. W.	Consul.	"	Amherstburg, Ont.	1897
Martiney, J. A.	Vice-Consul.	Spain.	Montreal, Que.	1901
Mathers, H. I.	"	Russia.	Halifax, N.S.	1899
Mathers, H. I.	"	Sweden and Norway.	"	1895
Mathers, H. I.	Consul.	Denmark.	"	1895
Mathys, F. B.	Vice-Consul.	Belgium.	Montreal, Que.	1892
Mazza, Count F.	Consul General.	Italy.	"	1901
Meek, W. A.	Vice Commercial Agent.	United States.	Port Rowan, Ont.	1894
Meyer, C. C.	Vice-Consul.	Denmark.	Ottawa, Ont.	1893
Meyer, R. H.	"	Sweden and Norway.	Mimmsdoia, Man.	1896
Miles, H.	Consul.	Paraguay.	Montreal, Que.	1902
Millener, E. A.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Deseronto, Ont.	1890
Milliken, E.	"	"	St. George, N.B.	1898
Minchin, D. J.	Vice-Consul.	Ecuador.	Berlin, Ont.	1898
Mitchell, W. A.	"	Mexico.	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Moffat, Wm.	Consular Agent.	United States.	River Hébert, N.S.	1899
Monteith, C. E.	Consul.	"	Chatham, Ont.	1897
Moody, E. W. B.	"	Argentine Republic.	Yarmouth, N.S.	1899
Morang, G. N.	"	Guatemala.	Toronto, Ont.	1897
Morikawa, K.	"	Japan.	Vancouver, B.C.	1902
Morin, F. D.	"	France.	"	1902
Morris, C. W.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Pugwash & Wallace, N.S.	1888
Morris, H. C.	Consul.	"	Windsor, Ont.	1899
Morris, M. P.	"	Nicaragua, Republic of.	Vancouver, B.C.	1899
Morris, M. P.	Consul General.	Chili.	"	1897
Morrison, A.	Consul.	Germany.	Chatham, N.B.	1872
Moseley, F.	Consular Agent.	France.	Sydney, N.S.	1892
Mott, W. A.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden and Norway.	Campbellton, N.B.	1888
Mullins, B. C.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Bathurst, N.B.	1893
Murray, T. O.	"	"	Richibucto, N.B.	1901
Murray, C.	Vice Commercial Agent.	"	Campbellton, N.B.	1897
Musson, Geo.	Vice-Consul.	Brazil.	Toronto, Ont.	1889
Myers, I. B.	Consul.	United States.	St. John, N.B.	1897
MacCuaig, R. C. W.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden and Norway.	Ottawa, Ont.	1892
Macdonald, A. A.	Consular Agent.	France.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1901
MacLean, D.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden and Norway.	Sherbrooke, Que.	1885
MacLure, J. C.	"	"	Victoria, B.C.	1901

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ALPHABETICAL List of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed
MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	1882
MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	1898
McArthur, D.	Consular Agent	United States	Emerson, Man.	1889
McCullough, C. A.	Consul	"	St. Stephen, N. B.	1897
McDonald, A. J.	Consular Agent	"	Georgetown, P.E.I.	1883
McDonell, C.	"	"	Collingwood, Ont.	1899
McKeown, D. J.	"	"	North Bay, Ont.	1894
McMillan, A.	V. and D. Consul	"	Winnipeg, Man.	1902
McMillan, N.	Consul	"	Port Sarnia, Ont.	1898
Nalder, J.	V. and D. Consul	"	Windsor, N.S.	1897
Nicholls, F.	Vice-Consul	Liberia	Toronto, Ont.	1887
Nicholls, J. R.	Consular Agent	United States	Hereford, Que.	1870
Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Calgary, N.W.T.	1901
Nordby, N. C. N.	"	"	Parrsboro', N.S.	1886
Nordheimer, A.	Acting Consul General	Netherlands	Toronto, Ont.	1902
Nordheimer, S.	Consul	Germany	"	1889
Nossé, Tatszgoro.	Consul General	Japan	Montreal, Que.	1901
Ohlen, E.	Consul	Nicaragua Republic	"	1900
Ohren, G. A.	Consular Agent	United States	Rossland, B.C.	1899
Ohlen, E.	Consul	Peru	Montreal, Que.	1902
Olmstead, F. A.	Consular Agent	United States	Sutton, Que.	1900
Oronhyatekha, Dr.	Consul General	Liberia	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Owen, D. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Lunenburg, N.L.	1883
Owen, J. M.	"	"	Annapolis, N.S.	1872
Owen, P. G.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	St. Thomas de Montmagny, Que.	1898
Owen, W. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Bridgewater, N.S.	1872
Oxley, F. H.	Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N. S.	1898
Oxley, H.	Vice-Consul	"	"	1901
Oxnard, G. A.	V. and D. Consul	United States	Guelph, Ont.	1883
Pace, S. D.	Consul	"	Port Sarnia, Ont.	1890
Pattison, A. O.	Consular Agent	"	Clinton, Ont.	1890
Patullo, T. D.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Dawson, Y. T.	1900
Poitras, Arthur	Consular Agent	United States	Arthabaska, Que.	1887
Pollock, J. R.	"	"	Fernie, B.C.	1901
Ponton, W. N.	Vice-Consul	"	Belleville, Ont.	1885
Pridham, A.	Consular Agent	"	Grenville, Que.	1879
Primrose, H.	"	Spain	Pictou, N. S.	1869
Purves, J. D. A.	Vice-Consul	"	Sydney, N.S.	1899
Quintana y Brodett, M. J.	Consul General	"	Montreal, Que.	1901
Rae, G. M.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Toronto, Ont.	1900
Read, J.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Baie Verte, N.B.	1897
Reid, R.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	London, Ont.	1899
Rey, D. L.	Consul	Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	1891
Reynolds, L. B.	Consular Agent	United States	Algoma, Ont.	1891
Riblet, W. S.	"	"	Nelson, B.C.	1902
Rigby, E. D.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Little Glace Bay, N.S.	1886
Ringnet, M.	V. and D. Commercial Agent	"	Rimouski, Que.	1902
Rive, P.	Vice-Consul	United States	Caraguet, N.B.	1884
Robertson, T. W.	Consular Agent	Sweden and Norway	Barrington, N.S.	1892
Robertson, W. T.	"	United States	Owen Sound, Ont.	1894
Roller, H. T.	Vice-Consul	"	Dawson, Y. T.	1902
Ross, J. C.	"	"	Buctouche, N.B.	1878
Rosse, J. M.	Commercial Agent	Sweden and Norway	Chaudière Jct., Que.	1898
Rouleau, E. H.	Consul	United States	Calgary, N.W.T.	1889
Routh, F. A.	"	Belgium	Montreal, Que.	1875
Routhier, J. E.	V. and D. Commercial Agent	Portugal	Chaudière Jct., Que.	1902
Ryerson, Jas.	Consular Agent	United States	Galt, Ont.	1899
Sandreuter, E.	Vice-Consul	Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	1892
Sanford, H. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul Gen.	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1898
Saylor, H. D.	Consul	"	Dawson, Y. T.	1902
Schetky, G. S.	Consular Agent	"	Nanaimo, B.C.	1898
Schmidt, A.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Winnipeg, Man.	1890
Schofield, F.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Vancouver, B. C.	1899
Sewell, R. L.	"	"	Toronto, Ont.	1898

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ALPHABETICAL List of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed
Sexton, J. P.	Consul General	Greece	Montreal, Que.	1899
Seyfert, A. G.	Consul	United States	Stratford, Ont.	1897
Sharkey, J. T.	Consular Agent	"	Fredericton, N.B.	1894
Shea, R. A.	"	"	Palmerston, Ont.	1899
Shepard, J. M.	Consul	"	Hamilton, Ont.	1897
Shirley, J. H.	Commercial Agent	"	Goderich, Ont.	1902
Shotts, G. W.	"	"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1898
Small, Wm.	Consul	"	Collingwood, Ont.	1899
Smith, A. E.	"	"	Victoria, B.C.	1897
Smith, Dr. Harley	Consular Agent	Italy	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Smith, R. T.	Consul	Sweden and Norway	Victoria, B.C.	1900
Smith, T. R.	"	Belgium	"	1892
Snowball, R. A.	Consular Agent	France	Chatham, N.B.	1902
Stanworth, W.	Vice-Consul	United States	Chatham, Ont.	1902
Stapleton, T.	Consular Agent	"	Coteau, Que.	1896
Steeves, C. A.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	"	Moncton, N.B.	1901
Steicker, W. P.	Consular Agent	"	Oshawa, Ont.	1896
Stewart, McL.	Vice Consul	Brazil	Ottawa, Ont.	1882
Stewart, W. B.	Consular Agent	United States	Digby, N.S.	1873
Stickney, G. H.	"	"	St. Andrews, N. B.	1892
Stocking, F. S.	Vice-Consul	"	Quebec, Que.	1898
Struve, N. de	Consul	Russia	Montreal, Que.	1900
Sturton, A.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Chicoutimi, Que.	1893
Sylvestre, I.	Consular Agent	United States	Sorel, Que.	1893
Templeton, Wm.	"	"	Napanee, Ont.	1888
Thibeau, J. H.	"	"	Warton, Ont.	1899
Thomas, O. J.	"	Italy	St. John, N. B.	1886
Thompson, J. E.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Toronto, Ont.	1900
Thomson, J. H.	"	Sweden and Norway	St. John, N. B.	1885
Thomson, P. W.	"	Austria-Hungary	"	1899
Thomson, R.	Consul	Germany	"	1878
Topping, J.	Consular Agent	France	Escomains, Que.	1891
Topping, J.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	"	1886
Turner, C. E.	Consul General	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1897
Turner, R.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Quebec, Que.	1900
Twitchell, M. H.	Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1878
Vail, D. J.	"	"	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1897
Valverde, M.	Consul General	Ecuador	Ottawa, Ont.	1900
Vroom, C. N.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	St. Stephen, N. B.	1895
Wade, F. B.	Vice-Consul	Sweden and Norway	Bridgewater, N.S.	1882
Wakefield, E. A.	Consul	United States	Orillia, Ont.	1900
Ward, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Victoria, B.C.	1896
Wark, W. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Hemmingford, Que.	1885
Waterous, C. A.	Vice-Consul	Chile	Brantford, Ont.	1886
Watt, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Chatham, N. B.	1886
Wensky, W.	Consul	Germany	Dawson, Y. T.	1900
West, G. N.	"	United States	Sydney, N.S.	1897
White, H. B.	Vice and Deputy Consul	"	Brockville, Ont.	1902
White, R. F.	Consular Agent	"	Midland, Ont.	1900
Whitehead, J. W.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Vancouver, B. C.	1897
Whitehead, J. W.	"	Sweden and Norway	"	1901
Whitman, T. S.	"	Portugal	Annapolis and Digby, N. S.	1889
Wickwire, Dr. W.	"	Netherlands	Halifax, N.S.	1886
Williams, F.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Cortecoke, Que.	1901
Wilson, A.	Consular Agent	Germany	Pugwash, N.S.	1874
Winkler, E.	"	United States	Gretna, Man.	1893
Wolff, H. H.	Consul General	Denmark	Montreal, Que.	1902
Wulfschm, J.	Consul	Germany	Vancouver, B.C.	1895
Wurtele, E. F.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Quebec, Que.	1899
Young, S. J.	Consular Agent	United States	Trenton, Ont.	1891

APPENDIX B (2).

ALPHABETICAL List of Foreign Countries represented in Canada by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, according to the latest information to the Secretary of State.

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed
Argentine Republic.	Bridgewater, N.S.	Davison, A. F.	Consul	1898
	Montreal, Que.	Henshaw, F. C.	"	1887
	Quebec, Que.	Maguire, J. A.	Consul General	1883
	"	Champion, C. P.	Vice-Consul	1892
	St. John, N. B.	Adams, A. W.	Consul	1894
	Toronto, Ont.	Kingsmill, N.	"	1887
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Moody, E. W. B.	"	1899
Austria-Hungary	Halifax, N.S.	Chipman, H. L.	"	1896
	Montreal, Que.	Freyeleben, Dr. F.	"	1902
	Pictou, N.S.	Dwyer, C.	Consular Agent	1882
	St. John, N. B.	Thomson, P. W.	Vice-Consul	1899
Belgium.	Calgary, N.W.T.	Roulean, E. H.	Consul	1889
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	"	1889
	Montreal, Que.	Joseph, J.	"	1889
	"	Mathys, F. B.	Vice-Consul	1892
	Ottawa, Ont.	Charmanne, H.	Consul General	1902
	"	DeVos, E. R.	Vice-Consul General	1901
	"	Bate, H. A.	Vice-Consul	1889
	Quebec, Que.	Joseph, A. C.	Consul	1886
	St. John, N. B.	De Bury, Count R.	"	1899
	Vancouver, B.C.	Whitehead, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1897
	Victoria, B.C.	Smith, T. R.	Consul	1892
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dubuc, A. J. H.	Vice-Consul	1901
Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	1900
	Halifax, N.S.	Creighton, J. W.	"	1899
	"	Bentley, W. D.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Montreal, Que.	Leprohon, C. de B.	"	1899
	"	Leprohon, R. E.	Commercial Agent	1902
	Ottawa, Ont.	Stewart, McLeod	Vice-Consul	1882
	Paspebiac, Que.	Bouillon, E. A. A.	Commercial Agent	1899
	Quebec, Que.	Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	1902
	St. John, N. B.	Jarvis, C. E. L.	"	1896
	"	Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent	1901
Chile.	Sydney, N.S.	Kimber, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1884
	Toronto, Ont.	Rae, G. M.	Commercial Agent	1900
	"	Musson, Geo.	Vice-Consul	1889
	Brantford, Ont.	Waterous, C. A.	"	1886
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1885
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul General	1897
Colombia.	Montreal, Que.	Lemieux, R.	Consul	1892
Denmark.	"	"	"	1896
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	"	1902
	Montreal, Que.	Wolff, H. H.	Consul General	1902
	Ottawa, Ont.	Meyer, C. C.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Quebec, Que.	Wurtèle, E. F.	"	1899
	St. John, N. B.	De Bury, L. Visart.	"	1900
	Victoria, B.C.	Ward, W. A.	"	1896
Ecuador.	Winnipeg, Man.	Schmidt, A.	"	1890
	Berlin, Ont.	Minchin, D. J.	"	1898
	Ottawa, Ont.	Valverde Miguel	Consul General	1900
	Vancouver, B.C.	MacQuillan, J.	"	1898
France	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Macdonald, A. A.	Consular Agent	1901
	Chatham, N.B.	Snowball, R. A.	"	1902
	Dawson City, Y.T.	Auzias-Turenne, R.	"	1898
	Escoumains, Que.	Topping, J.	"	1891
	Gaspé, Que.	Carter, A. T.	"	1891
	Halifax, N.S.	Franklin, G. E.	"	1881

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed
France— <i>Con.</i>	Montreal, Que.	Kleczkowski, A.	Consul General	1894
	"	Duchastel de Mont- ronge.	Consul	1900
	Sydney, N.S.	Mosely, F.	Consular Agent	1892
	St. John, N.B.	De Bury, Count R.	"	1901
	Toronto, Ont.	Bolté, A.	"	1892
	Three Rivers, Que.	Balcer, Geo.	"	1878
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morin, F. D.	Consul	1902
	Winnipeg, Man.	d'Hellecourt, L.	Consular Agent	1902
	Chatham, N.B.	Morrison, A.	Consul	1872
	Dawson, Y.T.	Wensky, W.	"	1900
Germany	Halifax, N.S.	Grant, M. C.	"	1899
	Montreal, Que.	Bopp, Franz.	"	1898
	Pictou, N.S.	Dwyer, C.	Consular Agent	1891
	Pugwash, N.S.	Wilson, A.	"	1874
	Sydney, N.S.	Dobson, G. H.	"	1880
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, R.	Consul	1878
	Toronto, Ont.	Nordheimer, S.	"	1889
	Vancouver, B.C.	Wulfsolm, J.	"	1895
	Victoria, B.C.	Lowenberg, C.	"	1891
	"	Lubbe, T.	Acting Consul	1902
	Winnipeg, Man.	Hespeler, W.	Consul	1882
	"	Brickman, H.	Acting Consul	1896
	Montreal, Que.	Sexton, J. P.	Consul General	1899
	"	Brophy, H.	Consul	1899
Greece	"	Morang, G. N.	"	1897
Guatemala	"	Bell, C. N.	"	1897
Haiti	Halifax, N.S.	Carney, M.	"	1880
Italy	Chatham, N.B.	Watt, G.	Consular Agent	1886
	Gaspé Basin, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	"	1894
	Halifax, N.S.	Fisher Cavalier, G. G.	Consul	1891
	"	Hanright, F. G.	Vice-Consul	1891
	Montreal, Que.	Mazza, Count F.	Consul General	1901
	Quebec, Que.	Auger, Jacques.	Consular Agent	1902
	St. John, N.B.	Thomas, O. J.	"	1886
	Toronto, Ont.	Smith, Dr. Harley	"	1901
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ferrera, A. A.	"	1901
	Montreal, Que.	Nossé, Tatszgoro.	Consul General	1901
Japan	Vancouver, B.C.	Morikawa, K.	Consul	1902
Liberia	Toronto, Ont.	Oronhyatekha, Dr.	Consul General	1901
	"	Nicholls, F.	Vice-Consul	1887
Mexico	Montreal, Que.	Ansell, D. A.	Consul General	1888
	Quebec, Que.	Turner, R.	Vice-Consul	1900
	Toronto, Ont.	Mitchell, W. A.	"	1901
Monaco, Principality of	Montreal, Que.	Contée, J. L.	Consul	1898
Netherlands	Halifax, N.S.	Wickewire, Dr. W.	Vice-Consul	1886
	Montreal, Que.	Boissevain, C. D. W.	Consul General	1895
	"	Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul	1879
	Toronto, Ont.	Nordheimer, A.	Acting Consul General	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, G. G.	Vice-Consul	1896
	Montreal, Que.	Ohlen, E.	Consul	1899
Nicaragua, Repub. of	"	Leet, L. T.	Consular Agent	1899
	Quebec, Que.	Dale, P. A. J. J.	"	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul	1899
	Montreal, Que.	Miles, H.	"	1902
Paraguay	"	Ohlen, E.	"	1900
Peru	"	Leet, L. T.	Consular Agent	1900
	Quebec, Que.	Dale, P. A. J. J.	"	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Alexander, R. H.	Consul	1895
	Annapolis and Digby, N.S.	Whitman, T. S.	Vice-Consul	1889
Portugal	Bridgewater, N.S.	Davidson, Francis.	"	1881
	Chicoutimi, Que.	Sturton, A.	"	1894
	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Carpenter, C. B. K.	"	1895
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, F. H.	Consul	1898
	Montreal, Que.	Routh, F. A.	"	1875
	"	"	"	"

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed
Portugal— <i>Con</i>	Paspebiac, Que.	Le Quesne, J. C.	Vice-Consul.	1898
	Quebec, Que.	Carbray, Felix.	Consul.	1875
	St. Etienne.	Hillier, E.	Vice-Consul.	1893
	St. John.	Allison, F. F.	Consul.	1878
Russia.	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Vice-Consul.	1899
Spain.	Montreal, Que.	Struve, N. de.	Consul.	1900
	Chatham, N.B.	Fraser, G. B.	"	1880
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Aitken, W. H.	Vice-Consul.	1892
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, W. G.	"	1894
Sweden and Norway	Montreal, Que.	Brodett, M. J. Quintanay.	Consul General.	1901
	"	Martinez, J. A.	Vice-Consul.	1901
	Pictou, N.S.	Primrose, H.	Consular Agent.	1869
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Vice-Consul.	1898
	St. John, N.B.	Jack, D. R.	"	1892
	Sydney, N.S.	Purves, J. D. A.	"	1899
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. E.	"	1900
	Baie Verte, N.B.	Read, J.	"	1897
	Bathurst, N.B.	Gilbert, G.	"	1897
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Wade, F. B.	"	1882
	Buctouche, N.B.	Ross, J. C.	"	1878
	Calgary, N.W.T.	Nolan, J. A.	"	1901
	Campbellton, N.B.	Mott, W. A.	"	1888
	Caraquet, N.B.	Rive, P.	"	1884
	Chatham, N.B.	Hutchison, E.	"	1889
	Dalhousie, N.B.	Haddow, Geo.	"	1865
	Dawson, Y.T.	Patullo, T. D.	"	1900
	Escoumains, Que.	Topping, J.	"	1886
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	"	1895
	Little Glace Bay, N.S.	Rigby, E. D.	"	1886
	Matane, Que.	Fraser, A.	"	1874
	Minnedosa, Man.	Meyer, R. H.	"	1896
	Montreal, Que.	Gylling, G. E.	"	1897
	Northport, N.S.	Ferguson, D. P.	"	1886
	Nya Stockholm.	Hofstrand, C. O.	"	1893
	Ottawa, Ont.	MacCuaig, R. C. W.	"	1882
	Parrsboro, N.S.	Nordby, N. C. N.	"	1886
	Pictou, N.S.	Davies, J. R.	"	1884
	Pagwash, N.S.	Black, H. C.	"	1892
	Quebec, Que.	Bagge, R.	Consul.	1902
	Richibucto, Que.	Hutchinson, R.	Vice-Consul.	1860
	Shediac, N.B.	Inglis, Jas.	"	1884
	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	MacMillan, F.	"	1882
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Maclean, D.	"	1885
	Sydney, N.S.	Burchell, J. E.	"	1881
	Ste. Anne, Que.	Lamontagne, T. J.	"	1875
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, J. H.	"	1885
Switzerland.	St. Thomas de Montmagny, Que.	Owen, P. G.	"	1898
	Three Rivers, Que.	Balcer, G.	"	1875
	Toronto, Ont.	Hertzberg, A. L.	"	1895
	Vancouver, B.C.	Whitehead, J. W.	"	1901
	Victoria, B.C.	Smith, R. F.	Consul.	1900
	"	Maclure, J. C.	Vice-Consul.	1901
	Winnipeg, Man.	Green, J. A.	"	1891
	Montreal, Que.	Rey, D. L.	Consul.	1891
	"	Sandreuter, E.	Vice-Consul.	1892
	"	Glidden, A.	Consular Agent.	1891
United States.	Albion, P.E.I.	Martin, C. W.	Consul.	1897
	Amherstburg, Ont.	Heough, F. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1897
	"	Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent.	1872
	Annapolis, N.S.	Binet, S.	"	1899
	Arichat, N.S.	Burwash, A.	"	1901
	Arnprior, Ont.	Poitras, Arthur.	"	1887
	Arthabaska, Que.	Creswicke, F. H.	"	1895
	Barrie, Ont.	Robertson, T. W.	"	1892
Bathurst, N.B.		Mullins, B. C.	"	1893

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries, represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents, Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed
United States— <i>Con.</i>	Belleville, Ont.	Hendrick, M. J.	Consul	1893
	"	Ponton, W. N.	Vice-Consul	1885
	Brantford, Ont.	Hardy, A. C.	Consular Agent	1899
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	"	1872
	Brockville, Ont.	Hotchkiss, E. S.	Consul	1902
	"	White, H. B.	Vice-Consul	1902
	Cabano, Que.	Hall, J. W.	"	1902
	Campobello Is., N.B.	Alexander, J. I.	Consular Agent	1887
	Campbellton, N.B.	Benedict, J. S.	Commercial Agent	1897
	"	Murray, C.	Vice-Commercial Agent	1897
	Cape Canso, N.S.	Hart, A. W.	Consular Agent	1885
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Vail, D. J.	Consul	1897
	"	Crockett, J. T.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1890
	Chatham, Ont.	Monteith, C. E.	Consul	1897
	"	Stanworth, W.	Vice-Consul	1902
	Chaudière Junc., Que.	Rosse, J. M.	Commercial Agent	1898
	"	Routhier, J. E.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	1902
	Chemainus, B. C.	Gibson, J. S.	Consular Agent	1898
	Cheverie, N.S.	Burgess, J. G.	"	1899
	Clarenceville, Que.	Derick, Thos. H.	"	1903
	Clinton, Ont.	Pattison, A. O.	"	1890
	Coaticook, Que.	Hale, F. D.	Consul	1902
	"	Williams, F.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1901
	Collingwood, Ont.	McDonnell, C.	Consular Agent	1899
	"	Small, Wm.	Consul	1899
	Cookshire, Que.	Given, W. F.	Consular Agent	1898
	Cornwall, Ont.	Flack, D. A.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	1901
	"	Hamilton, J. E.	Commercial Agent	1901
	Coteau, Que.	Stapleton, T.	Consular Agent	1896
	Courtwright, Ont.	Baby, F. W.	"	1882
	Cumberland, B.C.	Clinton, G. W.	"	1899
	Dawson, Y.T.	Saylor, H. D.	Consul	1902
	"	Roller, H. T.	Vice-Consul	1902
	"	Arnold, F. W.	Deputy Consul	1901
	Deloraine, Man.	Herron, A. M.	Consular Agent	1890
	Deseronto, Ont.	Millener, C. A.	"	1890
	Digby, N.S.	Stewart, W. B.	"	1873
	Edmundston, N.B.	Guy, J. A.	"	1896
	Emerson, Man.	McArthur, D.	"	1889
	Fernie, B.C.	Pollock, J. R.	"	1901
	Fort Erie, Ont.	Harvey, H. J.	Consul	1902
	"	Manby, L. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1902
	Fort William, Ont.	Jarvis, C. W.	Consular Agent	1895
	Fredericton, N.B.	Sharkey, J. T.	"	1894
	Galt, Ont.	Ryerson, James	"	1899
	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Dickson, A. F.	Consul	1887
	"	Carter, J.	Vice-Consul	1890
	Georgetown, P.E.I.	McDonald, A. J.	Consular Agent	1883
	Goderich, Ont.	Shirley, J. H.	Commercial Agent	1902
	"	Campbell, Wm.	Vice-Consular Agent	1883
	Grand Manan, N.B.	Fraser, H. E.	Consular Agent	1902
	Grenville, Que.	Pridham, A.	"	1879
	Gretna, Man.	Winkler, E.	"	1893
	Guelph, Ont.	Daly, C. N.	Consul	1893
	"	Oxnard, G. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1883
	Halifax, N.S.	Poster, J. G.	Consul General	1897
	"	Hill, George	Vice and Deputy Con. General	1892
	Hamilton, Ont.	Shepard, J. M.	Consul	1897
	"	Butler, R.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1898
	Hemmingford, Que.	Wark, W. W.	Consular Agent	1885
	Hereford, Que.	Nicholls, J. R.	"	1870
	Huntingdon, Que.	Dineen, J.	"	1895
	Kingsport, N.S.	Bigelow, E.	"	1901
	Kingston, Ont.	Twitchell, M. H.	Consul	1878
	"	Folger, M. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1874
	Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Downer, F. W.	Consular Agent	1899
	Levis, Que.	Barclay, C. E.	"	1903

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents, Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Description.	When Appointed
United States— <i>Con.</i>	Lindsay, Ont.	Knowlson, J. M.	Consular Agent	1894
	Lineboro', Que.	Beebe, H. S.	"	1893
	Liverpool, N.S.	Mack, J. M.	"	1896
	Lockeport, N.S.	Churchill, E.	"	1901
	London, Ont.	Culver, H. S.	Consul	1897
	"	Reid, R.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1899
	Louisburg, N. S.	LeVatte, H.C.V.	Consular Agent	1898
	Lunenburg, N. S.	Owen, D. M.	"	1883
	Megantic, Que.	Albro, H. W.	"	1899
	Midland, Ont.	White, R.F.	"	1900
	Moncton, N.B.	Buetelspacher, C.	Consul	1898
	"	Steeves, C. A.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	1901
	Montreal, Que.	Bettinger, J. R.	Consul General	1897
	"	Gorman, P.	Vice and Deputy Consul Gen.	1886
	Mulgrave, N.S.	Bain, A.	Consular Agent	1886
	Nanaino, B.C.	Schetky, G. S.	"	1893
	Napanee, Ont.	Templeton, Wm.	"	1888
	Nelson, B.C.	Riblet, W. S.	"	1902
	Newcastle, N.B.	Call, R. R.	"	1866
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Brush, H.W.	Consul	1899
	"	Colcock, N. B.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1900
	North Bay, Ont.	McKeown, D.J.	Consular Agent	1894
	North Portal, N.W.T.	Dorsey, W. H.	"	1895
	Orillia, Ont.	Wakefield, E. A.	Consul	1900
	"	Jupp, R. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1900
	Oshawa, Ont.	Stericker, W. P.	Consular Agent	1896
	Ottawa, Ont.	Turner, C. E.	Consul General	1897
	"	Sanford, H. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul Gen.	1898
	Owen Sound, Ont.	Robertson, W. T.	Consular Agent	1894
	Palmerston, Ont.	Shea, R. A.	"	1899
	Paris, Ont.	Hume, W. W.	"	1892
	Parry Sound, Ont.	Foot, W. R.	"	1892
	Parrsboro', N. S.	Hoke, L. H.	"	1899
	Paspébiac, Que.	Bisson, D.	"	1889
	Peterborough, Ont.	Bell, F. J.	"	1887
	Pictou, Ont.	Beringer, J. F.	"	1888
	Pictou, N.S.	Davies, J. R.	"	1897
	Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, N.S.	Bain, A.	"	1886
	Port Hope, Ont.	Dill, H. P.	Consul	1900
	"	Harcourt, John.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1900
	Port Rowan, Ont.	Killmaster, G. B.	Consular Agent	1894
	"	Meek, W. A.	Vice-Commercial Agent	1894
	Port Sarnia, Ont.	McMillan, N.	Consul	1898
	"	Chester, A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1900
	Potou, Que.	Dorman, J. S.	Consular Agent	1901
	Prescott, Ont.	Anderson, G. B.	Consul	1900
	"	Buckley, James.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1876
	Pugwash and Wallace N. S.	Morris, C. W.	Consular Agent	1888
	Quebec, Que.	Henry, W. W.	Consul	1897
	"	Stocking, F. S.	Vice-Consul	1898
	Pat Portage	Frisbie, G. C.	Consular Agent	1898
	Richibucto, N. B.	Murray, T. O.	"	1901
	Rimouski, Que.	Boardman, C. A.	Commercial Agent	1897
	"	Ringuet, M.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	1902
	River Hebert, N. S.	Moffatt, Wm.	Consular Agent	1899
	Roseland, B.C.	Ohren, G. A.	"	1902
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Shotts, G. W.	Commercial Agent	1898
	"	Flockhart, A. R.	Vice-Commercial Agent	1895
	Shelburne, N.S.	Bill, E. M.	Consular Agent	1901
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Lang, P.	Consul	1897
	"	Borlase, G. E.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1899
	Sorel, Que.	Sylvestre, L.	Consular Agent	1893
	Souris, P.E. I.	Carlton, C. C.	"	1880
	Stanbridge, Que.	Johnson, F. S. S.	Commercial Agent	1900
	"	Hastings, G. M.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	1884

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ALPHABETICAL List of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents, Commercial Agents, &c.—*Concluded.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed
United States— <i>Con.</i>	Stanstead, Que.	Butterfield, B. F.	Consular Agent.	1897
	Stratford, Ont.	Seyfert, A. G.	Consul.	1897
	"	Dingman, W. S.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	1899
	Sudbury, Ont.	Hillary, N. F. M.	Consular Agent.	1901
	Summerside, P.E.I.	Hunt, R.	"	1899
	Sutton, Que.	Olmstead, F. A.	"	1900
	Sydney, N.S.	West, G. N.	Consul.	1897
	"	Burchell, J. E.	Vice-Consul	1897
	St. Andrews, N.B.	Stickney, G. H.	Consular Agent.	1892
	St. Catharines, Ont.	Collard, L. H.	"	1875
	St. George, N.B.	Milliken, E.	"	1898
	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Authier, J. M.	Commercial Agent.	1898
	"	Bartels, F.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	1882
	St. John, N.B.	Myers, I. B.	Consul.	1897
	"	Jewett, L. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1901
	St. Johns, Que.	Deal, C.	Consul.	1897
	"	Donaghy, J.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1890
	St. Stephen, N.B.	McCullough, C. A.	Consul.	1897
	"	Vroom, C. N.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1895
	St. Thomas, Ont.	Burke, M. J.	Consul.	1897
	"	King, W. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1887
	Three Rivers, Que.	Ledoux, U. J.	Consul.	1897
	"	Braman, W. W.	Vice Consul.	1891
	Toronto, Ont.	Gunsalus, E. N.	Consul.	1901
	"	Sewell, R. L.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1898
	Trenton, Ont.	Young, S. J.	Consular Agent.	1891
	Vancouver, B.C.	Dudley, L. E.	Consul.	1897
	"	Schofield, F.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1899
	Victoria, B.C.	Smith, A. E.	Consul.	1897
	"	Hunter, B. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1900
	Victoriaville, Que.	Beaudet, G. E.	Consular Agent.	1902
	Wallace, N.S.	Morris, C. W.	Consular Agent.	1888
	Wallaceburg, Ont.	Jackson, C. B.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	1888
	"	Holmes, S. D.	Commercial Agent.	1903
	Waterloo, Que.	Eastman, C. M.	Consular Agent.	1901
	Warton, Ont.	Tibeaudo, J. H.	Consul.	1899
	Windsor, N.S.	Hoke, J. T.	Consul.	1897
	"	Nalder, J.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1897
	" Ont.	Morris, H. C.	Consul.	1899
	"	Little, J. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1898
	Winnipeg, Man.	Graham, W. H. H.	Consul.	1898
	"	McMillan, A.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1902
	Woodstock, N.B.	Denison, F. C.	Consul.	1897
	"	Graham, John.	Vice Consul.	1893
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Carter, M. J.	Consul.	1901
	"	Armstrong, E. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1894
Uruguay	Bridgewater, N.S.	Davison, E. D.	Vice Consul.	1901
	Montreal, Que.	Henshaw, F. C.	Consul.	1887
Venezuela	Quebec, Que.	Magnire, J. A.	Consul General.	1883
	"	Champion, C. P.	Consul.	1892
	Montreal, Que.	Laurence, E.	Vice Consul.	1886
	Toronto, Ont.	Laurence, B.	Consul.	1886

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APPENDIX C (1).

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses of the Senate, Session 1902.

Reference Number.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address and of its receipt.	To what Department referred.	Date.	RETURN	
						Received.	Sent.
			1902.		1902.		
1	Hon. Mr. Bernier	All papers relating to the transfer from the Federal to the Provincial control of public lands allotted for education in Manitoba.....	Feb. 20-23..	(Interior	Feb. 24..	March 8..	April 8
2	Hon. Mr. Macdonald, (Victoria).....			(Finance	March 8..	" 15..	" 8
				(Privy Council.....	" 10..	April 8..	" 8
3	Hon. Mr. Landry	All papers relating to the grant or concession to A. and C. Treadgold, or to the Hydraulic Mining Syndicate.....	April 4-8..	Interior	April 8..	" 23..	" 23
		Orders in Council and correspondence respecting the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Wurtèle as Chairman of the Commission for the revision of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada and the cancellation of such appointment, also respecting the appointment of Hon. Mr. Justice Langelier in the room and place of Mr. Justice Wurtèle, and to the cancellation of this appointment.....	" 9-12..	(Justice.....	" 14..	" 23..	" 26
				(First Minister.....	May 1..		
4	Hon. Mr. Bernier	List of newspapers in the United States in which the Government advertises with a view to promoting immigration.....	" 11-15..	Interior	April 15..	May 13..	May 13
5	Hon. Mr. Ferguson.....	Information respecting the transportation of the produce of Canada from any port in Canada to Europe, particularly with reference to the transportation of perishable products, such as apples and cheese.....	" 23-26..	Agriculture.....	" 28..	May 28..	" 13
6	Hon. Mr. Ferguson.....	All letters, petitions, &c., containing certain charges against Daniel McDonald, late Postmaster at Vernon River Bridge, P.E.I.....	May 1-5..	Post Office.....	May 6..	" 7..	" 7
7	Hon. Mr. Ferguson.....	All papers relating to the construction of any portion of the railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbour.....	" 5-7..	Railways and Canals ..	" 9..		
8	Hon. Mr. Landry	Correspondence respecting marks of royal favour bestowed during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.....	April 10-11..	First Minister	" 17..		
9	Hon. Mr. Landry	Information respecting persons appointed to or recommended for the position of honorary colonels or honorary lieutenant-colonels in the volunteer force.....	May 10-11..	Militia and Defence....	" 17..		

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APPENDIX C (2).

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1902.

Reference Numbers.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order and of its Receipt.	To what Department referred.	Date.	RETURN	
						Received.	Sent.
			1902.		1902.	1902.	
1	Address: Mr. Bourassa	All papers and correspondence for the last three years in relation to the South African war, its conduct and its settlement, and the sending or recruiting of Canadian troops to South Africa . . .	Feb. 19-20.	{ Militia and Defence { First Minister.	Feb. 20. " 24.	Mar. 3. May 5.	May 5 " 5
2	Address: Mr. Bourassa	All papers and correspondence relating to the disallowance of chapters 11 and 14 of the statutes of 1900, province of British Columbia, viz., 'An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia,' and 'An Act relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by Private Acts. . . .	" 19-20.	{ Justice { First Minister.	" 20. " 20.	Feb. 24. Mar. 4.	Mar. 4
3	Address: Mr. Bourassa	Papers and correspondence with reference to the embargo imposed by the British Government on Canadian cattle.	" 19-20.	{ Agriculture { First Minister.	" 20. " 25.	Feb. 25. Mar. 4.	" 4
4	Address: Mr. Bourassa	Papers and correspondence relating to the coronation of His Majesty the King, the Imperial Conference which is to be held in London, and the appointment of Canadian delegates to the same.	" 19-20.	First Minister	" 20.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 26
5	Order: Mr. Wilson	Information respecting Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. . . .	" 19-20.	Agriculture.	" 20.	" 27.	" 27
6	Order: Mr. Wilson	Information respecting immigration from June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1901.	" 19-20.	Interior	" 20.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18
7	Order: Mr. Wilson	Information respecting the Belleville post office.	" 19-20.	Post Office.	" 20.	" 5.	" 5
8	Order: Mr. Wilson	Correspondence with reference to certain letters from C. R. Devlin, in which statements are made regarding members of the House of Commons.	" 19-20.	Interior	" 20.	" 6.	" 6
9	Address: Mr. Campbell	Correspondence between the governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, respecting trade transportation, cable and other subjects of intercolonial concern.	" 19-20.	{ Trade and Commerce { First Minister.	" 20. " 24.	Feb. 24. Mar. 22.	" 22
10	Address: Mr. La Rivière	All papers in connection with the demands of the Provincial Legislature with regard to the school lands in Manitoba, moneys derived from sales thereof, together with interest accrued thereon	" 19-20.	{ Privy Council { Interior { Finance	Mar. 19. Feb. 20. Mar. 8.	April 9. Mar. 10. " 14.	April 24 Mar. 10 April 24
11	Address: Mr. Taylor.	Information and papers respecting certain concessions in the Yukon district.	" 19-20.	Interior	Feb. 20.	" 8.	Mar. 10

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SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1902—Continued.

Reference Number.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order and of its Receipt.	To what Department referred.	Date.	RETURN.	
						Received.	Sent.
12	Order: Mr. Lefursey.	All correspondence during the past year with reference to the placing of the winter steamer <i>Stanley</i> upon the route between Summerside, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B.	1902.		1902.	1902.	1902.
13	Order: Mr. Leonard.	Information respecting vegetables imported from the United States and entered at the ports of Montreal and Toronto, during the years 1900 and 1901 respectively.	Feb. 20-21.	Marine and Fisheries.	Feb. 21.		
14	Order: Mr. Leonard.	All papers in relation to an increase or a readjustment of the duties on vegetables.	" 20-21.	Customs.	" 21.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 13.
15	Order: Sir Wilfrid Laurier.	Correspondence relating to an agreement made between the Government of Canada and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited.	" 20-21.	Customs.	" 21.	" 21.	" 21.
16	Order: Mr. Monk.	Statement showing the number of commutations of sentences that have been granted to prisoners convicted of arson or incendiarism during the years 1899, 1900 and 1901.	" 26-27.	Return forthwith presented.			
17	Order: Mr. Bell.	Information respecting officials or employees of the Intercolonial Railway on June 30, 1896, and on December 31, 1901.	" 26-27.	Justice.	" 27.	April 30.	April 30.
18	Order: Mr. Henderson.	Rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.	" 26-27.	Railways and Canals.	" 27.	" 24.	" 24.
19	Order: Mr. LaRivière.	Information respecting improvements of St. Andrews Rapids, Manitoba, and all correspondence and papers in reference thereto.	" 26-27.	Customs.	" 27.	Mar. 17.	" 17.
20	Address: Mr. Bourassa.	All papers and correspondence relating to the granting of commissions to Canadian officers in the British Army.	" 26-27.	Public Works.	" 27.	May 2.	May 2.
21	Order: Mr. Bell.	Employees of the Departments of Public Works, Railways and Canals, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Customs and Inland Revenue who were dismissed between July 12, 1896, and January 1, 1902.	" 26-27.	Militia and Defence.	" 27.	Return not yet complete.	
22	Order: Mr. Leonard.	Information respecting the Montreal Turnpike Commission.	" 27-28.	Finance.	" 28.		
23	Order: Mr. Puttee.	All correspondence with the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Jno. Wilson and others, in respect of alleged violations of the Alien Labour Law between June 1 and September 1, 1901.	" 27-28.	Public Works.	" 27.	Return not yet complete.	
24	Order: Mr. Monk.	Detailed information respecting commissions in the Canadian contingent of the South African Constabulary.	" 27-28.	Railways and Canals.	" 27.		
			" 27-28.	Post Office.	" 27.		
			" 27-28.	Customs.	" 27.		
			" 27-28.	Inland Revenue.	" 27.		
			" 27-28.	Labour.	" 28.	Mar. 5.	Mar. 5.
			" 27-28.	Militia and Defence.	" 28.	" 10.	" 10.

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25	Address: Mr. Lefebvre. Report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 8th day of December, 1901, in the matter of an appeal from the Courts of the King's Bench for the Province of Quebec (appeal side) between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company appellant, and Adrien Roy, respondent.	" 27-28.. Justice.....	" 28..	" 31.. April 1
26	Order: Mr. Barker.... Information respecting expenditure during the year ended June 30, 1901, in connection with the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways.	" 27-28.. Railways and Canals.....	" 28..	
27	Address: Mr. Barker. Accounts and other documents relating to the items of expenditure charged to Revenue Account, and afterwards transferred to Capital Account in connection with the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways during the year ending June 30, 1901.	" 27-28.. Railways and Canals.....	" 28..	
28	Order: Mr. Putter.... Information respecting contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ending June 30, 1901.	Mar. 3-4.. Railways and Canals....	Mar. 4..	Mar. 10
29	Address: Mr. Bennett. All papers relating to applications for water power and other similar rights on or connected with the Soulanges Canal.	" 3-4.. Railways and Canals....	" 17..	" 12.. " 26
30	Order: Mr. Smith (Wentworth)..... Contracts with steamship companies for services to be rendered in connection with transatlantic, transpacific, or West Indian business.	" 3-4.. Trade and Commerce.....	" 4..	April 19.. April 10
31	Order: Mr. Clarke.... List of all passes on the Canadian Government railways and steamers during the past year, other than those issued to Members of Parliament and the various provincial legislatures.	" 6-7.. Railways and Canals....	" 7..	May 10.. May 10
32	Address: Mr. Taylor. All papers relating to the dismissal and superannuation of Mr. William Jackson, late lighthouse keeper at Gannaque, the appointment of Mr. Robert Chadwick as keeper of said light, and to the cancellation of such appointment and the appointment of Mr. Landon.	" 6-7.. Marine and Fisheries.....	" 7..	
33	Order: Mr. Madore.... Information respecting refined and raw sugar imported into Canada from January 1 to December 31, 1900, and from January 1 to December, 1901.	" 6-7.. Customs.....	" 7..	Mar. 19.. Mar. 19
34	Order: Mr. Monk. Amount paid since June 30 last to the <i>Montreal Herald</i> , <i>Toronto Globe</i> , <i>Halifax Chronicle</i> , <i>La Solle</i> , of Quebec, and <i>La Patrie</i> , of Montreal.	" 6-1.. To the several departments	"	Return not yet complete.
35	Order: Mr. LaRivière. Information respecting all officials employed in the Winnipeg post office since July, 1896.	" 10-11.. Post Office.....	" 11..	April 1.. April 2
36	Order: Mr. LaRivière. Information respecting all officials in the several branches of the Department of the Interior since July 1, 1896.	" 10-11.. Interior.....	" 11..	Mar. 24.. Mar. 25
37	Order: Mr. Barker.... Information respecting certain articles purchased for or received upon the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway, respectively, in the year ending June 30, 1901.	" 10-11.. Railways and Canals....	" 11..	
38	Address: Mr. Barker. All papers relating to certain purchases during year ended June 30, 1901, for use upon the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways.	" 10-11.. Railways and Canals....	" 11..	
39	Order: Mr. Gauthier. Tracing showing the principal railway lines in operation in New Brunswick, and showing the railway lines, or portions of such lines, over which postal cars are run.	" 10-11.. Railways and Canals....	" 11..	Mar. 24.. " 24

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SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS TO ADDRESSES AND ORDERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, Session 1902—Continued.

Reference Numbers.	Mover.	Subjects.	Date of Address of Order and of its Receipt.	To what Department referred.	Date.	Returns.	
						Received.	Sent.
			1902.		1902.	1902.	1902.
40	Order: Mr. Douglas.	All correspondence relative to the wheat blockade in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.	Mar. 10-11.	Railways and Canals	Mar. 11.		April 22
41	Order: Mr. Roche. (Marquette)	Information and papers respecting timber limits disposed of by the Government since July, 1896, in the Province of Manitoba and North-west Territories.	" 13-14.	Interior	" 14.	April 22.	
42	Address: Mr. Borden. (Halifax)	All papers relating to or concerning the grant or concession to A. N. C. Treadgold, or to the Hydraulic Mining Syndicate.	April 9-10.	Interior	April 10.	" 23.	" 23
43	Order: Mr. Bennett.	Communication from Colonel Taylor, of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., with reference to the deposits of coal and coal mining in South British Columbia.	" 9-10.	Interior	" 10.	" 23.	" 23
44	Order: Mr. Monk.	Information respecting permits, licenses, or leases to cut timber on the Yukon issued since January, 1899.	" 9-10.	Interior.	" 10.	" 29.	" 29
45	Order: Mr. Leonard.	All papers relating to the indemnity to Tréfilé Nantel, a guard at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, who died on or about the September 12, 1900.	" 9-10.	Justice.	" 10.	" 18.	" 21
46	Address: Mr. Leonard.	Correspondence, &c., relating to the leave granted to the present Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as well as that which passed respecting the superannuation of the said Warden.	" 9-10.	Justice	" 10.	" 18.	" 21
47	Order: Mr. Puttee.	Petition and all documents relating thereto from the President of the Quebec Trades and Labour Council in reference to the arbitration, controversy, or conflict between the Shice Workers Union of Quebec City and Mgr. L. N. Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec.	" 9-10.	Labour	" 10.		
48	Order: Mr. Smith, (Vancouver)	All correspondence &c., between the Department of Labour and the officers of the Rossland Miners Union, and other persons in reference to the alleged violations of the Alien Labour Act in connection with the Rossland Miners Strike.	" 9-10.	Railways and Canals.	" 10.	May 7.	May 7
49	Order: Mr. Erb.	Number of cattle, sheep and horseshed by engines on all Canadian Railways, during each year since 1890, &c.	" 9-10.	Railways and Canals.	" 10.	" 6.	" 6
50	Order: Mr. Leonard.	Particulars respecting employees of the Intercolonial Railway.	" 9-10.	Public Works.	" 10.		
51	Order: Mr. Monk.	Contracts with Messrs. Poirer and Malone for construction of wharf below Montreal, also for construction of wharf at Sorol, and copies of specifications relating to both said works.	" 9-10.	Marine and Fisheries	" 10.	" 7.	" 7
52	Order: Mr. Borden (Halifax).	Information respecting licenses issued during the year 1900 to fish for oysters on the beds planted by the Government in the harbour of Shediac.	" 9-10.		" 10.		

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53	Order: Mr. Monk.....	All documents relating to the dismissal of Alphonso Thomas, as Postmaster of La Prairie, P. Que.....	"	9-10..	Post Office.....	"	10..	April 22..	April 22
54	Order: Mr. Fowler....	Report of Inspector McKee and all other documents relating to the investigation held by him respecting the complaint by the Restigouche Indians against Indian Agent Peters.....	"	9-10..	Indian Affairs	"	10..	" 18..	" 18
55	Address: Mr. Henderson.....	Statement of all moneys paid by the Dominion Government to the Province of Ontario during the calendar years 1900 and 1901 respectively.....	"	9-10..	Finance.....	"	19..	" 28..	" 28
56	Order: Mr. Alcorn....	All papers relating to the dismissal of David Clinton, lately Postmaster at Wellington, Ont.....	"	14-15..	Post Office.....	"	15..	May 7..	May 7
57	Order: Mr. Earle.....	Information respecting some licenses issued for the Province of British Columbia for the year 1901.....	"	14-15..	Marine and Fisheries	"	15..	" 5..	" 5
58	Order: Mr. Clarke....	Information respecting engines and cars purchased for the Canadian Government railways each year since July 1, 1890.....	"	14-15..	Railways and Canals.....	"	15..	"	"
59	Address: Mr. Clarke..	Memorials, &c., respecting the erection of a monument to General Montgomery at Quebec, and all replies thereto.....	"	14-15..	Militia and Defence.....	"	15..	Apr. 22..	Apr. 29
60	Address: Mr. Lemieux	Correspondence in reference to the Colonial Conference respecting appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.....	"	22..	Secretary of State.....	"	22..	" 28..	" 28
61	Order: Mr. Barker....	Information respecting locomotives, coaches and cars of the several kinds on the stock list of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways.....	"	28-29	First Minister.....	"	29..	"	"
62	Order: Mr. Smith (Wentworth).....	Tenders for carrying mail between Hamilton and Guelph received in June, 1901.....	"	28-29..	Railways and Canals.....	"	29..	"	"
63	Address: Mr. Deners (St. John & Iherville)	Petitions objecting to the construction of a new dam at the foot of Ste. Therese Island, in the Richelieu River, and other documents relating to said work.....	"	28-29	Post Office.....	"	29..	May 7..	May 7
64	Order: Mr. Ball.....	Petition for the dismissal of Mr. H. Therrien, postmaster at Grand Piles, P. Q., and all correspondence in reference thereto.....	"	28-29	Public Works.....	"	29..	"	"
65	Order: Mr. Reid (Greenville).....	Information respecting pensions on account of the battle of the Windmill, near Prescott.....	"	28-29	Post Office.....	"	29..	"	"
66	Order: Mr. Davis....	Statement showing the amount of money spent on the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Quebec, with the object of making Montreal a national port.....	"	28-29	Militia and Defence.....	"	29..	"	"
			"	28-29	Public Works.....	"	29..	"	"

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Session, 1902.

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Bell, Mr.	17, 21.	Lefurgey, M.	12.
Bennett, Mr.	29, 43.	Lemieux, Mr.	25, 60.
Borden, Mr. (Halifax).	42, 52.	Leonard, Mr.	13, 14, 22, 45, 46, 50.
Bourassa, Mr.	1, 2, 3, 4, 20.	Madore, Mr.	33.
Campbell, Mr.	9.	Monk, Mr.	16, 24, 34, 44, 51, 53.
Clarke, Mr.	31, 58, 59.	Puttee, Mr.	23, 28, 47.
Costigan, Mr.	39.	Reid, Mr. (Grenville).	65.
Davis, Mr.	66.	Roche, Mr. (Marquette)	41.
Demers, Mr.	63.	Smith, Mr. (Vancouver)	48.
Douglas, Mr.	40.	Smith, Mr. (Wentworth)	30, 62.
Earle, Mr.	57.	Taylor, Mr.	11, 32.
Erb, Mr.	49.	Wilson, Mr.	5, 6, 7, 8.
Fowler, Mr.	54.		

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APPENDIX D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
RECORD BRANCH, January, 1903.To the Honourable
The Secretary of State.

SIR,—The following is a brief summary of the work done, during the year 1902, in the different sections of the Record Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State:—

Section A.—Work, in this section, was resumed and has progressed satisfactorily. It will, in all likelihood, be completed during the present year.

Section B.—The number of requisitions for documents and information steadily increases, having reached, last year, the number of two hundred and seventy-three (273). In answer to these requisitions eight hundred and seventy-two (872) searches were instituted, of which five hundred and eighty-nine (589) brought some result, and two hundred and eighty-three (283) were without any result. The searches were not quite 68 per cent of the number made the previous year, but in reality they required more time and work on account of the increased quantity of demands for information anterior to the year 1841.

Of the printed documents asked for two hundred and sixty-five (265) were in the office and forty-nine (49) were not. And as to the requisitions for files, papers and informations, three hundred and twenty-four (324) were answered and two hundred and thirty-four (234) could not be.

Section C.—Eleven thousand three hundred and fifteen (11,315) documents have been indexed in the usual manner as to name, subject and locality, and then classified and put in two thousand two hundred and fifty-two (2,252) different files.

It may be of interest to single out, as in former years, some of the documents brought to light, of especial historical interest. In chronological order, are to be mentioned first:

Reports, over three hundred in number, on the state of public opinion and on political facts, in Lower Canada, ranging from 1800 to 1813, and signed by different government officers and agents. Amongst these papers there is a file to be noted. It is composed of sixty-five letters and papers by John Henry, who had been sent on a secret political mission to the United States of America in 1807, 1808 and 1809, by Governor General Craig.

Twenty letters marked 'private' and some 'private and confidential' addressed, by request, to Sir George Prevost, Governor General, by Chief Justice James Monk, on the political situation in Lower Canada, from March 1812 to April 1813, are also of importance. Enclosed in one of them is a legal opinion on 'Martial Law,' and the advisability of declaring it absolutely, or in a modified manner.

In 1815 Lieutenant Colonel Fleury DeChambault and associates proposed to establish in the Eastern Townships a colony of discharged non-com. officers and privates from the regiments of DeMeuron and DeWatteville. Letters, memorials and a plan relating thereto make up that file. The promoters of this establishment were Lieutenant Colonel Fleury DeChambault, late 109th Regt., Captain Dorsonnant and Captain Mathey, of the Regiment de Meuron, and Captains Steiger and Ployard, of the DeWatteville Regiment.

Belonging to the same period, that is dating from 1814 to 1823, papers of more than ordinary historical value have been indexed and put up in several files. They relate

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to the establishment of the Red River Settlement in the District of Assiniboia by Lord Selkirk. Troubles having arisen between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, and between the white settlers and some Indian tribes, and acts of violence committed, a special commission was sent to the Indian Territories to enquire and report. The report made by the Commissioner on the 30th June, 1818, together with the evidence taken and the vouchers filed, and some documents of a later date are records of value of the beginning of the Red River Settlement, now Manitoba. This report covers 314 finely and closely written foolscap pages; and the papers, original or certified copies, several thousand more.

In 1820, on the 16th October, Philemon Wright made, by request, a report to the Earl of Dalhousie, on the settlements within a radius of twenty miles of Hull. The report relates to the population, the schools, the roads, the value of lands, &c. Gideon Olmstead, Edmund Chamberlin and Trueman Waller testified as to the correctness of the report on the state of the roads. The population was then 704.

A letter of Robert Christie, dated Ristigouche, December 25, 1839, establishes the fact that the movement in favour of annexing the district of Gaspé to New Brunswick was abandoned; the causes for it having ceased.

In the same year, 1839, the Committee of Trade of Montreal, Austin Cuvillier, chairman, presented a memorial to Sir John Colborne, upon the regulation of currency on a correct basis. Reports and answers by the different banks on the same subject complete that file.

In order not to lengthen this report, a passing mention only is made of papers relating to the arrest of Parent and Fréchette, proprietors of *Le Canadien*, Quebec, in December, 1838, and the reports on the political state of their respective districts in 1839, by several stipendiary magistrates in Lower Canada.

In the month of March, the convict files of 1897 were remitted to the Record Office, and in May the files of the Correspondence Branch of the Department for the year 1895 were also remitted. A checking inventory of both these deliveries was immediately made.

During the year, the Library of Reference received 796 volumes and pamphlets. The whole respectfully submitted.

A. AUDET,
Keeper of the Records.

APPENDIX E.

LIST of Passports issued from January 1 to December 31, 1902.

Ah Yook.	Fleury, W. J.	Madore, J. A. C.
Aitcheson, W. J.	Friedman, A.	Meighen, F. A.
Allan, A. A.	Friedman, S.	Melville, Miss M. W.
Allan, J. D.	Gibbon, G. S.	Meredith, H. V., and wife.
Allan, R. A.	Gibson, Hon. Wm.	Meredith, J. S.
Alloway, W. F.	Gong Ming.	Mishkin, J.
Arnoldi, Miss E. M.	Gow, Walter.	Minnes, Mrs. A.
Barrett, J. K., and wife.	Gruner, H.	Minnes, Miss A. L.
Bate, Miss C. B.	Gualco, Mrs. Josephine.	Minnes, Miss G. G.
Bate, Miss M. A.	Harris, Miss P.	Moodie, Jas.
Berthelot, Mrs. J. E.	Hartwick, S.	Morris, W. D., and wife.
Black, H. B., and wife.	Hassack, J. A.	Mulligan, Miss A.
Bloomfield, D.	Haney, M. J., and family.	Mullin, J. W.
Bloomfield, H.	Hong Niey.	McHugh, Wm., and wife.
Bock Can.	Hume, Miss E.	Oliver, J. B.
Boulton, Miss B.	Ing Nong.	Osler, H. F.
Bourgeois, S.	Jopling, Miss F. M.	Pagnuelo, M.
Brunet, A.	Junkin, J. F., and wife.	Paterson, Hon. Wm., and wife.
Buchanan, M. A.	Kerby, A. F.	Piskliwec, W.
Bull, Miss L. A.	Killbourn, J. M., and wife.	Pong Quong.
Butchart, R. P.	Kinasz, P.	Price, H. E.
Calvin, Dr. A. R.	King, Miss B.	Quong Ying.
Campbell, Miss E.	King, Miss H. G.	Rhodes, A.
Carlisle, Mrs. W. A.	Klahr, Miss S.	Ridley, Rev. Wm.
Chandler, W. H., and family.	Kloepfer, W. J.	Riley, E. W.
Chong Gong.	Kredba, S. A.	Robinovich, I. M.
Choquet, F.-X.	Kum Jow Lee Dye.	Robinovich, J. B.
Chu Len.	Langlois, H.	Roy, J. E.
Clemesha, Mrs. J. W.	Larue, E.	Ryrie, H.
Clemesha, Miss M.	Lauder, W. J.	Scott, Miss J. H.
Clouston, Miss M.	Law, A. Soong.	Short, Miss A.
Clouston, Miss O.	Lee Chung.	Sicotte, L. W.
Clouston, Miss P.	Lee Fong.	Sing Hoey.
Coffin, T. C.	Lemoine, G., and wife.	Temniak, J.
Dawson, B.	Lentz, Mrs. E.	Tory, J. C.
Decatur, G. S.	Lloyd, G. W.	Wallace, O. C. S.
Dionne, A.	Loewen, D.	Weymelka, A. J.
Earle, W. E.	Lypstadt, Louis.	White, P. G.
Eby, Miss N. E.	Macdonald, D.	Whiting, I. C.
Espinosa, L.	Macfutyre, E. J.	Winter, W.
Fanquier, E. F.	Mackenzie, Miss E. A.	Wolff, Mrs. R.
Fauquier, G. E.	Mackenzie, Mrs. M. A. H.	Yee Hock Gan.
Fletcher, R. H.	Mackinnon, S. F.	

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

1. Applications for passports should be made in writing and enclosed in a cover addressed to 'The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.'
2. The charge for a passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is four dollars. The fee payable must accompany the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.
3. Passports are granted only to British-born subjects, or to persons naturalized in the Dominion of Canada. A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the state of which her husband is for the time being a subject. Passports are not limited in point of time but are available for any time or for any number of journeys to foreign countries. When the party is a naturalized British subject he will be so designated in his passport.

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4. Passports are granted to all persons either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him ; or upon the application of any chartered bank in the Dominion of Canada ; or upon the production of a certificate of identity, which may be obtained at the department, signed by any mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, physician, surgeon, solicitor or notary resident in the Dominion of Canada. In certain cases the applicant's certificate of birth must be produced in addition to the certificate of identity.

5. If the applicant for a passport be a naturalized British subject, his certificate of naturalization must be forwarded to the Department of the Secretary of State, with the certificate of identity granted in his behalf ; and his certificate of naturalization will be returned with the passport to the person who may have granted the certificate of identity, in order that he may cause such naturalized British subject to sign the passport in his presence.

6. A passport cannot be issued by the Department of the Secretary of State on behalf of a person already abroad ; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate ; a passport cannot be issued abroad to a colonial naturalized British subject, except for a direct journey to the United Kingdom or to the colony where he has been naturalized.

7. The bearer of every passport issued by the Department of the Secretary of State should sign his passport as soon as he receives it ; without such signature either the *visa* may be refused, or the validity of the passport questioned abroad.

8. Travellers who may have any intention of visiting the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, Venezuela, or Hayti, at any time in the course of their travels, should first have their passports *visés* at the nearest Russian, Turkish, Roumanian, Persian, Venezuelan, or Haytian consulate, as the case may be. The addresses in London of these consulates are respectively as follows :—The Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 29 Mincing Lane, E.C.; the Roumanian Consulate-General, 68 Basinghall Street, E.C.; the Persian Consulate-General, 120 Victoria Street, S. W.; the Venezuelan Consulate, 31 King William Street, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, S.E., or at any of the other consulates in Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Venezuela or Hayti, in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country, except as an additional precaution, which is recommended in the case of passports of an old date.

N.B.—Although British subjects are now free to enter most Foreign Countries without passports, and the rules about passports have been virtually relaxed, nevertheless colonial British subjects travelling abroad are recommended not to omit to provide themselves with passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be convenient as offering a ready means of identification, and more particularly when letters have to be claimed at a *poste restante*. For residence in Germany or Switzerland, a passport is indispensable.

NOTE.—Naturalized British subjects should bear in mind that they are not entitled to British protection when within the limits of the Foreign State to which they originally belonged, unless they have ceased to be subjects of that state, in the manner prescribed by the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

PASSPORT REQUIREMENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—No regulations in force. Persons born in His Majesty's dominions should, if they intend to become resident, even for a short time, obtain from a British Consulate in the republic a certificate of nationality for purposes of identification, and to secure exemption from military service.

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It is desirable that persons intending to travel in the republic should provide themselves with such certificates, which are issued on personal application, and on production of certificates of birth.

Austria-Hungary.—Although passports are not legally necessary in every case, travellers are advised to carry them. For purposes of residence a passport or other document to prove identity is necessary.

Belgium.—It is desirable for travellers to possess passports. For purposes of residence, registration at the police office of the district is required, and a passport is accepted as evidence of identity.

Bolivia.—See Peru.

Brazil.—Passports not actually required, but travellers are advised to carry them for purposes of identification. If intending to become resident they should register their names and addresses at the nearest British Consulate.

Bulgaria.—Travellers should carry passports of recent date. Bulgarian *visa* not required. Residents should provide themselves annually with certificates of registration under the Ottoman order in council.

Central America.—Possession of passports desirable both for personal security and purposes of identification.

Costa Rica.—No regulations in force.

Guatemala.—Alien residents are required to present at the Guatemalan Foreign Office passports *visés* by the diplomatic or consular officer in Guatemala of their native country.

Honduras.—No regulations except in times of disturbance.

Nicaragua.—No regulations in times of peace. To leave the country a local passport has, however, to be obtained from the Ministry of War.

Salvador.—Travellers should carry passports, and should, in addition, obtain passports from the Government of Salvador. (Charge for latter, 25 cents.)

Chile.—No regulations in force.

China.—Passports are not required at open ports. For travelling into the interior a special passport must be obtained from a British Consul, which is valid for one year. (Cost, 3 dol. 50c.)

Colombia.—Passports are not required for entrance to the country, but all British subjects should be provided with them if they intend to become resident for any length of time. Special regulations exist as to passports required from immigrants without resources.

Corea.—Passports are not required within a radius of 100 li (33 miles) from the open ports. Persons travelling in the interior must obtain a passport through the British Consul. (Fee, 3.50 yen, about 7s.)

Cuba.—Although passports are not legally necessary, travellers are advised to carry them. Persons intending to reside in Cuba for any length of time should have their names registered at the British Consulate-General.

Denmark.—No regulations in force. But passports or similar documents may be required by the police from persons accepting employment in Denmark before furnishing them with an "opholdsbog" (situation book), and also from music hall artistes.

Iceland.—No regulations in force.

St. Thomas.—No regulations in force. A local government passport must, however, be procured when leaving the island, the cost of which varies according to destination.

Dominican Republic.—Passport necessary. In order to leave the country a Dominican passport must, in addition, be obtained, for which a fee of about 1*l.* is charged.

Egypt.—Passports not required by law, but travellers are advised to carry them. For travelling in other parts of the Ottoman dominions, see Turkey.

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Ecuador.—See Peru.

France.—The possession of a passport may save inconvenience, since evidence of identity may at any time be required.

For permanent residence, or in order to exercise profession or trade, a declaration, furnishing particulars with respect to the family, nationality, profession, &c., of the person making the declaration, is required to be made at the *mairie* of the commune within a few days of arrival.

Algeria.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, &c.

French Guiana.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, &c.

Madagascar.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

Martinique.—Passports required by law, but law seldom enforced.

New Caledonia.—Possession of passport desirable in view of existence of penal establishment.

Réunion.—No regulations affecting Europeans in force.

Saïgon.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, &c.

Tahiti.—No regulations affecting Europeans in force.

Tunis.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, &c.

German Empire.—The possession of a passport is not obligatory, but as evidence of identity may at any time be required, it is very desirable for travellers, especially if they intend to reside for any length of time, to be provided with passports. Children sent to schools in Germany should carry passports.

Greece.—No Regulations in force, except as regards persons entering the country by the land frontier, who are sometimes required to be in possession of passports.

Hayti.—A passport (*visé* by a Haytian Consul) must on arrival, be shown at the port office. It should also be produced and registered at the nearest British Consulate. On leaving the country the *visa* of a British Consul and that of the "Commandant de la place" (which costs about 2s.) must be obtained.

Italy.—The possession of a passport is not obligatory, but travellers may at any time be required to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and to establish their identity.

Eritrea.—Travellers proceeding to Italian colonies should, unless they carry special letters of recommendation to the authorities, provide themselves with passports, and obtain a *visa* from an Italian consulate.

Japan.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

Liberia.—No regulations in force, but a passport issued by the Liberian Secretary of State is required from residents leaving the country. For this 50 cents is charged.

Mexico.—No regulations in force.

Montenegro.—No special regulations exist, but a passport properly *visé* is required for travelling through the surrounding Turkish and Austrian territories.

Morocco.—It is advisable for travellers to be provided with passports, which are sometimes necessary, *e.g.*, for travelling inland, or for embarking on board the French steamers for Oran. Any one wishing to travel into the interior should consult His Majesty's Minister at Tangier or the British Consul for the district through which his route lies.

British subjects residing for more than a month in Morocco are required, under the Morocco Order in Council, 1889, to register themselves at the British Consulate.

Muscat.—No regulations exist. Travelling in the interior is unsafe without an armed escort.

Netherlands.—The possession of a passport is not strictly necessary, but is recommended for purposes of identification.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

Dutch Guiana : Curaçoa and Dependencies.—No regulations in force. Travellers are advised to provide themselves with passports as evidence of nationality.

Netherland East Indies.—Travellers, on arrival, must register themselves at the office of the chief local authority. For travelling inland in the islands, or for residence, a passport must also be obtained from the local authorities, respecting which the British Consul should be consulted.

Paraguay.—No regulations in force. Neither passports nor certificates of nationality are required from foreigners by the local authorities. It is as well, however, for persons travelling in the interior of the country to be provided with passports.

Persia.—A passport bearing the *visa* of a Persian consular officer must be produced on entering Persia, and the passport should be countersigned by the Persian passport officer before leaving the country.

Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.—A passport is not actually necessary, but it is desirable to possess one in order to be able to obtain from a British diplomatic or consular officer the certificate of nationality required in the event of civil disturbances.

Portugal.—Travellers are advised to provide themselves with passports. For residence, proof of nationality is required, and in travelling, a passport may save the bearer much inconvenience.

Azores.—Passports are not required except in times of public danger.

Cape Verde Islands.—Passports are not actually required, except in times of public danger, but they are useful in view of the fact that all foreigners have to personally register themselves at the mayor's office as soon as possible after arrival.

Loanda.—Passport necessary.

Madeira.—No regulations in force.

Mozambique.—Travellers should be provided with passports.

Roumania.—Persons travelling to Roumania must be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of a Roumanian Consul in the United Kingdom. On arrival, they should at once obtain the *visa* of the British Legation or of a British Consulate, and then, within twenty-four hours of arrival, apply to the Roumanian authorities for a permit to reside in the country. For a stay of less than eight days, this formality may be dispensed with, and the permit will be stated upon the passport by the police officials at the frontier.

Russia.—Visitors to Russia must be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of a Russian diplomatic or consular officer. Without such *visa* they will not be allowed to enter the country. To persons of the Jewish faith the *visa* will not be granted unless they are bankers or persons of the highest social standing.

The passport will enable the holder to reside in Russia for six months, when it must be exchanged at the Prefecture of St. Petersburg, or at the chancery of a provincial governor, for a Russian 'Billet de Séjour,' to be renewed annually.

The cost of such a 'Billet de Séjour' varies from 7 r. 15 c. to 1 r. 29 c. Each 'Billet de Séjour,' on first issue or renewal, must be delivered to the local police officer for inscription or *visa*. For non-renewal of a 'Billet de Séjour' at the time of its expiration, a fine is exacted.

On leaving Russia a police certificate must be obtained, or, if resident more than six months, the 'Billet de Séjour' must be returned, when the passport will be handed back to the owner with the necessary authorization to leave.

Travellers to Russia should, on each journey, obtain a new passport, to avoid the necessity of obtaining a 'Billet de Séjour' on arrival, which they will be required to do when a passport is used six months after the date of the Russian *visa* attached to it.

Servia.—Travellers must be provided with passports on proper form, in order to establish their identity and nationality. Without such passports they will not be allowed to enter the country. The *visa* of a Servian Consular officer is only required in the case of persons entering Servia from Turkey, but is not necessary in the case of travellers passing through Servia without stopping.

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Siam.—No special regulations in force, but British subjects are required to register themselves at the British Consulate-General within one month of arrival. For travelling in the interior a passport must be obtained from the Siamese Government. Fee for registration, 2s. 6d.; and for passport, 2s.

Spain.—It is most advisable for travellers to be provided with passports. The *visa* of a Spanish Consul is not necessary, but will be found useful in travelling in provincial towns and country districts.

In the Province of Barcelona, British subjects should, upon arrival, personally show their passports to His Majesty's Consul, who will thereupon furnish them with a certificate, which they are required to present, within twenty-four hours after their arrival in Barcelona, at the office of the Civil Governor (in country towns and villages at the office of the Mayor) in order that their names, description, &c., may be registered. A fine, and possibly expulsion, may result from non-compliance with this regulation.

Canary Islands.—No regulations in force.

Sweden and Norway.—No regulations in force.

Switzerland.—A passport is necessary in order to obtain a 'Permis de Séjour,' which must be taken out, after their arrival, by persons intending to reside in Switzerland. Children sent to schools in Switzerland should carry passports.

Turkish Empire.—Persons travelling to Turkey must be provided with a passport bearing the *visa* of a Turkish Consular officer. Without such passport they will be refused admission to the country. British subjects desiring afterwards to travel within Turkey must obtain a permit through a British Consul. On leaving Turkey the *visa* of a British Consul should be obtained.

Tripoli.—Regulations similar to Turkey.

United States.—No regulations in force.

Hawaiian Islands.—No regulations in force.

Philippine Islands.—Passports not required.

Porto Rico.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

Uruguay.—No regulations affecting Europeans in force. Travellers are, however, advised to have passports as evidence of nationality, in case of need.

Venezuela.—Travellers should be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of a Venezuelan consular officer.

Zanzibar.—No regulations in force.

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF CANADIAN SCHOOL TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE TRANS-
VAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONIES.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Principal Eldon Mullin, M. A.	Fredericton, N. B.	Miss Mabel K. Coffey	Millington, P.Q.
Miss Mullin	"	" Sylvia B. Lee	Cookshire, P.Q.
" Clara Bridges	"	" Jessie Fleet	Montreal, P.Q.
" Bessie Bridges	"	" E. E. MacBurney	"
" Florence J. Wilkinson	Toronto, Ont.	" Ellen Maud Graham	Quebec.
" Augusta E. Hoover	Toronto Junction, O.	" Bertha B. Hebb	Bridgewater, N. S.
" Berta Brydon	Nobleton, Ont.	" Margaret W. DeWolfe	Halifax, N.S.
" Katharine McLennan	Toronto, Ont.	" Ella Done Crandall	Walton, N.S.
" Edna E. O'Brien	Nobleton, Ont.	" Emma Ellis	Dartmouth, N.S.
" E. Maud MacFarlane	Toronto, Ont.	" Blanche MacDonald	Hopewell, N. S.
" Eleanor Yenn	Peterborough, Ont.	" Ellen M. Mackenzie	Stellarton, N.S.
" Margaret D. Scott	Toronto, Ont.	" Mabel V. Elliott	Chatham, N.B.
" Davina Rodger	Belwood, Ont.	" Sophy M. Pickle	Kingston, N.B.
" Libbie Rodger	"	" Ida E. McLeod	Fredericton, N.B.
" Sarah E. Drysdale	Perth, Ont.	" Winnifred Johnston	"
" Florence Randall	Ottawa, Ont.	" Annie J. Burns	St. John, N.B.
" Annie Moulton	Gananoque, Ont.	" Agnes L. Carr	"
" Julia Urquhart	Ottawa Ont.	" Clara G. Arbuckle	Summerside, P.E.I.
" Ruby M. Rothwell	"	" Maude L. Bremner	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
" Georgie A. Grant	Newington, Ont.	" Grace Dutcher	"
" Isabel Perry	Montreal, P.Q.	" Edith A. Murray	Winnipeg, Man.
" Sarah L. Abbott	"	" Susan Younghusband	Portage la Prairie, M.

NOTE.—Miss Amy Iddles and Miss Yerxa, of St. John, N. B., are under engagement for educational work at Johannesburg, and will sail for their destination in April next.

Add the following names to page 107, Appendix F.—School Teachers in Transvaal and Orange River Colonies:—

Mr. C. H. Acheson Moncton, N.B.
Miss Annie L. Briggs. Sussex, N.B.

APPENDIX G.

TARIFF OF FEES UPON LETTERS PATENT OF INCORPORATION UNDER
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1902, AS FIXED BY ORDER IN
COUNCIL OF JUNE 11, 1902.

When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$20,000 or less than \$20,000	\$ 50
When the proposed capital stock of the company is more than \$20,000 and less than \$50,000	150
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$50,000 or upwards and less than \$100,000	200
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$100,000 or upwards and less than \$150,000	225
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$150,000 or upwards and less than \$200,000	250
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$200,000 or upwards and less than \$300,000	300
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$300,000 or upwards and less than \$400,000	325
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$400,000 or upwards and less than \$500,000	350
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$500,000 or upwards and less than \$600,000	375
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$600,000 or upwards and less than \$700,000	400
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$700,000 or upwards and less than \$800,000	425
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$800,000 or upwards and less than \$900,000	450
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$900,000 or upwards and less than 1,000,000	475
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000	500
For every additional million dollars of capital stock or fractional part thereof	100
For supplementary letters patent to increase the capital stock of a company, the fee to be according to the above tariff, but on the increase only.	
For supplementary letters patent for any purpose other than an increase of capital a fee of	100

APPENDIX H.

TARIFF OF FEES UPON LICENSES TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMPANIES OR CORPORATIONS TO CARRY ON MINING OPERATIONS IN THE YUKON AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is \$1,000,000	\$500
For every additional million, \$100 extra to be charged.	
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is \$500,000 or upwards and less than \$1,000,000	300
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is \$200,000 or upwards and less than \$500,000	250
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is \$100,000 and upwards and less than \$200,000	200
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is more than \$40,000 and less than \$100,000	150
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is \$40,000 or less than \$40,000	100

APPENDIX I.

TARIFF OF FEES UPON COMMISSIONS TO PUBLIC OFFICERS APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF FEBRUARY 19, 1886, AND SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

1. Upon Commissions to Lieutenant Governors, Ministers of the Crown, Judges of all Courts, Junior Judges, Deputy Ministers and King's Counsel, a fee of \$20.

2. Upon Commissions issued to officers or others receiving salaries from \$1,000 or over, a fee of \$15.

3. Upon Commissions issued to officers or others receiving salaries from \$400 to \$1,000, a fee of \$8.

4. Upon Commissions issued to officers or others receiving salaries from \$100 to \$400, a fee of \$5.

5. Upon Commissions issued to officers or others receiving a salary of \$100, or to officers or persons appointed to office, who are paid by fees of office, a fee of \$4.

Upon Commissions to the Solicitor General of Canada, and all officers in the service of the Crown who may receive a salary of three thousand dollars or upwards, a fee of \$20.

The above to apply to Commissions issued under the Great or Privy Seal.

No commission or document to be delivered out of the Department of the Secretary of State until the fee, if any, has been paid thereinto.

N.B.—No fee to be exacted upon commissions appointing Commissioners to make inquiries into matters affecting public interests. (O.C., December 5, 1891.)

APPENDIX J.

REGULATIONS AND TARIFF OF FEES UNDER THE ACT RESPECTING
LOAN COMPANIES.

Intending applicants for Letters Patent under this Act shall give two weeks previous notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their proposed application, stating therein:—

(a.) The names in full and address and calling of the proposed Board of Directors, and with special mention of the names of not less than three of the applicants who are to be the provisional Board.

(b.) The proposed name of the company, which shall not be that of any known company or partnership or individual or any name under which any known business is being carried on, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive or cause confusion. A subsisting name may, however, be given in whole or in part with the consent of the company or person entitled thereto, and the name of any existing company whose franchises and assets are to be acquired may be given to the applicants if the Governor in Council is satisfied that such company has the best right to that name.

(c.) The place within Canada where the head office of the company is to be established.

(d.) The object for which incorporation is sought.

(e.) The amount of the proposed capital stock, the number of shares and the amount of each share.

At any time not more than two months after the last publication of such notice, the applicants may petition the Governor in Council, through the Secretary of State, for the issue of such letters patent.

Such petition shall state the facts set out in the notice published in the *Canada Gazette* and shall be supported by affidavits or statutory declarations under the provisions of The Canada Evidence Act establishing:—

(a.) That the proposed name is unobjectionable in the sense hereinbefore indicated.

(b.) The sufficiency of the notice required by the preceding regulations.

(c.) The truth and sufficiency of the petition and of the facts therein set forth, including the verification of the signatures of the petitioners by an affidavit or statutory declaration made by the witness thereof.

A Notary, a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner authorized to receive affidavits, shall be competent persons before whom any affidavit, affirmation, or declaration required by this Act, or regulations made thereunder may be taken or made.

The following shall be the schedule of fees payable for letters patent under this Act:—

(a.) When the proposed capital stock is \$100,000—\$200.

(b.) When the proposed capital stock is more than \$100,000, and less than \$1,000,000, the fee to be \$200, and two dollars and a half for every additional \$10,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100,000.

(c.) When the proposed capital stock is \$1,000,000 the fee to be \$500.

(d.) When the proposed capital stock is over \$1,000,000, the fee to be \$500, and \$5 for every additional \$10,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000,000.

No steps shall be taken in the Department of the Secretary of State towards the issue of any letters patent under this Act until the fee therefor has been paid.

The Secretary of State shall be charged with the administration of this Act as far as the issue of Letters Patent thereunder is concerned.

Upon the granting of letters patent under this Act, notice shall forthwith be given by the Secretary of State in the *Canada Gazette*, and the company to which such notice relates shall cause the same to be published on four separate occasions in at least one newspaper in the county, city or place where the head office of the company is established.

APPENDIX K.

PERSONS TO WHOM PERMITS TO LAND IN SOUTH AFRICA WERE
ISSUED.

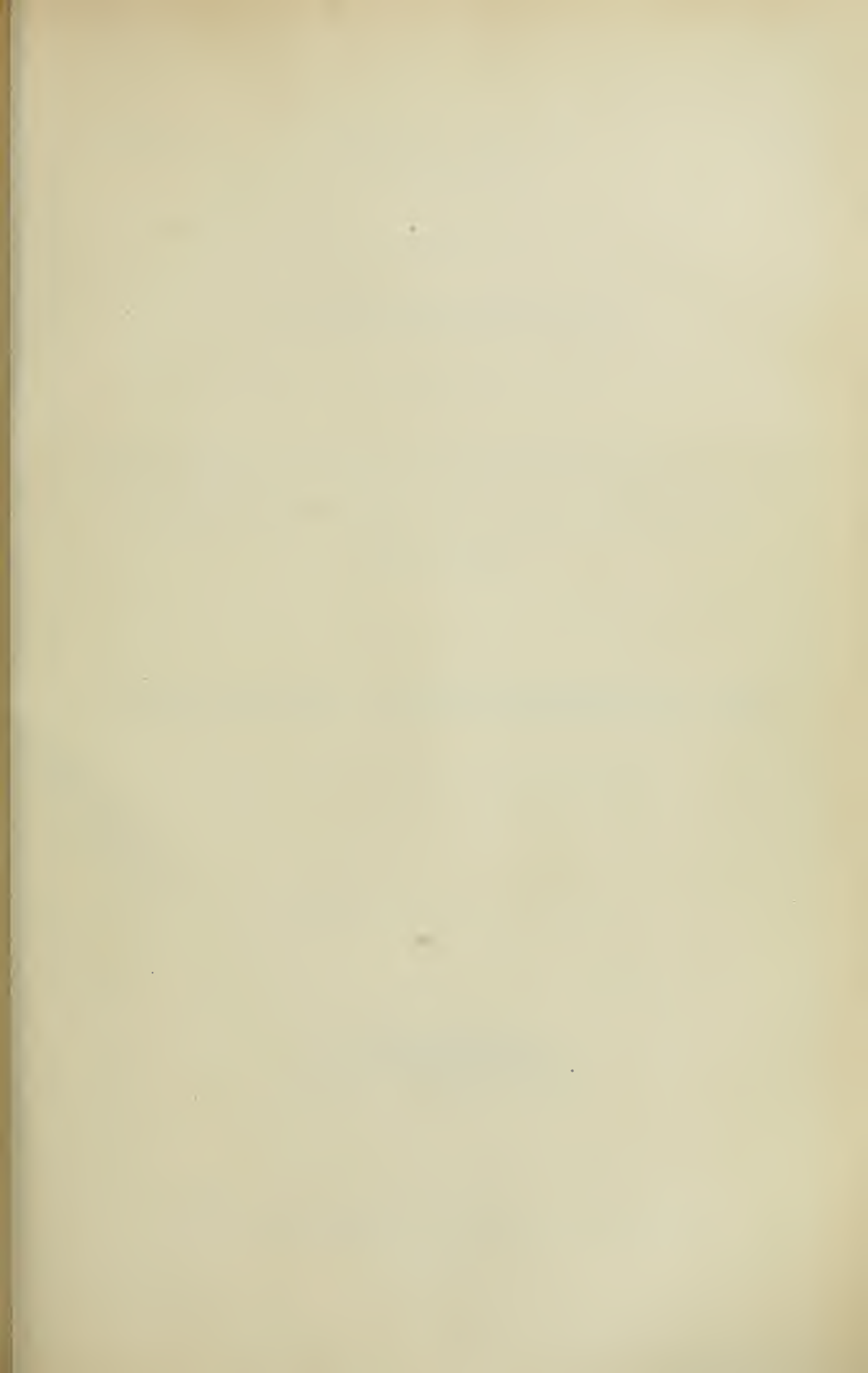
- Duncan Campbell Robertson, Edmonton, N.W.T.
 Harold F. R. Willoughby, Elora, Ont.
 Edward St. John Malloek, Ottawa, Ont.
 Warren Baker, Halifax, N. S.
 Robert W. B. Eustace, Moosomin, N.W.T.
 Thomas Easton Howell, Montreal.
 Milton Cox Skinner, Ottawa, Ont.
 John Wolff, Montreal.
 René Pothier Doucet, Montreal.
 Joseph Dumesnil, Belleville, Ont.
 William W. Mills, Belleville, Ont.
 Thomas Percival Galt, Toronto, Ont.
 Walter Webb, Westmount, P.Q.
 Cecil James Dutton, Lachine, P.Q.
 James George Jardine, Toronto, Ont.
 Edward Blake Jardine, Toronto, Ont.
 Thomas Kennedy, Montreal.
 Charles John Dougall, Toronto, Ont.
 Edwin Keith Merkley, Morrisburg, Ont.
 Charles M. Kittson, Montreal.
 William A. Bickerdike, Montreal.
 Mrs. Ambrose Adams, Victoria, B.C.
 William J. Trezona, Rossland, B. C.
 George Jephtha Ross, Sydney, N. S.
 William Henry Wells, Wingham, Ont.
 Patrick Wells, Wingham, Ont.
 Harry F. Donkin, Truro, N. S.
 William Martin, Sydney, N.S.
 F. L. Knowlton, Ottawa, Ont.
 D. J. Broderick, Ottawa, Ont.
 Mrs. Ann Richards, Nanaimo, B. C.
 A. F. Carter, Simcoe, Ont.
 Mrs. M. E. King, Rossland, B. C.
 S. Foreman, Toronto, Ont.
 Charles Rubin, Montreal.
 Eli Rubin, Montreal.
 W. E. Tinley, Montreal.
 Miss M. Stevens, Dunnville, Ont.
 Stanley D. Addison, Hamilton, Ont.
 Louis H. Dawson, Montreal.
 Annie M. Pierce, London, Ont.
 Addie A. Pierce, London, Ont.
 Harold Kingsmill, Toronto, Ont.
 F. J. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.
 Robert J. Day, Brittonville, P.Q.
 Henry Pickleman, Montreal.
 Miss S. M. Mortimer, St. Catharines, Ont.
 Philip Pickleman, Montreal.
 Mrs. G. M. Kittson, Montreal.
 James C. Fraser, Ashdale, N. S.
 Solime Kushner, Granby, P. Q.
 Abraham Sherman, Windsor, Ont.
 Mrs. Olive Currie, East Templeton, P. Q.
 J. H. Johnson, Colenso, Ont.
 W. E. Earle, St. John, N. B.
 Miss C. Gillespie, Cannington, Ont.
 M. G. Hurd, Sunderland, Ont.
 P. Macdonald, Montreal.
 G. A. Gifford, London, Ont.
 Miss Ethel Foulds, Sarnia, Ont.
 F. J. Fahev, Hamilton, Ont.
 Harry Moore, Guy's River, N. S.
 W. Peddie, Montreal.
 Arthur S. Purves, Bedford Row, London, England.
 Abraham Harris, Hamilton, Ont.
 Sam Harris, Hamilton, Ont.
 John J. McKenzie, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

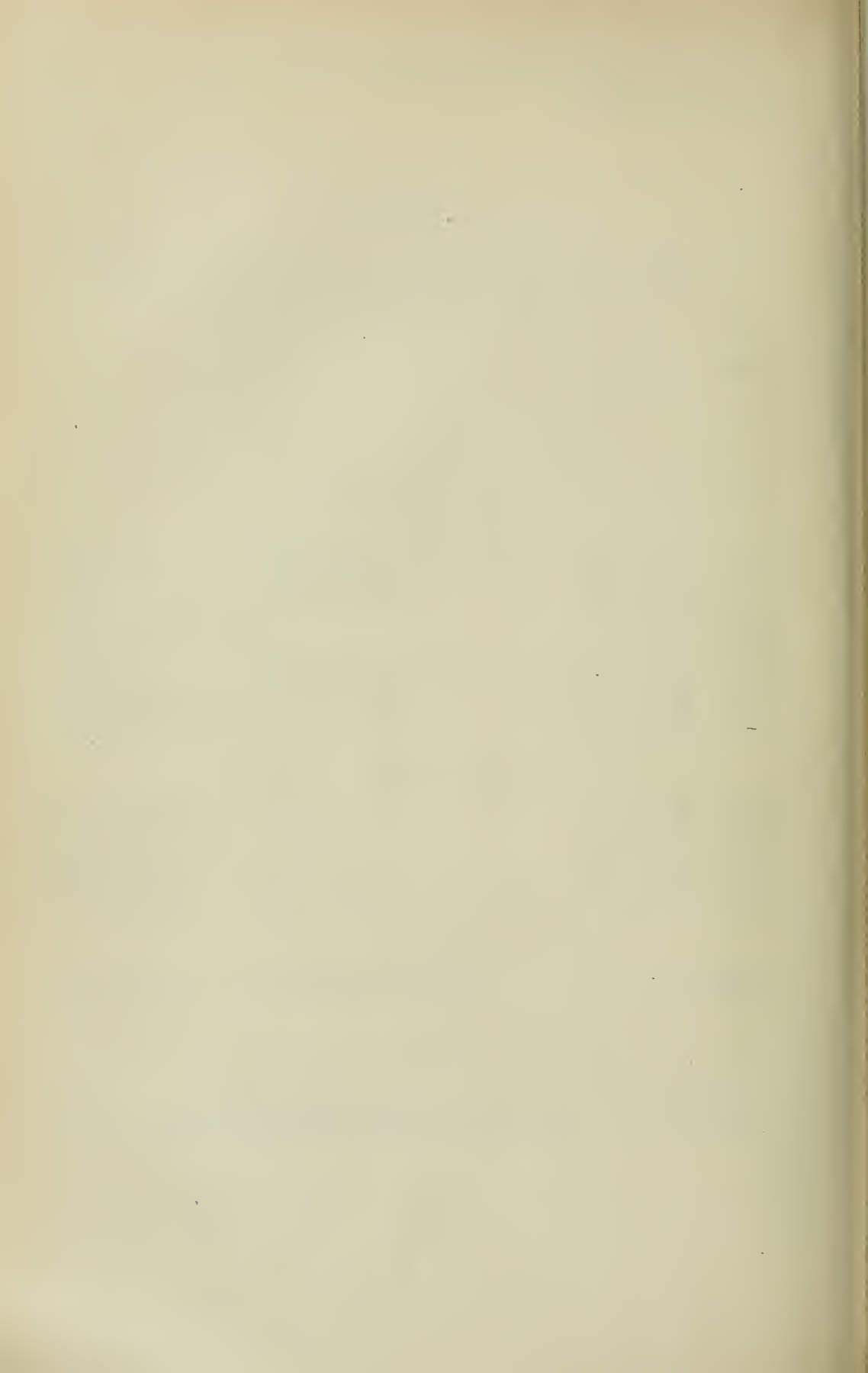
APPENDIX L.

LIST of the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Department of the Secretary of State, with the Date of the First Appointment, Rank and Salary in each case.

Name.	Rank.	Date of First Appointment.	Salary.
			\$ cts.
Pope, Joseph, C.M.G.	Under Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar General of Canada.....	Dec. 3, 1878	3,200 00
	<i>Correspondence Branch.</i>		
Pelletier, Philippe	Chief Clerk.....	Mar. 1, 1888	2,400 00
Colson, Frederick	First Class Clerk and Accountant	Jan. 20, 1885	1,800 00
Emond, Gustave.....	First Class Clerk.....	Dec. 8, 1880	1,800 00
Waters, John Francis, M.A.....	"	Sept. 9, 1885	1,750 00
Roy, Henri	Second Class Clerk.....	May 3, 1881	1,400 00
Harrison, Edward	"	July 30, 1882	1,400 00
Nicholson, M. Vernon C.....	"	" 10, 1879	1,400 00
*Foran, William.....	"	" 1, 1890	1,400 00
Brophy, Arthur A.....	"	" 18, 1900	1,200 00
Steele, Evelyn Y.	Private Secretary to the Minister	Jan. 19, 1897	600 00
Dubé, L. J. Arthur.....	Junior Second Class Clerk.....	Nov. 1, 1885	1,000 00
Baker, Frederick M.	"	July 1, 1890	900 00
†Paradis, Eugene.	"	Feb. 7, 1891	900 00
		Aug. 18, 1893	850 00
	<i>Registry Branch.</i>		
Storr, Ira William.....	First Class Clerk.....	Oct. 20, 1873	1,800 00
Learoyd, Arthur Gilpin.....	"	Oct. 20, 1873	1,700 00
Kirwan, Philip Treacy.....	"	Sept. 10, 1878	1,700 00
Drouin, Alphonse	"	April 18, 1885	1,550 00
Arcand, Arthur	Second Class Clerk.....	July, 1, 1890	1,400 00
McDonald, Donald D.....	"	Oct 1, 1878	1,400 00
Aumond, Telmont.....	"	July 1, 1883	1,250 00
Globensky, Lambert F.....	Junior Second Class Clerk.	Aug. 1, 1887	1,000 00
	<i>Records Branch.</i>		
Audet, Alphonse.....	Chief Clerk and Keeper of Records.....	Feb. 12, 1879	2,400 00
Audet, François J.....	Junior Second Class Clerk.....	" 1, 1888	1,000 00
Archambault, Alfred.....	"	Aug. 31, 1891	750 00
	<i>Messenger.</i>		
Ricard, Urgel.....	Messenger	Dec. 20, 1886	560 00

* Also receives \$250 a year as Secretary to Board of Civil Service Examiners. † Also receives \$100 a year for clerical assistance to Secretary of Board of Civil Service Examiners.





2-3 EDWARD VII.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

A. 1903

PAPERS

RELATING TO A

CONFERENCE

BETWEEN THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES AND
PRIME MINISTERS OF SELF-GOVERNING
COLONIES

COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1902

JUNE TO AUGUST

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1903

[No. 29a—1903]

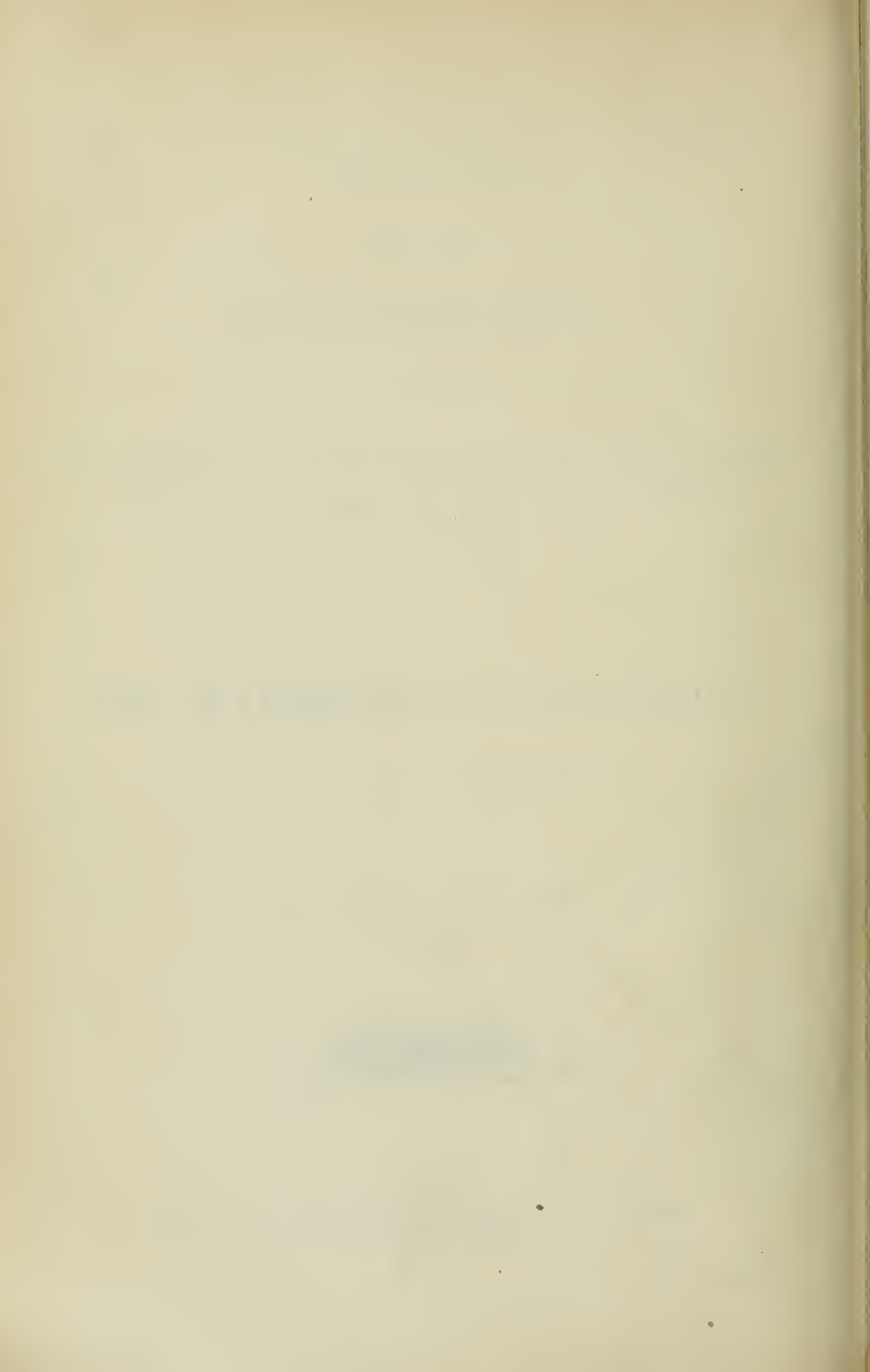
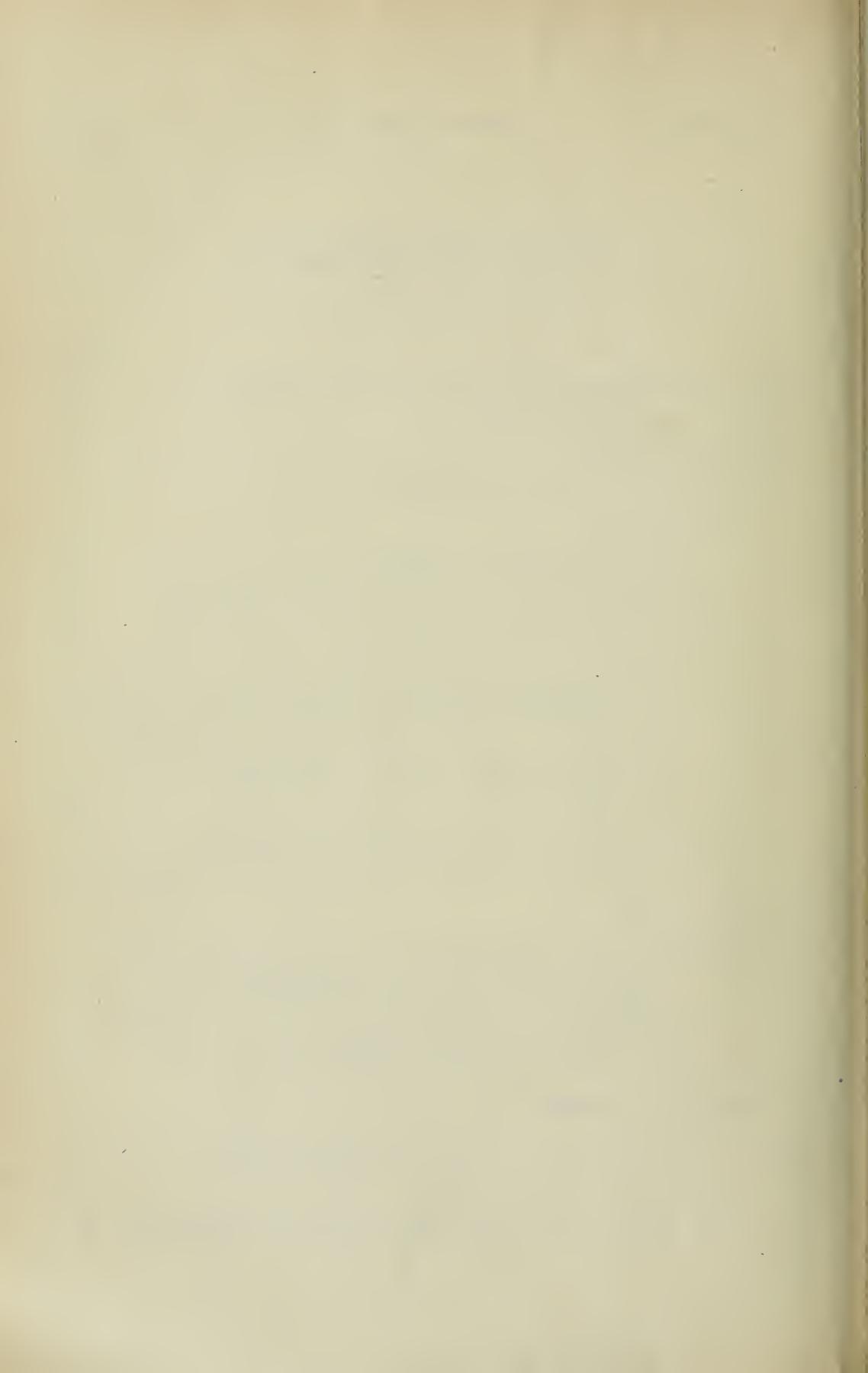


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Subjects Suggested for Discussion and Notices of Motion.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Suggested by Secretary of State for the Colonies.

1. Political relations of Mother Country with the Colonies.

Suggested by the Government of New Zealand.

- (a) *Motion.*—‘That it would be to the advantage of the Empire if triennial Conferences were held at which questions affecting the political and commercial relations of the Mother Country and His Majesty’s Dominions over the seas could be discussed and considered, as between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies. In case of any emergency arising upon which a special conference may have been deemed necessary, the next ordinary conference to be held not sooner than three years thereafter.’

Suggested by Government of Commonwealth.

- (b) Communication prior to entering on treaties affecting Colonial interests.

Suggested by Government of Commonwealth.

- (c.) Imperial Court of Appeal.

Suggested by Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2. Imperial defence.

Suggested by Government of New Zealand.

- (a) *Motion.*—‘That it is desirable to have an Imperial Reserve Force formed in each of His Majesty’s Dominions over the seas for service in case of emergency outside the dominion or colony in which such reserve is formed. The limits within which such reserve force may be employed outside the Colony wherein it is raised to be defined by the Imperial and Colonial Governments at the time such reserve is formed, and to be in accordance with any law in force for the time being respecting the same. The cost of maintaining and equipping such Imperial Reserve Force to be defrayed in such proportion and manner as may be agreed upon between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.’

Suggested by Government of New Zealand.

- (b.) ‘That the Australian Squadron be strengthened—(a) by increasing the number of cruisers ; (b) by withdrawing some of the inferior gunboats, and replacing them with modern and better class cruisers ; and (c) by adding torpedo catchers or destroyers, if deemed necessary. The extra cost of maintenance entailed to be defrayed in the same proportion as provided under the existing agreements, and on population basis.’

Suggested by Government of Commonwealth.

- (c.) Army and Navy supply contracts.

Suggested by Government of New Zealand.

- (d.) Commissions in the Army and Navy.

Suggested by Secretary of State for War.

- (e.) Uniformity in patterns of weapons.

Suggested by Secretary of State for the Colonies.

3. Commercial relations of the Empire.

Suggested by Government of New Zealand.

- (a.) *Motion.*—‘That it is essential to the well-being of the Mother Country and His Majesty’s Dominions beyond the seas, that in such Dominions where the same do not now exist, preferential tariffs by way of rebate of duties on British manufactured goods carried in British owned ships should be granted, and that in the Mother Country rebate of duty on Colonial products now taxable should be conceded.’

Suggested by Government of Commonwealth.

- (b.) Loss of most-favoured-nation treatment if preference given to Great Britain.

Suggested by Government of Commonwealth.

- (c.) Mutual protection of Patents.

Suggested by Government of the Cape.

- (d.) Merchant shipping—uniform laws throughout the Empire.

Suggested by Government of Commonwealth.

- (e.) Imperial Stamp Charges on Colonial Bonds.

Suggested by Government of Commonwealth.

- (f.)—(1) Ocean Cables and purchase thereof.

Suggested by Admiralty and War Office.

- (f.)—(2) Government control of Wireless Telegraphy.

Suggested by Government of New Zealand.

- (g.) *Motion.*—‘That it would be an advantage to the Empire to have subsidized mail services established as between Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Great Britain. The steamers carrying such mails to be British owned, and such steamers to be of such a class, and so fitted, that in time of war they may be armed and used as cruisers.’

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Suggested by Government of New Zealand.

- (h.) *Motion*.—‘That in view of the application of the Coasting Laws of the United States and of other Nations, the time has arrived for negotiations to be opened with a view to removal or modification of restrictions on British trade, failing which the Imperial Government should take steps to protect the trade of the Empire by passing a law declaring that the Colonies and Dependencies shall come within similar Coasting Laws.’

Suggested by Government of Cape and Government of Natal.

4. Naturalization.

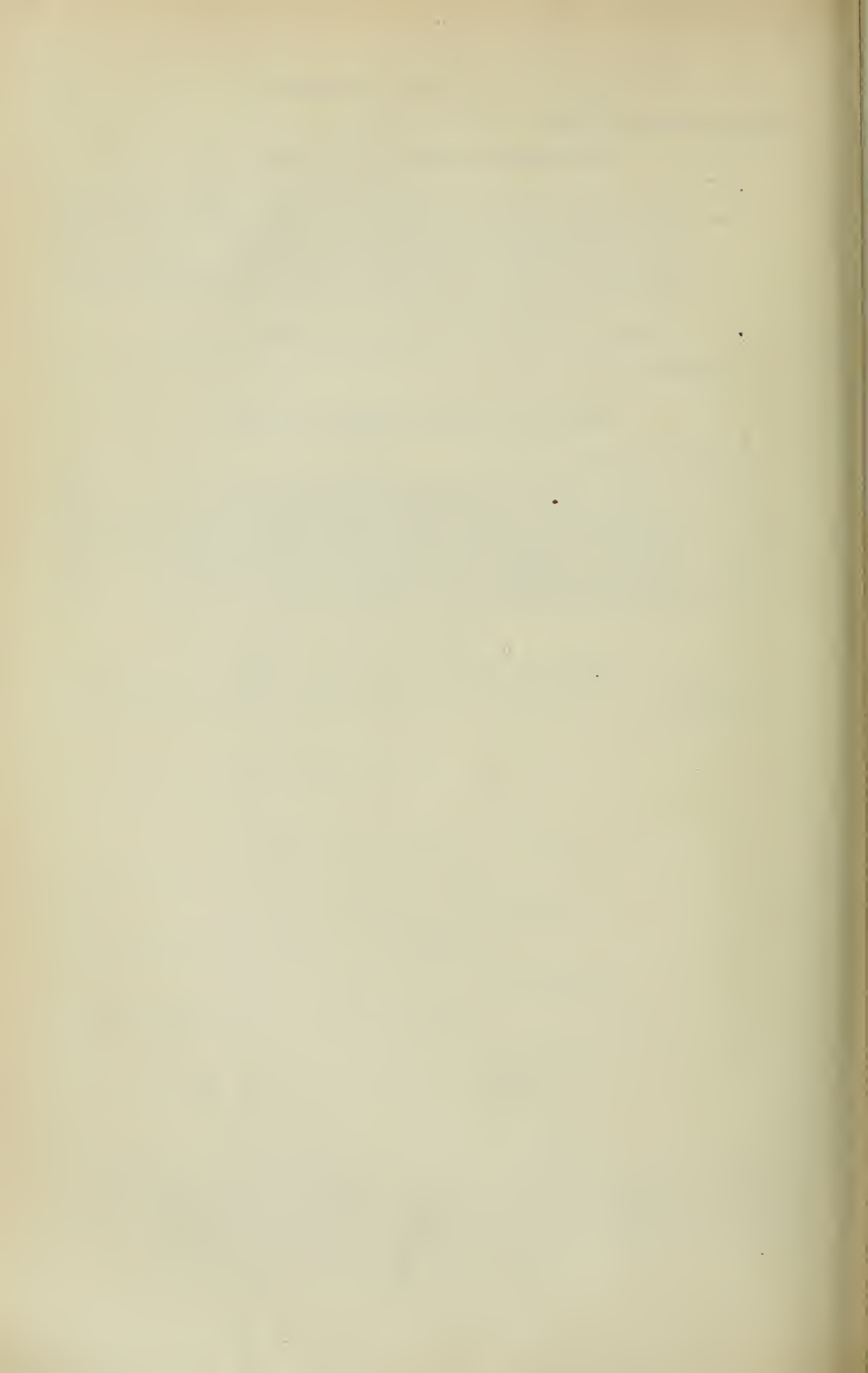
Suggested by Government of New Zealand.

5. Settlement of South Africa.

- Motion*.—‘That in arranging for the administration of that portion of the Empire known formerly as the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted, and hereafter to be admitted to practise in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand, be allowed to practise within the newly-acquired territories referred to.’

Suggested by Secretary of State for the Colonies.

6. Islands of the Pacific. Relations of the Commonwealth and New Zealand with.



Summary of Resolutions and Results.

Resolution :—

‘That it would be to the advantage of the Empire if Conferences were held, as far as practicable, at intervals not exceeding four years, at which questions of common interest affecting the relations of the Mother Country and His Majesty’s Dominions over the seas could be discussed and considered as between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is requested to arrange for such Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Colonies. In case of any emergency arising upon which a special Conference may have been deemed necessary, the next ordinary Conference to be held not sooner than three years thereafter.’

Resolution :—

‘That so far as may be consistent with the confidential negotiation of treaties with Foreign Powers, the views of the Colonies affected should be obtained in order that they may be in a better position to give adhesion to such treaties.’

Contribution of *Australia* increased to £200,000 a year towards the cost of an improved Australasian Squadron and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Contribution of *New Zealand* increased to £40,000 a year towards an improved Australasian Squadron and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Contribution of *Cape Colony* increased to £50,000 per annum towards the general maintenance of the Navy.

Natal to contribute £25,000 per annum towards the general maintenance of the navy.

Newfoundland to contribute £3,000 per annum (and a capital sum of £1,800 for fitting up and preparing a drill ship) towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve of not less than 600 men.

Discussion. to be continued by correspondence.

Commissions in the Army and Cadetships in the Navy.

Resolution :—

‘That the Prime Ministers of self-governing Colonies suggest that the question of the allotment of the Naval and Military Cadets to the Dominions beyond the seas be taken into consideration by the Naval and Military Authorities, with a view to increasing the number of commissions to be offered ; that, consistent with ensuring suitable candidates, as far as practicable, greater facilities than now obtain should be given to enable young Colonists to enter the Navy and the Army.’

Resolution :

'1. That this Conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

'2. That this Conference recognizes that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of Free Trade as between the Mother Country and the British Dominions beyond the seas.

'3. That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufacturers of the United Kingdom.

'4. That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed.

'5. That the Prime Ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it.'

The representatives of the Colonies are prepared to recommend to their respective Parliaments preferential treatment of British goods on the following lines :—

Canada.

The existing preference of 33½ per cent, and an additional preference on lists of selected articles—

- (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom ;
- (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports ;
- (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

Australia.

Preferential treatment not yet defined as to nature or extent.

New Zealand.

A general preference by 10 per cent all-round reduction of the present duty on British Manufactured goods, or an equivalent in respect of lists of selected articles on the lines proposed by Canada, namely :—

- (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom ;
- (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports ;
- (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

The Cape and Natal.

A preference of 25 per cent or its equivalent on dutiable goods other than specially-rated articles to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports.

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Resolution :—

‘That in all Government contracts, whether in the case of the Colonial or the Imperial Governments, it is desirable that, as far as practicable, the products of the Empire should be preferred to the products of foreign countries.

‘With a view to promoting this result, it is suggested that where such contracts cannot be filled in the country in which the supplies are required, the fullest practicable notice of the requirements and of the conditions of tender should be given both in the Colonies and the United Kingdom and that this notice should be communicated through official channels as well as through the Press.’

Resolution :—

‘That it is desirable that in view of the great extension of foreign subsidies to shipping, the position of the mail services between different parts of the Empire should be reviewed by the respective Governments.

‘In all new contracts provisions should be inserted to prevent excessive freight charges, or any preference in favour of foreigners and to ensure that such of the steamers as may be suitable shall be at the service of His Majesty’s Government in war time as cruisers or transports.’

Resolution :

‘That it is desirable that the attention of the Governments of the Colonies and the United Kingdom should be called to the present state of the navigation laws in the Empire, and in other countries, and to the advisability of refusing the privileges of coastwise trade including trade between the Mother Country and its Colonies and Possessions, and between one Colony or Possession and another, to countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own nationality and also to the laws affecting shipping, with a view of seeing whether any other step should be taken to promote Imperial trade in British vessels.’

Resolution :—

‘That it is advisable to adopt the metric system of weights and measures for use within the Empire, and the Prime Ministers urge the Governments represented at this Conference to give consideration to the question of its early adoption.’

Resolution :—

‘That it would tend to the encouragement of inventions if some system for the mutual protection of patents in the various parts of the Empire could be devised.

‘That the Secretary of State be asked to enter into communication with the several Governments in the first instance and invite their suggestions to this end.’

Resolution :—

‘That it is desirable that in future agreements as to cable communication a clause should, wherever practicable, be inserted reserving to the Government or Governments concerned the right of purchasing on equitable terms, and after due notice, all or any of the cables to which the agreements relate.’

Resolution :—

‘That it is advisable to adopt the principle of cheap postage between the different parts of the British Empire on all newspapers and periodicals published therein, and the Prime Ministers desire to draw attention of His Majesty’s Government to the question of a reduction in the outgoing rate.

‘They consider that each Government shall be allowed to determine the amount to which it may reduce such rate, and the time for such reduction going into effect.’

Resolution :—

‘That in arranging for the administration of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony it is desirable that provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted and hereafter to be admitted to practise in the self-governing Colonies be allowed to practise within the newly acquired territories on condition of reciprocal treatment in the Colonies concerned.’

Contributions to be recommended to their respective Parliaments by the Premiers :—

	£
The Dominion of Canada	30,000
The Commonwealth of Australia	Reply not yet received.
New Zealand, not less than	15,000
The Cape Colony	20,000
The Colony of Natal, not exceeding	10,000
The Colony of Newfoundland	2,000

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COLONIAL CONFERENCE

In a telegram of the 23rd of January last, the Secretary of State intimated the desire of His Majesty's Government to take advantage of the presence in London of the Prime Ministers of the various self-governing Colonies in connection with His Majesty's Coronation to discuss with them various important questions of general interest.

The subjects indicated in that telegram were, the political and commercial relations of the Empire, and its Naval and Military Defence.

The various Governments were also invited to furnish a statement of any subjects which they thought might usefully be discussed, and with a view to facilitate and give a definite direction to the discussion, to furnish the text of any resolutions which they might desire to submit to the Conference.

The list of the subjects suggested in response to this request and the text of the resolutions proposed are appended.

In addition to the Prime Ministers, the Conference enjoyed the advantage of the presence at its meetings of the Minister of Defence for the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the Canadian Ministers of Customs, Militia and Defence, of Finance, and the Canadian Postmaster-General. The Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the President of the Board of Trade were also present at the discussion of the questions affecting their special departments.

As in the case of the last Conference in 1897, it was decided that the proceedings of the Conference should in the first instance be confidential, in order that the discussion might be as free as possible, and that the members might be able to set out fully and frankly the special difficulties and considerations which affected them in the practical consideration of the different subjects, and when, at the close of the proceedings, the question of their publication was discussed, it appeared that some of the members were averse to this course. The full report must therefore continue to be regarded as confidential, and as on the last occasion, only the statements made by His Majesty's Ministers in which they indicated generally the views of His Majesty's Government on the various subjects, and a summary of the general results and the text of the various resolutions passed, are now made public.

The proceedings were opened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the following speech :—

'THE SECRETARY OF STATE : I have made arrangements to have a full shorthand report of the whole of our proceedings, and I shall endeavour, as far as possible, to arrange that each day's report shall be sent to each of you before the next meeting. These

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reports will, of course, be treated by all of us as absolutely confidential ; at all events for the present. What we desire is a perfectly free discussion which we could hardly expect if that understanding were not arrived at, but at the close of your proceedings we will then consider whether anything, and if so, what, should be given to the public. No doubt some of our conclusions will be made public, and it may possibly be found on looking through the reports it may be desirable that more should be published. At all events, what I wish to explain is that that will be a matter for subsequent decision, and nothing will be published without the consent of the persons concerned.

‘ And now, gentlemen, it is my duty on behalf of His Majesty’s Government to thank you for your presence here, and to give you on their behalf and on behalf of the people of this country a most hearty welcome. We know how sincerely you have shared our sorrow at the serious illness of the King, and we know also how you share our joy that the illness appears to be passing away, and that we confidently entertain an expectation that the King will be wholly recovered at a period earlier than perhaps we had at first dared to anticipate. The whole country has been darkened by the shadow of this serious calamity. It is lightening now ; but at the same time we all feel much disappointment—and I am sure no one regrets it more than the King himself—that this mishap should have interfered with the ceremonies of the Coronation, and that this disappointment should have been caused to so many of His Majesty’s subjects who have come from all parts of his dominions in order to witness and to take part in his Coronation and to pay to him their loyal respect and to acclaim him as the symbol of Imperial union.

‘ But you came here, gentlemen, for two purposes. You have come here, of course, to take your part— and a very prominent part— in the ceremonies of the Coronation as representatives of the great nations across the seas, but you have also come for the purpose of a business Conference which we open to-day.

‘ I cannot, I think, over-estimate the importance of such conferences as these. Even if they should lead to nothing absolutely substantial in the way of practical resolutions, yet at the same time I am convinced that they are of infinite value and a great gain to the whole Empire, inasmuch as they afford an opportunity for a review of the policy of the Empire by the representatives of the great self-governing Colonies. It is natural that I should, at this time, recall our previous Conference in 1897. I find that of the twelve gentlemen who took part in that most interesting Conference only four are with us to-day. One of our then colleagues, Mr. Harry Escombe, has since died. The Empire has been deprived of his services, and all those of us who had the opportunity of making his acquaintance and of appreciating his charming personality, will join in the regret which was so greatly felt in his own Colony. But the main changes in our Conference result from political vicissitudes, and, above all, from the very welcome Federation of the Australian Commonwealth. But although we are lessened in number from that change in composition, I believe that we are all animated by the same spirit, that we all have the same paramount object at heart, namely, if we possibly can, to draw closer the bonds which unite us, and to confirm and establish that Imperial unity upon which the security, and, I think I may add, the very existence of the Empire depends. I say our paramount object is to strengthen the bonds which unite us, and there are only three principal avenues by which we can approach this object. They are : Through our political relations in the first place, ; secondly, by some kind of commercial union. In the third place, by considering the questions which arise out of Imperial defence. These three great questions were considered at the last Conference, and I think it is clear they must form the principal subject of our deliberations on this occasion, and, indeed, of those of any future conferences which may afterwards be held.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

‘ Now, as to the first point—the question of our political relations. In 1897 the Premiers came to three resolutions. They resolved, in the first place, with, I think,

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two dissentients, that our present arrangements are satisfactory under existing conditions. They passed a resolution, in the second place, in favour of a federal union of all Colonies geographically connected, and we rejoice that that aspiration, at any rate, has been accomplished so far as Australia is concerned, and, I think, I may say that it is now almost in sight in the case of South Africa. And, thirdly, they resolved that it was desirable that periodical conferences of a similar character should be held for the consideration of matters of common interest. Well, then, gentlemen, what I put to you is, Can we make any advance to-day upon these proposals? I may be considered, perhaps, to be a dreamer, or too enthusiastic, but I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, the political federation of the Empire is within the limits of possibility. I recognize as fully as any one can do the difficulties which would attend such a great change in our constitutional system. I recognise the variety of interests that are concerned; the immense disproportion in wealth and the population of the different members of the Empire, and, above all, the distances which still separate them, and the lack of sufficient communication. These are difficulties which at one time appeared to be, and indeed were, insurmountable. But now I cannot but recollect that similar difficulties almost, if not quite as great, have been surmounted in the case of the United States of America. And difficulties, perhaps not quite so great, but still very considerable, have been surmounted in the federation of the Dominion of Canada, and therefore I hold that as we must put no limits to science, as the progress which has already been made is only an indication of the progress which may be made in the future, I hold and say that these difficulties may be overcome, and at all events that we should cherish this ideal of closer union in our hearts, and that, above all, we should do nothing, either now or at any future time, to make it impossible. We have no right to put by our action any limit to the Imperial patriotism of the future; and it is my opinion that, as time goes on, there will be a continually growing sense of the common interests which unite us, and also, perhaps, which is equally important, of the common danger: which threaten us. At the same time I would be the last to suggest that we should do anything which could by any possibility be considered premature. We have had, within the last few years, a most splendid evidence of the results of a voluntary union without any formal obligations, in the great crisis of the war through which we have now happily passed. The action of the self-governing Colonies in the time of danger of the motherland has produced here a deep and lasting impression. We are profoundly grateful to you for what you have done. It has created a sense of reciprocal obligation. It has brought home to all of us the essential unity of the sentiment which unites us and which pervades all part of His Majesty's dominions. And I am glad on this occasion to recognise the material aid which you have afforded. I propose to lay on the table a document which I think will be interesting, and which shows in a comparative form the assistance which has been given to us, both in men and in money, by the self-governing Colonies. It is a remarkable testimony to their loyalty and their devotion to the Imperial interests. But I, myself, greatly as I value this aid, clearly as I recognise the assistance which it has been to us, and the splendid quality of the troops that you have sent, and their splendid behaviour when tested on the field of battle—I attach more importance to the moral support which we have always received from you. That has been a splendid answer, and when foreign countries have competed, as they have done, in a campaign of malignant misrepresentation, it has been something for us, who have represented the interests of the United Kingdom, to be able to point to the unbiassed testimony which has been given by the free Colonies and dominions of the Empire to the righteousness of our cause. I feel, therefore, in view of this it would be a fatal mistake to transform the spontaneous enthusiasm which has been so readily shown throughout the Empire into anything in the nature of an obligation which might be at this time unwillingly assumed or only formally accepted. The link which unites us, almost invisible as it is, sentimental in its character, is one which we would gladly strengthen, but at the same time it has proved itself to be so strong that certainly we would not wish to substitute for it a chain which might be

galling in its incidence. And, therefore, upon this point of the political relations between the Colonies and ourselves, His Majesty's Government, while they would welcome any approach which might be made to a more definite and a closer union, feel that it is not for them to press this upon you. The demand, if it comes, and when it comes, must come from the Colonies. If it comes it will be enthusiastically received in this country.

'And in this connection I would venture to refer to an expression in an eloquent speech of my right honourable friend, the Premier of the Dominion of Canada—an expression which has called forth much appreciation in this country, although I believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has himself in subsequent speeches explained that it was not quite correctly understood. But the expression was, 'If you want our aid call us to your Councils.' Gentlemen, we do want your aid. We do require your assistance in the administration of the vast Empire, which is yours as well as ours. The weary Titan staggers under the too vast orb of its fate. We have borne the burden for many years. We think it is time that our children should assist us to support it, and whenever you make the request to us, be very sure that we shall hasten gladly to call you to our Councils. If you are prepared at any time to take any share, any proportionate share, in the burdens of the Empire, we are prepared to meet you with any proposal for giving to you a corresponding voice in the policy of the Empire. And the object, if I may point out to you, may be achieved in various ways. Suggestions have been made that representation should be given to the Colonies in either, or in both, Houses of Parliament. There is no objection in principle to any such proposal. If it comes to us, it is a proposal which His Majesty's Government would certainly feel justified in favourably considering, but I have always felt myself that the most practical form in which we could achieve our object, would be the establishment or the creation of a real Council of the Empire, to which all questions of Imperial interest might be referred, and if it were desired to proceed gradually, as probably would be our course—we are all accustomed to the slow ways in which our Constitutions have been worked out—if it be desired to proceed gradually, the Council might in the first instance be merely an advisory council. It would resemble, in some respects, the advisory council which was established in Australia, and which, although it was not wholly successful, did nevertheless pave the way for the complete federation upon which we now congratulate them. But although that would be a preliminary step, it is clear that the object would not be completely secured until there had been conferred upon such a Council executive functions, and perhaps also legislative powers, and it is for you to say, gentlemen, whether you think the time has come when any progress whatever can be made in this direction.

'In the absence of any formal constitution of the Empire, the nearest approach to such a Council is to be found in the Conference which we open to-day—a conference, a meeting, of the principal representatives of the motherland, and also of the nations which, together with the United Kingdom, constitute the Empire. And I observe upon the paper of subjects which will be distributed to you, and of which notice has been given for consideration at further meetings of the Conference, that the Premier of New Zealand, on behalf of that Colony, has made a proposal for transforming these conferences—which have been held hitherto rather casually, and only in connection with special occasions, into a periodical meeting. If this were done, or if an Imperial Council were established, it is clear that the two subjects which would immediately call for its attention are those which I have already mentioned—of Imperial defence and commercial relations. And we invite your special attention to these two subjects on the present occasion.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

'As regards Imperial defence, I propose to lay before you, for your information, a paper which will show the comparative amount of the ordinary naval and military

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expenditure of the United Kingdom and of the different self-governing Colonies. You will find that in the case of the United Kingdom the cost of our armaments has enormously increased since 1897. That increase is not entirely due to our initiative, but is forced upon us by the action of other Powers who have made great advances, especially in connection with the Navy, which we have found it to be our duty and necessity to equal. But the net result is extraordinary. At the present moment the estimates for the present year for naval and military expenditure in the United Kingdom—not including the extraordinary war expenses, but the normal estimates—involve an expenditure per head of the population of the United Kingdom of 29s. 3d.—29s. 3d. per head per annum.

'SIR WILFRID LAURIER : Is the military and naval together ?

'THE SECRETARY OF STATE : Military and naval together. In Canada the same items involve an expenditure of only 2s. per head of the population, about one-fifteenth of that incurred by the United Kingdom. In New South Wales—I have not the figures for the Commonwealth as a whole, but I am giving those as illustrations—and I find that in New South Wales the expenditure is 3s. 5d.; in Victoria 3s. 3d.; in New Zealand 3s. 4d.; and in the Cape and Natal, I think it is between 2s. and 3s. Now, no one, I think will pretend that that is a fair distribution of the burdens of the Empire. No one will believe that the United Kingdom can, for all time, make this inordinate sacrifice. While the Colonies were young and poor, in the first place they did not offer anything like the same temptation to the ambitions of others, and, in the second place, they were clearly incapable of providing large sums for their own defence, and therefore it was perfectly right and natural that the mother country should undertake the protection of her children. But now that the Colonies are rich and powerful, that every day they are growing by leaps and bounds, their material prosperity promises to rival that of the United Kingdom itself, and I think it is inconsistent with their position—inconsistent with their dignity as nations—that they should leave the mother country to bear the whole, or almost the whole, of the expense. Justification of union is that a bundle is stronger than the sticks which compose it, but if the whole strain is to be thrown upon one stick, there is very little advantage in any attempt to put them into a bundle. And I would beg of you in this relation to bear in mind that you are not asked—your people are not asked—to put upon their own shoulders any burden for the exclusive advantage of the mother country. On the contrary, if the United Kingdom stood alone, as a mere speck in the northern sea, it is certain that its expenditure for these purposes of defence might be immensely curtailed. It is owing to its duties and obligations to its colonies throughout the Empire; it is owing to its trade with those Colonies, a trade in which of course they are equally interested with ourselves, that the necessity has been cast upon us to make these enormous preparations. And I think, therefore, you will agree with me that it is not unreasonable for us to call your serious attention to a state of things which cannot be permanent. I hope that we are not likely to make upon you any demand which would seem to you to be excessive. We know perfectly well your difficulties, as you probably are acquainted with ours. Those difficulties are partly political, partly, principally, probably, fiscal difficulties. The disproportion to which I have called your attention, cannot, under any circumstances, be immediately remedied, but I think that something may be done—I hope that something will be done—to recognize more effectually than has hitherto been done the obligation of all to contribute to the common weal. In respect to this matter we again owe it to the initiative of the Government of New Zealand that proposals have been laid before us for our consideration. I myself intend to circulate papers which bear upon the subject, and which will explain to you the views which are taken by the Admiralty and the War Office upon these matters, and at subsequent meetings of this Conference I shall, with your permission, invite the attendance of representatives of these departments, and I hope at the same time you may see fit to bring with you any Ministers or other officials whose advice and assistance you would desire in the consideration of the matter.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

‘I pass on, then, gentlemen, to the second point—the question of commercial relations, and in regard to this I wish to say, what I have already stated in answer to inquiries which I received before the Conference, that every question is an open question for full and free discussion. We rule nothing out of order. We do not pretend to bar the consideration of any subject, whatever its purport may be, but we do not propose, ourselves, to formulate any proposals in the first instance. We think it is absolutely necessary in a matter of this kind which involves so many considerations of detail, that there should be in the first instance a free interchange of opinion in order that we may not put before you suggestions which perhaps we should find afterwards were altogether out of harmony with your views, but if it appears hereafter desirable, after full discussion, to make proposals, I have no doubt we shall be able to do so.

‘In reference to this matter, also, I am placing papers before you which will give you a very full account of the present state of trade between the Colonies and the mother country, and also a matter which is very important for us to consider, of the condition of trade between the United Kingdom and foreign countries; and, without going into detail, I would say there are two salient facts which appear on the surface of these fuller returns which I shall put before you. The first is this. That if we chose—that is to say, if those whom we represent chose—the Empire might be self-sustaining. It is so wide; its products are so various; its climates so different, that there is absolutely nothing which is necessary to our existence, hardly anything which is desirable as a luxury, which can not be produced within the borders of the Empire itself. And the second salient fact is that the Empire at the present time, and especially the United Kingdom—which is the great market of the world—derives the greater part of its necessities from foreign countries, and that it exports the largest part of its available produce—surplus produce—also to foreign countries. This trade might be the trade, the inter-imperial trade, of the Empire. It is at the present time, as I say, a trade largely between the Empire and foreign countries. Now, I confess, that to my mind that is not a satisfactory state of things, and I hope that you will agree with me that everything which can possibly tend to increase the interchange of products between the different parts of the Empire is deserving of our cordial encouragement. What we desire, what His Majesty’s Government has publicly stated to be the object for which they would most gladly strive, is a free interchange. If you are unable to accept that as a principle, then I ask you how far can you approach to it? If a free interchange between the different parts of the Empire could be secured it would then be a matter for separate consideration altogether what should be the attitude of the Empire as a whole or of its several parts towards foreign nations? The first thing we have to do, the thing which touches us most nearly, is to consider how far we can extend the trade between the different parts of the Empire—the reciprocal trade.

‘Our first object then, as I say, is free trade within the Empire. We feel confident—we think that it is a matter which demands no evidence or proof, that if such a result were feasible it would enormously increase our inter-imperial trade; that it would hasten the development of our Colonies; that it would fill up the spare places in your lands with an active, intelligent and industrious, and, above all, a British, population; that it would make the mother country entirely independent of foreign food and raw material. But when I speak of free trade it must be understood that I do not mean by that the total abolition of Customs duties as between different parts of the Empire. I recognize fully the exigencies of all new countries, and especially of our self-governing Colonies. I see that your revenue must always, probably, and certainly for a long while to come, depend chiefly upon indirect taxation. Even if public opinion were to justify you in levying direct taxation, the cost of collecting it in countries sparsely populated might be so large as to make it impossible. But in my mind, whenever Customs duties are balanced by Excise duties, or whenever they are levied on articles which are not produced at home, the enforcement of such duties is

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no derogation whatever from the principles of Free Trade as I understand it. If, then, even with this limitation, which is a very important one, which would leave it open to all Colonies to collect their revenues by Customs duties and indirect taxation, even if the proposals were accepted with that limitation, I think it would be impossible to over-estimate the mutual advantage which would be derived from it, the stimulus to our common trade and the binding force of the link which such a trade would certainly create.

‘But, gentlemen, I am, unfortunately, aware that up to the present time no proposal so far-reaching has come to us from any of the colonies. Three proposals have been made for the consideration of the present Conference, also on the initiative of New Zealand. The first and the most important one, is that a preferential tariff should be arranged in favour of British goods which are now taxable in the respective Colonies and in the United Kingdom. And although no proposal comes to us from Canada, I am, of course, aware that similar questions have been recently specially discussed very actively and very intelligently in the Dominion, and that a strong opinion prevails there that the time is ripe for something of this kind. And, therefore, with your permission I would propose to examine this proposition, not in details, but so far as its general principles are concerned. In 1897 I would remind you that the Premiers then unanimously undertook to consult with their colleagues, and to consider whether a preference might not be given on their customs tariff for goods imported from the United Kingdom. This was a proposal without any reciprocal obligation. It was regarded by the Premiers at the time as a proposal which might be made in consideration of the fact that the United Kingdom was the largest and the best and the most open market in the world for all the products of the Colonies. But nothing whatever has come of the resolution up to the present time. No step has been taken to give any effect to it. That, I think, is due partly to circumstances which we could not have anticipated, partly, indeed, to the Federation of Australia, partly also to the existence of the war, but it is a question which, no doubt, may now be taken up with a greater hope of something coming from it.

‘But in Canada, before the Conference of 1897, the Canadian Government had decided to give us a preference which then amounted to 25 per cent, and this subsequently was increased to 33½ per cent. This was a preference voluntarily accorded by Canada on British taxable goods imported into the Dominion. Canada therefore has anticipated the general proposal of the Premiers, and the time which has elapsed has been sufficient to enable us to form a judgment of the effect of an arrangement of this kind, and I have to say to you that while I cannot but gratefully acknowledge the intention of this proposal and its sentimental value as a proof of good will and affection, yet that its substantial results have been altogether disappointing to us, and I think they must have been equally disappointing to its promoters.

‘I shall circulate to you another paper which contains very fully the whole of the statistics showing the course of trade in Canada since 1897, and the results of the preferential tariff. But I may give you in a word or two the most important conclusions. I am comparing now the import trade of British goods into Canada in the year 1896-7, with the last year for which I have the returns—1900-1901. The total imports of Canada increased in that period £14,500,000 (sterling), and the rate of 62 per cent. That shows an enormously increased prosperity in the Dominion; it shows how the energy of its inhabitants is developing its trade. Fourteen and a half millions and sixty-two per cent; if you will kindly bear in mind those figures as showing the total result of all the import trade. Of that the Free Trade, upon which no duty is levied and upon which therefore no preference is given to British goods, increased £6,250,000, or at the rate of 67 per cent. The general trade, that is the trade from foreign countries, which came under the general tariff, also increased £6,250,000, or at the rate of 62 per cent. But the preferential trade—the trade upon which this advantage had been given to British goods, only increased in the same time £2,000,000, and only at the rate of 55 per cent. So that the rate of increase under the preferential tariff was actually less than under the general tariff and also under

the free tariff. Or taking it in another way, the total increase of the trade of Canada with foreigners during the period named, this is including both the trade subject to the tariff and also the free trade, was 69 per cent, while the total increase of British trade was only 48 per cent.

‘Well, now, what is the cause of this? Up to 1885 British exports steadily increased to the Dominion of Canada. Then the Government of the day adopted a very severe protective tariff, which by the nature of things, perhaps, specially affected British goods. We are not the exporters, as a rule, of raw materials, or of food. We, therefore, do not export the articles which Canada freely imports. We export manufactured goods, and it was against manufactured goods that the tariff was intentionally, I suppose, directed. The result of that was, that there immediately set in a continuous and rapid decline in the importation of British goods into Canada. Now, the preference which was given in 1897 has checked the decline, but there is very little increase. Practically the checking of that decline is the whole result which we can recognize as having followed the generous intentions of the Canadian Government. Foreign produce at the present time in Canada has still a lower average tariff than British produce, no doubt due to the fact that the foreign produce is, as I have said, as a rule, of a character upon which lower duties are ordinarily levied; but the result is that while foreign imports have largely increased the British imports have largely decreased. But now I want to point out another thing which I think will be of great importance, and which I am sure the Government of Canada must have taken into their serious consideration. What return has been made to them by the foreigner for the advantage which the foreigner has derived from their tariff? The exports from Canada to foreigners have decreased 40 per cent, while the exports from foreigners to Canada have, as I have said, largely increased. On the other hand, in spite of the tariff, in spite of everything in the natural course of trade and communication, the exports to the United Kingdom have increased 85 per cent in 15 years, and the net result, which I desire to impress upon you, is that in spite of the preference which Canada has given us, their tariff has pressed, and still presses, with the greatest severity, upon its best customer, and has favoured the foreigner who is constantly doing his best to shut out her goods.

‘Now, what is the present position? I believe it is true of Canada, it is true, I believe, of every Colony, we take already by far the largest proportion of Colonial exports, but there is not the least doubt that we might double or treble the amount that we take, but we cannot do so until we have the reciprocal advantage, and until you take in exchange a larger proportion of our goods, and so enable us to pay for the imports which we should receive from you. And I think the very valuable experience, somewhat disappointing and discouraging, as I have already pointed out, but the very valuable experience which we have derived from the history of the Canadian tariff, shows that while we may most readily and most gratefully accept from you any preference which you may be willing voluntarily to accord to us, we cannot bargain with you for it; we cannot pay for it unless you go much further and enable us to enter your home market on terms of greater equality. I am making that statement as a general statement, but I am well aware that the conditions of the Colonies vary immensely, and that a good deal of what I have said does not apply to the Colony of the Cape or the Colony of Natal. But so long as a preferential tariff, even a munificent preference, is still sufficiently protective to exclude us altogether, or nearly so, from your markets, it is no satisfaction to us that you have imposed even greater disability upon the same goods if they come from foreign markets, especially if the articles in which the foreigners are interested come in under more favourable conditions.

‘Now I have said that New Zealand has made three proposals for our consideration. As regards the other points they involve a great deal of detail, and therefore I should wish to reserve any observations which I may have to make upon them, except to call special attention to the proposals of New Zealand, that we should consider the question of communications between the Colonies and the mother country. I think

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at the present time that is a question of supreme importance. The bounties which other countries are lavishly giving to their shipping constitutes a real danger to inter-imperial trade ; these bounties constitute an unfair competition. It has been said sometimes that the trade follows the flag, and that has been disputed. I am afraid it does not do so necessarily and certainly as we should desire, but trade does follow the shipping, and if by any cause and by any fault of ours the shipping transport between the Colonies and ourselves is allowed to get into foreign hands, I can only say that, in my opinion, I think it will reduce materially the interchange of goods between ourselves and the Colonies, and from every point of view, therefore, I regard it as most important that the Conference should give special attention to this proposal of New Zealand.

‘Gentlemen, I think I have said all, perhaps, even more, than I need to have said in opening this Conference. In conclusion, I would add that I cannot conceal from myself that very great anticipations have been formed as to the results which may accrue from our meeting. Possibly those anticipations are too sanguine ; possibly they have been formed by persons who are insufficiently acquainted with our difficulties, and do not make allowances for the obstacles in our way. The questions have, I think, occupied greater attention in this country than they have, perhaps, at present in the Colonies, which have been taken up with matters of more exclusively domestic concern. But, here, no doubt, there is a readiness, and I would say an anxiety, to see these important questions dealt with, and dealt with in a fashion which will bring us more closely together. We, in the United Kingdom, for centuries past have been holding our house like a strong man armed against all our enemies. We have felt throughout all the period the burdens as well as the privileges and advantages of empire. We see now that all other nations are also arming to the teeth. I want you to consider for a moment what is the present position of the smaller nations with whom in population you may more closely compare yourselves. What is the position of such nations in Europe as Greece, the Balkan States, or Holland, or the South American Republics ? Why, gentlemen, they are absolutely independent nations, accordingly they have to bear burdens for their military or naval defences, or for both, as the case may be, to which yours bears no proportion whatever. I point out to you, therefore, that in the clash of nations you have hitherto derived great advantage, even from a purely material standpoint, from being a part of a great Empire. But the privileges which we enjoy involve corresponding obligations. The responsibilities must be reciprocal and must be shared in common, and I do not think that any empire may be said to be on a sure foundation which is not based upon recognized community of sacrifices. Gentlemen, I have perhaps, in some of my remarks, gone a little beyond my province, but I rely upon your kindness to excuse it. I thought it desirable in opening this Conference that some observations of a general character should be put before you, in order that you might see, as it were, into the minds of the Imperial Government. I do not know how far you will be prepared to proceed to-day with our deliberations. I imagine, at all events, you will reserve all discussion in detail to a subsequent period, and I shall be much obliged, if that is the case, if you would arrange with me what dates and what hours would be most convenient to you for our meetings, and any other matters connected with the conduct of the Conference which you would desire to bring forward.’

NAVAL DEFENCE.

It was decided that the first question that should be discussed was that of Naval Defence, as to which Mr. Seddon had given notice that he would move a resolution :—

‘That the Australian Squadron be strengthened (a) by increasing the number of cruisers ; (b) by withdrawing some of the inferior gunboats and replacing them

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with modern and better class cruisers, and (c) by adding torpedo catchers or destroyers, if deemed necessary. The extra cost of maintenance entailed to be defrayed in the same proportion as provided under the existing agreements, and on population basis.'

His Majesty's Government had also been furnished with the accompanying memorandum by the Minister of Defence for the Commonwealth :—

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE,
MELBOURNE, 15th March, 1902.

Minute to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister as to Naval Defence.

I have the honour to submit for consideration my views as to the means to be adopted so as to provide for the Naval Defence of Australia.

I.—PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

1. It will, I think, be generally conceded that it is the duty of the Commonwealth to adequately contribute to the defence of Australia and of its floating trade. We admit this obligation in regard to our local military defence, but we must remember that naval forces require to be even more efficient than military forces, which have the great advantage of local knowledge to assist them in any active operations in their own country.

2. So long as the sea supremacy of the Mother Country is maintained, Australia is fairly secure from invasion, but in time of war we would be exposed to attacks upon the floating trade and to raids on our coastal towns by powerful cruisers. It is therefore obligatory that adequate means should be taken to provide against such emergency.

3. Owing to the progress made by foreign Powers in the construction and maintenance of powerful sea-going cruisers, the present Auxiliary Squadron has become inadequate, and the Commonwealth is confronted with the immediate necessity of arranging for up-to-date naval protection being provided.

4. Rear-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, Commandant-in-Chief of the Australian Station, has already given his views on the present necessities of Australian Naval Defence in a letter to the Governor General, which was presented to Parliament on 16th August, 1901, from which I extract the following :—

'I can give what, in my opinion, are the obligations of the Federal Government in respect of the Naval Defence of the Australian Commonwealth.

- (a.) They should cause to be maintained on the Australian Station, as defined by the Admiralty, a squadron of at least six cruisers in commission, two of them first-class cruisers of 7,000 to 8,000 tons displacement, and the others second-class cruisers of the improved *Highflyer* type.
- (b.) There should, in addition, be two such second-class cruisers in reserve.
- (c.) These vessels ought to be replaced gradually by more modern vessels as the development of naval construction renders it desirable or the increase of foreign fleets makes it necessary.
- (d.) The vessels should be under the Admiral in command of His Majesty's ships on the station, the crews subject to the Naval Discipline Act, and embarked under the same terms of engagement as in the Royal Navy.
- (e.) The head-quarters of the squadron ought to remain at Sydney, owing to the repairing facilities and convenience of the existing depots there, but the ships should be attached in turn for ordinary peace service, when not required for fleet exercises, to suitable ports in each State, where the

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Federal Government should give facilities for the gradual establishment of the secondary naval bases which will be essential in war as regards coal, stores, and repairs.

'The above gives, in broad lines, the naval force adequate for the Naval Defence of Australia at the present time. It will be seen, from the size and number of the ships required, from the necessity which will undoubtedly arise of replacing them from time to time by more modern ships, from the fact that they must be continuously manned by trained officers and men, and that the ships must not only be maintained in commission but must be gradually provided with new bases, that it is beyond the power of the Commonwealth at the outset to create such a force.

(2) It follows, therefore, that such a force can only be acquired and maintained by arrangement with the Imperial Government, and I believe that if this course was adopted it would also follow that the greatest amount of good would be maintained at the smallest possible cost.

(3) In view of the Federal Government providing for the immediate future an adequate and up-to-date sea-going fleet for the defence of Australian floating commerce and the protection of Australian territory, I consider that it should take no part in the creation or maintenance of Naval Reserves or State Naval Forces, which experience has shown cannot be utilized in a manner at all commensurate with their cost, or assist, except within too narrow limits, in the defence of the Commonwealth.

'The future may see the creation of an Australian Navy, but for the present the safety and welfare of the Commonwealth require that the Naval Force in Australian waters should be a sea-going fleet of modern ships, fully equipped, fully manned with trained crews, homogeneous as to type and personnel, and under one command.

'For the Federal Government to form out of the existing naval organizations a permanent force as the nucleus of the Naval Defence Force, the main body of which would be derived from Naval Brigades, as suggested in Your Excellency's letter, would not be sufficient, unless the force is only intended to supplement the crews of His Majesty's ships in war; if not, then modern ships would have to be provided and maintained by the Federal Government for the officers and men of the Commonwealth Naval Force, in which they could be trained at sea, and a part maintained at all times in a state of efficiency and readiness for war, a system which would be much more costly and less efficient than if the ships and men were provided by arrangement with the Imperial Government.'

We have in the above clear statement of Admiral Beaumont the opinion of an able and experienced naval officer on the question, and it is fortunate that we have been placed in possession of his views, inasmuch as they represent an expert and impartial opinion worthy of the greatest respect and entitled to the fullest consideration.

II.—EXISTING NAVAL FORCES.

5. The Commonwealth has taken over the local naval forces from the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, which are at present maintained at an annual cost of about £75,000. These forces consist of 242 permanent officers and men and 1,637 partially-paid members of naval brigades.

6. For years past no means have been provided in New South Wales for giving to the local naval force any sea training. They have no ships and are, therefore, merely sailors drilled on shore, and would be of little value as a naval force in time of war. In Victoria there is the harbour defence ship *Cerberus*, and four torpedo boats, but

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the existing means are inadequate for obtaining effective sea training for the men. In Queensland there are the gun-boats *Gayundah* and *Paluma*, and in South Australia there is the gun-boat *Protector*, and in both of these States a limited amount of sea training is carried out. The Colonial Defence Committee has stated, with regard to these local harbour defence ships, that it is difficult to obtain from them an effect commensurate with the outlay entailed.

7. These local forces, maintained under existing conditions, appear, therefore, to be of small value for naval defence, and if they are to be organized in the future, so as to provide a force of trained seamen, available for supplementing the crews and for the manning of sea-going cruisers in time of war, suitable ships must be provided in which to train the officers and men at sea.

III.—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

8. Whatever may be done in the future, if we accept, as I think we must, Admiral Beaumont's opinion that 'it is beyond the power of the Commonwealth at the outset to create a force adequate for the Naval Defence of Australia, and that such a force can only be acquired and maintained by arrangement with the Imperial Government,' it is absolutely necessary, for a time at any rate, to depend upon the Royal Navy for our naval defence. The Commonwealth under the existing agreement pays the Admiralty £106,000 a year, and New Zealand pays £20,000 a year; but, as a more powerful fleet is required, a greater contribution will be necessary under a new arrangement. I am informed that the cost of the annual maintenance of the *Royal Arthur* alone is more than the whole contribution of £106,000.

9. I would recommend that until a more permanent basis for the Naval Defence of the Empire is decided upon, the Naval Defence of the Commonwealth be carried out on the following basis :—

- (a.) That the existing agreement with the Imperial Government be readjusted and extended for ten years (unless cancelled sooner by mutual consent). The number and class of ships to be stationed in Australian waters, the annual contribution, and all other matters to be definitely dealt with in such revised agreement.
- (b.) That the existing Naval Militia forces be made effective for supplementing the manning of sea-going ships in time of war, and that two ships commanded by officers of the Royal Navy be allotted by the Admiralty for their naval instruction, and with that object to visit the various ports throughout the year. The militia naval force to be available for the protection of the Commonwealth on land as well as on sea.
- (c.) That expert opinion be obtained as to what extent the *Cerberus*, *Protector*, gun boats, torpedo boats, and existing armaments can be profitably utilized.
- (d.) That the permanent naval defence forces now existing in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland be reduced in strength, and only a staff sufficient for the instruction of the Naval Militia on shore be retained.

It would seem to be absolutely necessary that in any such new arrangement provision should be made for one or two powerful cruisers to be stationed in Australian waters capable of successfully resisting an attack by similar warships of foreign nations.

IV.—PROPOSAL FOR AN AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

10. If it were desirable for Australia to have a navy of her own, maintained altogether by the Commonwealth, we could in that case buy our own ships of war, man them in our own way, and be quite independent of the Imperial Navy.

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11. In order to provide even the small squadron proposed by Admiral Beaumont of two first-class and six second-class cruisers, together with depôts and stores, would probably cost £3,600,000, on the following basis :—

Two first-class cruisers..	£1,000,000
Six second-class cruisers..	2,500,000
Depôts and stores, viz., naval yards, &c..	100,000
Total capital cost..	£3,600,000

12. The maintenance of this squadron in Australian waters, if fully manned and equipped in a way that would enable it to engage successfully the first-class cruisers of the enemy, with two of the second-class cruisers in use for training, say 2,000 men of the Naval Militia, would probably amount to about one million a year, including interest at 5 per cent per annum on the capital cost.

13. It has been proposed, and the plan is much favoured by some, that during time of peace a squadron thus organized should only be manned with sufficient men to maintain the ships in working efficiency, and should be wholly employed in training the Naval Militia and that in time of war it should be fully manned by such Naval Militia collected from the several ports of the Commonwealth. There would no doubt be a saving in maintenance by this course, but Admiral Beaumont is of opinion that a squadron thus mobilized and manned would not be able to meet on equal terms the powerful cruisers with highly-trained crews that would be certain to be used against us, and that 'for the present the safety and welfare of the Commonwealth require that the Naval Force in Australian waters should be a sea-going fleet of modern ships, fully equipped, fully manned with trained crews, homogeneous as to type and personnel, and under one command.'

14. I am not prepared to recommend under existing conditions the establishment of an Australian Navy. Even if it were established, I am afraid it would not be very efficient, for besides the enormous cost of replacing the fleet from time to time with more modern ships, there would be no change for the officers and crews, who would go on year after year in the same ships, subject to the same influences, and, I fear with deteriorating effects.

V.—THE PERMANENT NAVAL DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

15. In regard to defence we must altogether get rid of the idea that we have different interests to those of the rest of the Empire, and we must look at the matter from a broad common standpoint. If the British nation is at war, so are we ; if it gains victories or suffers disasters, so do we ; and therefore it is of the same vital interest to us as to the rest of the Empire that our supremacy on the ocean shall be maintained. There is only one sea to be supreme over, and we want one fleet to be mistress over that sea.

16. We are bound also to consider and to fully realise that we belong to a nation which for centuries has been mistress of the sea, and that the positions we occupy in Australia to-day in being all British territory, and having always enjoyed peace and security, is absolutely attributable to the protection given to us by the British flag.

17. We are accustomed to travel about the world for the purpose of trade or in pursuit of pleasure, and to feel when we visit foreign countries that our lives and property are secure and in specially safe keeping. We then realise fully the great privilege and advantage of being a British subject, and feel proud when we see the flag of our mother land everywhere in evidence, ready, willing, and able to protect us.

18. Our aim and object should be to make the Royal Navy the Empire's Navy, supported by the whole of the self-governing portions of the Empire, and not solely sup-

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ported by the people of the British Isles, as is practically the case at the present time. It is, I think, our plain duty to take a part in the additional obligations cast upon the Mother Country by the expansion of the Empire, and the extra burdens cast upon her in maintaining our naval supremacy.

19. If a proposal were adopted that the Empire should have one fleet maintained by the whole nation, every part contributing to its support on some plan to be mutually arranged, probably on that of the comparative trade of each country, and not necessarily on an uniform basis of contribution, what a splendid idea would be consummated, and what a bulwark for peace throughout the world would be established! Besides which, we would be doing our duty to the Mother Country, which has been so generous to us during all our early years.

20. If the Federation of Canada and Australia and the Colonies of South Africa and New Zealand were to agree to this great principle of one fleet for the Empire's naval defence, then the question of contributions and all other matters connected with it could be afterwards arranged by mutual agreement. I cannot think that for Canada and Australia to each have a few war ships, and the Cape and New Zealand a few also, each independent of the other, is a plan suited to Empire; such a plan would seem to be in accord with the actions and sentiments of a number of petty States rather than in accord with the necessities and aspirations of the great free united people.

21. If such a plan can be brought about, it would be necessary for the 'British Dominions beyond the Seas' to be adequately represented at the Admiralty, and I feel sure this could be arranged on a mutually satisfactory basis. In time of war there could not be any division of responsibility, and until a more extended federation of the Empire is established, that responsibility would have to rest upon the Imperial Government.

22. It would be advisable that means should be provided for training boys in Canada, Australia, and other places, and for the drafting into the Navy of a certain number annually, and greater facilities might possibly be given for officers entering the Navy. By these means the personnel of the Navy would consist to some extent of British subjects from different parts of the Empire, and this might in time have the effect of a greater personal interest in the Navy being taken by the people living outside the British Isles than has hitherto been the case when all have been recruited from the Mother Country.

23. Great Britain spends annually on her Army and Navy about £50,000,000 (not including the South African war), or about £1 5s. per head of her population. If the Australian Commonwealth contributed in the same proportion it would amount to something like £5,000,000 a year, whereas our entire military and naval defence vote does not exceed £800,000 a year, or only about 4s. per head of our population.

24. It may, of course, be said that in building up another Britain in the Southern Hemisphere, thus providing another home for our countrymen, and by extending British influence and trade, we have been doing a greater work for the Empire than by contributing towards Imperial naval defence, but I think the time has gone by for us to use such arguments, as both duty and stern necessity require that we shall stand shoulder to shoulder with the Motherland in the determination to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Empire. That this is the sentiment deep-rooted in the hearts of the Australian people has, I am proud to say, been shown during the South African war, which we have made our own, proving unmistakably, to the world that our interests in war as well as in peace are indissolubly bound up with the country from which our fathers came, and to which we are all proud to belong.

25. I would suggest that the Imperial Government should be consulted as to the advisability of holding a Conference in London, at which representatives from Canada, the Cape, New Zealand, and Australia might be asked to discuss and if possible arrive at a conclusion as to the views herein set forth, or any others that may be submitted

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hanving for their object the strengthening of the Naval Defence of the Empire, and that the conclusions arrived at should be then forwarded for the consideration of the Governments and Parliaments concerned.

JOHN FORREST,
Minister of State for Defence.

The Admiralty had furnished the memorandum appended for the information of the Conference, and the First Lord attended at the second meeting and made the following statement in further explanation and support of the considerations which govern the policy of the Board of Admiralty in regard to the control and distribution of the naval forces of the Empire :—

‘Mr. Chamberlain and gentlemen, the Admiralty has circulated a memorandum which I think you all have before you. We endeavoured in the memorandum to confine ourselves to setting forward the nature of the problem which the Admiralty has to face on behalf of the Empire, and to indicate the extent of the burden which is thrown on the Mother Country. I need not say that I shall be happy to answer any questions that any of the Colonial Premiers here present might wish to ask in elucidation of the general principle, and the facts stated in the memorandum. I would propose, if Mr. Chamberlain and the Premiers agreed, that when the Admiralty come to a detailed discussion with any Colony or group of Colonies, that those discussions should be held separately. The Admiralty is entirely at the disposal of Ministers if they will be kind enough to visit us and discuss the problem with us so far as it concerns their own Colony. To-day I will merely endeavour to lay emphasis on two points which are contained within this memorandum. The first on which I would lay the greatest possible stress is, the reason why we have eliminated from this memorandum any allusion to the word ‘defence.’ There was a time in this country, not so very long ago either, when naval strategists regarded the naval problem mainly from the point of view of defence. That, I submit, is altogether heretical. The real problem which this Empire has to face in the case of a naval war is simply and absolutely to find out where the ships of the enemy are, to concentrate the greatest possible force where these ships are, and to destroy those ships. That is the only possible method of protecting this Empire from the efforts which navies may make to damage her commerce or her territory. It follows from this that there can be no localization of naval forces in the strict sense of the word. There can be no local allocation of ships to protect the mouth of the Thames, to protect Liverpool, to protect Sydney, to protect Halifax. If we make any such attempt of the kind we should only be inviting disaster. It follows also that whatever local distribution of forces may be advisable and feasible in time of peace, in time of naval war there must be only one authority with full power and responsibility to the Empire to move the ships, to concentrate them where they can deal the most effective blow against the forces of the enemy, and that any separation of responsibility, any diminution of the power of that central authority, any risk of hesitation or delay in making a conjunction of the squadrons where they can deal the most effective blow, might have disastrous consequences.

‘The second point on which I want to lay special stress is this. At present there is only one agreement between the Imperial Government and any group of Colonial Governments in respect of naval affairs, although we have received generous—and independently proffered—aid from the Cape and from Natal—I allude to the Australasian agreement. Now, gentlemen, I attach great importance to that agreement, because the statesmen who negotiated it and signed it have led the way in what I may call the Imperial consideration of this question of naval policy. But like every document that commences a policy, it has faults, and to my mind there is no fault greater in it than this, that the relations of the Australasian governments to the Imperial are

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simply that of the man who pays to the man who supplies. The Australasian governments pay us a certain contribution ; for this contribution we supply them with a certain article. Now, this is good so far as it goes, but it does not, to my mind, go far enough. It does not give our New Zealand and Australian fellow-countrymen the sense of personal interest, of personal possession, in the British Navy, which I most of all desiderate for the future, and I want, not only the Colonial governments to understand that on the naval protection of the Empire, exercised through a wise naval strategy, depends our future existence as a United Empire, but I want them to regard the navy as their own, at least, as much as ours, and with that object I wish to see in the Navy more Colonial officers and a contribution of Colonial seamen. I want, in fact, if I may use such a term, to increase the maritime spirit of the Empire. After all we are not in this country all sailors, yet we are all imbued with the maritime spirit. Here you have the great colonies covering vast geographical tracts of country ; is there not a danger that in the far interior, unless we take precautions, the maritime spirit may be lost ? I want to bring Australasia, Canada, and South Africa to understand, in the sense that the average Englishman understands it, that the sea is the one material source of our greatness and our power ; the main bond of union ; the real source of our strength—if I may use such mixed metaphor—that the sea is to the Empire as the breath of life ; but it cannot be done, I opine, so long as we are only receivers of money. I want to see from all parts of the Empire a personal contribution to the Navy, so that it may not only be an abstract Admiralty to govern the Navy, but an Admiralty that has won the confidence of the Colonies, because the Colonies understand its policy, and because in each Colony there are officers and men belonging to the Navy—an integral portion of the Navy. Those are the two points, gentlemen, on which I wish to lay special stress, and I can only conclude, as I began, by saying I am here at your service to answer any questions which you may wish to address to me.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE : Do you propose to lay any definite suggestions at this stage of the Conference ?

‘THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY : We are, of course, prepared with definite suggestions. I did not know whether you would like to have them raised in general form at the meeting or whether they should be raised separately between the Admiralty and Canada and New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia and Natal and the Cape. We have them here if the Conference desires to have them.

‘THE SECRETARY OF STATE : I take it that the details in any case would have to be discussed probably separately, and that that would be the most convenient and the quickest way of getting through our business ; but I think that the Conference would probably like to discuss the general principles. What I rather anticipated was that you might be prepared to express in general terms what the Admiralty conceived would be the best scheme for carrying out the object which you have described, and also that we should take up the actual motion which is before the Conference in the name of the Premier of New Zealand. I do not know whether I am speaking the views of my colleagues, but I imagine they would like to have your proposals as well as the proposals of New Zealand before them before a general discussion begins.

‘THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY : Well, then, if I may supplement my remarks on the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain, of course I start with the Australasian Agreement. Sir John Forrest and the Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, Sir Lewis Beaumont, have had many conferences on this subject. The memorandum which is now being circulated gives to the Conference the effect of carrying out the scheme on the general lines of the discussion between Sir John Forrest and Sir Lewis Beaumont. The general purport of it is this, that a certain squadron of up-to-date cruisers would be attached to the Australian station. Of these cruisers we desire that at least one, if not two, should be manned exclusively by Australasians under the command of Imperial officers. We desire to establish a branch under the command of Im-

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perial officers. We desire to establish a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve in New Zealand and Australia composed partly of men trained in this cruiser manned by Australasians and partly out of such materials as may be available from the existing naval brigades. The contribution which would be regulated under that scheme is stated in this memorandum, which of course can be discussed, and I want it to be clearly understood that the basis we have taken is the basis of discussion taken by Sir John Forrest with Sir Lewis Beaumont, and we thought that a fair and wise starting point. There will be no difficulty in time of peace in arranging that the squadron should be attached to Australasian waters, with this proviso, that I think it would be a real advantage for the ships of the squadron, especially for the ships manned by Australasians, that they should go to China, the East Indies, the Cape, and elsewhere, and work with the ships of other squadrons, but whenever they so do that ship could be replaced by a substitute from the squadron which she had gone to join. Therefore I do not think there will be any difficulty in time of peace as to the proper allocation of the force whose headquarters would be Australasian. But the principles which are laid down and on which I wish to lay great emphasis are that in time of war this squadron must be available to fight the opponents, the attackers of the Empire, in whatever part of the Eastern seas their ships are to be found. Those principles *mutatis mutandis* could be applied to any of the other groups of Colonies. This scheme may be taken as one which would be applicable to the altering circumstances of each case, either to Canada or South Africa, and not only applicable as a whole, but applicable in such parts as might be more feasible at the present moment in respect of those other groups of Colonies.

'There is one old Colony, of course, to which this particular form of agreement could not apply : that is Newfoundland, but then I hope the Admiralty will be able to debate with the Prime Minister, and arrive at an understanding as to that scheme for the establishment of a Naval Reserve, which was temporarily suspended owing to the fact that we found we had proceeded beyond our legal power. I may say that an Act of the Imperial Parliament recognizing the enrolment of Colonial fishermen in the Royal Naval Reserve has now passed through all its stages in both Houses of Parliament and is only awaiting the Royal Assent, so there is no further hindrance to arriving at an understanding between His Majesty's Government and Newfoundland on that point.'

From the general tenor of the discussion which followed, it was clear that the conditions and circumstances of the several Colonies were so different that further discussion with a view to framing a general resolution would not be likely to lead to any practical result, and it was suggested that the representatives of the Colonies should arrange for separate private meetings with the First Lord of the Admiralty in order to settle with him what should be the form and extent in which they might severally best contribute to the Naval Defence of the Empire, and that the results arrived at should be reported to the Conference and recorded in the proceedings. This suggestion was readily agreed to, and the result of the informal discussions which followed is embodied in the following memorandum:—

MEMORANDUM BY THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Accompanied by the Senior Naval Lord and the Financial Secretary, my colleagues of the Board of Admiralty, and assisted by the Director of Naval Intelligence, I have now had interviews with the Premiers of His Majesty's Government in Cape Colony, Natal, Newfoundland, and New Zealand, and with the Premier and Ministers of Defence of His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the

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Dominion of Canada; and, as the result, the Board of Admiralty have received the following offers of assistance towards the Naval Expenses of the Empire :—

*Cape Colony :

£50,000 per annum to the general maintenance of the Navy. No conditions.

*Commonwealth of Australia :

£200,000 per annum to an improved Australasian Squadron, and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.

*Natal :

£35,000 per annum to the general maintenance of the Navy. No conditions.

*Newfoundland :

£3,000 per annum (and £1,800 as a special contribution to the fitting and preparation of a drill ship) towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve of not less than 600 men.

*New Zealand :

*£40,000 per annum to an improved Australasian Squadron, and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.

I wish to tender to the Colonial Ministers the hearty acknowledgment of the Board of Admiralty for the manner in which they have assisted them to arrive at the satisfactory result given above. As might be supposed, we have not always been able to see eye to eye on the questions discussed; but the interchange of views has been mutually frank, and governed on all sides by a desire to treat the defence of the Empire on a business footing, and to abandon the discussion of theories for the attainment of results immediately practicable. It is true that the Board of Admiralty have not in these conferences achieved all the results for which they might previously have hoped; but, on the other hand it has been a great pleasure to them to hear from the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing Colonies a generous appreciation of the work of the Navy.

If the Parliaments of the above-named self-governing Colonies accept and endorse these arrangements, a real step in advance will have been made in the organization of the Naval Forces of the Empire.

In the first place, an increase in the number of modern men-of-war maintained in commission will have been promoted by the aid of British subjects in the Dominions beyond the seas.

In the second place, the conditions attached to the various agreements will show how keen is becoming the appreciation throughout the Empire of the peculiar characteristics of Naval warfare, and of the fact that those local considerations which find their natural place in military organizations are inapplicable to Naval organization. I would draw special attention to the improved composition and organization of the Australasian Squadron when the new agreement will have come into force, and to the fact that Cape Colony and Natal have made their offer unfettered by any conditions, a mark of confidence and appreciation of the Naval problem of which the Board of Admiralty are deeply sensible.

Thirdly, I hail with much satisfaction the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve in the Colonies. The circumstances of the population of Newfoundland are peculiar, and nowhere else probably within the Empire can so large a proportion of fishermen be found. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has already been founded there, and I look forward confidently to its steady growth. In Australia and New Zealand, although Naval Brigades have for some time been in existence there, and did excellent service in the recent China War, the formation of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve is a new departure. The formation of a branch of the Royal

*See Appendix, pp. 21 *et seq.*

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Naval Reserve is not only, or indeed the chief, step in advance, in connection with the personnel of the fleet, for it has been agreed that if possible one of the ships of the Australian Squadron in permanent commission shall be manned by Australians and New Zealanders under officers of the Royal Navy, and that 10 cadet ships in the Royal Navy shall be given annually in Australia and New Zealand.

I have accordingly great pleasure in recommending to His Majesty's Government that the offers of assistance which have been received should be accepted.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed me that His Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada are contemplating the establishment of a local Naval force in the waters of Canada, but that they were not able to make any offer of assistance analogous to those enumerated above.

I have alluded to the fact that our interchange of views at the Conference has been characterized by mutual frankness, and I desire to put on record the facts and arguments which I have thought it my duty to set forth.

In the first place, I pointed out that even after the Colonial Parliaments had ungrudgingly increased the proportion of their assistance towards the Naval Defence of the Empire, as recommended by their Ministers, the taxpayers of the British Empire would, in respect of Naval expenditure, still be in the following relative positions:—

—	Population(White).	Naval Contribution per Caput per Annum.	
		s.	d.
United Kingdom.....	41,454,621	15	2
Cape Colony.....	538,000	1	10½
Commonwealth of Australia.....	3,765,805	1	0½
Dominion of Canada.....	5,338,883	Nil.	
Natal.....	64,951	10	9½
Newfoundland.....	210,000	0	3½
New Zealand.....	772,719	1	0½

For the year 1902-3 the Navy Estimates amounted to £31,423,000 after deducting appropriations-in-aid other than contributions from the self-governing Colonies. Of this sum the self-governing Colonies would, on the basis of the new agreements, have paid £328,000.

This table shows how large a proportion of the burden falls upon the taxpayer of the United Kingdom, and although it is true that by far the larger portion of the money which he provides is spent within the United Kingdom, yet it so happens that more of the money provided by the taxpayer of the United Kingdom is spent in the British Dominions beyond the seas than the British Dominions beyond the seas contribute to the maintenance of the British Navy. Additional interest is lent to the fact by an analysis of the trade which the British Navy has to protect. In the year 1900 the seaborne trade of the Empire may be roughly stated to have been worth between eleven and twelve hundred millions sterling; but of this vast sum a proportion of certainly not less than one-fourth was trade in which the taxpayer of the United Kingdom had no interest either as buyer or seller of the particular goods represented by these values. It was either inter-Colonial trade or trade between the British Dominions beyond the seas and foreign countries. The taxpayer of the United Kingdom has therefore the privilege, not only of taking upon himself the lion's share of the burden the interest in which is shared between himself and his fellow subjects in the Dominions beyond the seas, but also a not less share of the burden in respect of interests which are not his own, but exclusively those of his fellow subjects beyond the seas.

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I expressed my hope that this simple statement of fact would help the Colonial taxpayer to realize the extent of the advantage he reaps from the existence of one Navy for the whole Empire. He is not only relieved thereby of a heavy burden of taxation in time of peace, but in time of war he knows that to him, if faced by any possible coalition, is furnished the concentrated strength of one Navy under one command.

In reply to an inquiry, I undertook to endeavour to form an estimate of the Naval obligations which would be forced upon the British Dominions beyond the seas if they were nations with a separate existence, and not, as now, partner nations of the British Empire, and it was suggested that the proper comparison would be between the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand or the Dominion of Canada and some State with a population of about the same size.

I pointed out that if such a basis of comparison were chosen the annual Naval expenditure of Holland is £1,400,000, and that of Argentina £920,000, not to mention a past capital expenditure of several millions which must have been incurred in the creation of the fleets and for the proper equipment of dockyards and Naval bases. These countries were only taken because their populations roughly correspond in size with those of Australasia and Canada, and not because they are in other respects in any way comparable. Indeed, I submitted that this was not an adequate or satisfactory comparison. Each great group of Dominions beyond the seas would, so it seemed to me, have to face the Naval position in which it found itself, and the governing conditions of that position would be the political and geographical environment of the group. As a matter of fact, each of these groups would find itself within the orbit of a great Naval Power. The Dominion of Canada would have to frame its Naval policy with a view to the Navy of the United States. The Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand would be forced to remember that France in Caledonia, and Germany in New Guinea, are near neighbours. Cape Colony and Natal would constantly find themselves reminded of the fact that France is their neighbour in the Indian Ocean, in Madagascar, and that the greater part of Western South Africa is German. It is not easy in either of these cases to see how it could be possible to avoid the influence of those forces which have forced Japan to become a Naval Power. The Naval Budget of Japan for the year 1901-2 was £3,700,000, and this sum included nothing for interest, sinking fund, or depreciation account in connection with former capital expenditure on stores, ships, dockyards or Naval bases.

These are the facts and arguments which I felt it my duty to lay before the Premiers, and to which, whether agreeing or disagreeing, they have listened with that friendly courtsey which has made all our interviews so agreeable a recollection. I recapitulate them now because the danger to the Empire which I fear is that Canada, South Africa, and Australia, being in fact continents, should become too much continental and too little maritime in their aspirations and ideas. The British Empire owes its existence to the sea, and it can only continue to exist if all parts of it regard the sea as their material source of existence and strength. It is therefore desirable that our fellow subjects in the Dominions beyond the seas should appreciate the importance of Naval questions. If they will undertake a larger share of the Naval burden, well and good. But I regard it as of even more importance that they should cultivate the maritime spirit; that their populations should become maritime as ours are, and that they should become convinced of the truth of the proposition that there is no possibility of the localisation of Naval force, and that the problem of the British Empire is in no sense one of local defence.

The sea is all one, and the British Navy therefore must be all one, and its solitary task in war must be to seek out the ships of the enemy, wherever they are to be found, and destroy them. At whatever spot, in whatever sea, these ships are found and destroyed, there the whole Empire will be simultaneously defended in its territory, its trade, and its interests. If, on the contrary, the idea should unfortunately prevail that the problem is one of local defence, and that each part of the Empire can be content to have its allotment of ships for the purpose of the separate protection of an

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dividual spot, the only possible result would be that an enemy who had discarded this heresy, and combined his fleets, will attack in detail and destroy those separated British squadrons which, united, could have defied defeat.

SELBORNE..

August 7, 1902.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum from the Prime Minister of Cape Colony and Natal to the Board of Admiralty.

LONDON, 8th July, 1902.

The enormous preponderance of the native population in the Colonies of the Cape and Natal renders it impossible for us to agree to any proposal involving the obligation to furnish a military contingent in the event of a war in which the Imperial Government may be involved in any other part of the Empire.

Recognizing, however, as we do, the absolute necessity for the maintenance of an efficient Navy if the Empire is to be held together, and regarding the Navy as the first security for the preservation of the people of South Africa, and especially of those residing in the two coast Colonies, we are prepared to submit to the Legislatures of our respective Colonies, Bills providing for contributions towards the cost of maintaining the Imperial Navy.

At present the Cape Colony contributes, under an Act of Parliament passed in 1898, the sum of £30,000 a year for that purpose. So soon as Parliament assembles a Bill will be submitted raising that sum to £50,000.

To the Legislature of Natal a Bill will be submitted providing for a yearly contribution of £35,000.

At a later period, when a Confederation has been established in South Africa, the question of training men residing in the two coast Colonies for service in the Imperial Navy will be brought under the consideration of their respective Legislatures, who will, we believe, be prepared to entertain such a proposal most favourably.

J. GORDON SPRIGG.

A. H. HIME.

Letter from the Admiralty to the Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

ADMIRALTY, 11th August, 1902.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that they have laid before His Majesty's Government the paper signed by yourself and Sir Albert Hime, in which you recognize the absolute necessity for the maintenance of an efficient navy if the empire is to be held together, and announce that you are prepared to submit to the Legislature of Cape Colony, as soon as it assembles, a Bill providing for an increase in the contribution towards the cost of maintaining His Majesty's Navy from £30,000 a year to £50,000.

His Majesty's Government accept with pleasure this spontaneous offer of assistance, and believe that with the united efforts of all His Majesty's subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in the British Dominions beyond the seas, the British Navy will be in the future, even more than it has been in the past, the protector of and connecting link between the widely extended parts of His Majesty's Dominions.

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I am to suggest to you that, with a view to setting forth the principles which should govern the development of His Majesty's Navy, it would be very advantageous to insert in the preamble of the Bill which you propose to lay before the Parliament of Cape Colony words recognizing the importance of sea power, 'in the control which it gives over the sea communications, and the necessity of a single navy under one authority, by which alone concerted action can be assured.'

My Lords notice with satisfaction that you consider that when a confederation has been established in South Africa, the question of training men for service in His Majesty's Navy will be brought before the Legislature, and that you believe such a proposal would be favourably entertained. To this my Lords attach much importance, as they fear that unless the British Continental Dominions beyond the seas retain a personal touch with the British Navy, British subjects living far inland may forget that the origin of the Empire depends on the sea, and that for its continued existence it is essential that in all its parts the maritime spirit should prevail.

A copy of this letter which has been addressed to Sir Albert Hime on this subject is attached for information.

I am, &c.,

H. J. VANSITTART NEALE.

The Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, G.C.M.G.

Letter from the Admiralty to the Prime Minister of Natal.

ADMIRALTY, 11th August, 1902.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that they have laid before His Majesty's Government the paper signed by yourself and Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, in which you recognize the absolute necessity for the maintenance of an efficient navy if the Empire is to be held together, and announce that you are prepared to submit to the Legislature of Natal, as soon as it assembles, a Bill providing for a yearly contribution of £35,000 towards the cost of maintaining His Majesty's Navy.

His Majesty's Government accept with pleasure this spontaneous offer of assistance, and believe that with the united efforts of all His Majesty's subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in the British Dominions beyond the seas, the British Navy will be in the future, even more than it has been in the past, the protector of and connecting link between the widely extended parts of His Majesty's Dominions.

I am to suggest to you that, with a view to setting forth the principles which should govern the development of His Majesty's Navy, it would be very advantageous to insert in the preamble of the Bill which you propose to lay before the Parliament of Natal words recognizing the importance of sea power, 'in the control which it gives over the sea communications, and the necessity of a single navy under one authority, by which alone concerted action can be assured.'

My Lords notice with satisfaction that you consider that when a confederation has been established in South Africa, the question of training men for service in His Majesty's Navy will be brought before the Legislature, and that you believe such a proposal would be favourably entertained. To this my Lords attach much importance, as they fear that unless the British Continental Dominions beyond the seas retain a personal touch with the British Navy, British subjects living far inland may forget that the origin of the Empire depends on the sea, and that for its continued existence it is essential that in all its parts the maritime spirit should prevail.

A copy of the letter which has been addressed to Sir Gordon Sprigg on this subject is attached for information.

I am, &c.,

H. J. VANSITTART NEALE.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Letter from the Prime Minister of Newfoundland to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

HOTEL CECIL, LONDON, W.C.

SIR,—Referring to my conversation with your Lordships, and subsequent interviews and correspondence with Rear-Admiral Custance, I am now in a position to state that the Newfoundland Government will contribute towards the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve the sum of £3,000 sterling annually for a period of ten years, provided the said force shall consist of not less than 600 men, the said annual payment to be proportionately reduced for each man less than that number.

The Colony will also pay over to His Majesty's Government the sum of £1,800 to defray the cost of 'housing in' of H.M.S. *Calypso*.

In the matter of the erection of a battery referred to in my letter to Rear-Admiral Custance, of date 1st instant, it is to be understood that, while His Majesty's Government cannot at the present time agree to erect a battery at St. John's, the matter is to be regarded as depending upon the success of the present movement.

This letter is to supersede all former correspondence and agreements.

I have, &c.,

R. BOND.

The Right Hon. Lord Selborne, Admiralty.

Letter from the Admiralty to the Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

ADMIRALTY, August, 1902.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that they have laid before His Majesty's Government your letter of the 5th instant, addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty, in which you state that the Newfoundland Government will contribute towards the branch of the Royal Naval Reserve established in that Colony the sum of £3,000 sterling annually for a period of 10 years, provided the said force shall consist of not less than 600 men, and also that the Newfoundland Government will place in the hands of His Majesty's Government the sum of £1,800 to defray the cost of 'housing in, &c.,' His Majesty's ship *Calypso*.

His Majesty's Government accept with pleasure these payments under the conditions specified in your letter, as an indication of the determination of the inhabitants of Newfoundland to share in the charge of maintaining His Majesty's Naval Forces.

The Admiralty will consider the question of the erection of a drill battery at St. John's if further experience shows that it will add to the efficiency of the Naval Reserve.

I am to add that your suggestion that all former correspondence and agreements shall be considered as superseded is accepted.

I am, &c.,

H. J. VANSITTART NEALE.

The Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G.

ADMIRALTY, S.W., August 15, 1902.

SIR,—In transmitting the enclosed printed paper, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state that their Lordships will be glad to receive your formal concurrence in the 'Draft Agreement between His Majesty's Government

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of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Colony of New Zealand' (shown at page 7*), the terms of which, as you are aware, have already been mutually accepted.

I am, &c.,

G. H. HOSTE,
Pro. Sec.

The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G.,
Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon,
Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.

HOTEL CECIL, LONDON, W.C.,
September 2, 1902.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Admiralty letter transmitting printed copy of the Draft Agreement between His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom, Commonwealth of Australia, and the Colony of New Zealand, and in reply to inform you that I concur in the Draft Agreement, and, subject to confirmation by the Government, will in due course submit same for the approval of the New Zealand Parliament.

I have to express regret that owing to my absence from London during the past fortnight this matter has been delayed.

I have, &c.,

R. SEDDON,
Premier of New Zealand.

To the Right Hon. the First Lord of the Admiralty,
Whitehall, S.W.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,
PRIME MINISTER,
September 25, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th of August last, stating that their Lordships would be glad to receive my formal concurrence in the 'Draft Agreement between His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Colony of New Zealand, shown at page 7* of the printed matter enclosed in your letter.

The terms of the Draft Agreement were, as you correctly state, mutually accepted in London before the close of the late Conference at the Colonial Office, and therefore my written assent to them, subject to the approval of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, remains now to be formally given and is hereby given.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND BARTON.

The Secretary to the
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

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Draft Agreement between His Majesty's Governments of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Colony of New Zealand.

The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., and the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia and of New Zealand, having recognized the importance of sea power in the control which it gives over sea communications, the necessity of a single navy under one authority, by which alone concerted action can be assured, and the advantages which will be derived from developing the sea power of Australia and New Zealand, have resolved to conclude for this purpose an Agreement as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The naval force on the Australian Station shall consist of not less than the under-mentioned sea-going ships of war, all of which shall be from time to time throughout the terms of this Agreement of modern type, except those used as drill ships:—

1 Armoured Cruiser, 1st class;

2 2nd-class Cruisers;

3 3rd-class Cruisers;

4 Sloops;

And of a Royal Naval Reserve consisting of 25 officers and 700 seamen and stokers.

ARTICLE II.

The base of this force shall be the ports of Australia and New Zealand, and their sphere of operations shall be the waters of the Australia, China, and East Indies Stations, as defined in the attached schedules, where the Admiralty believe they can most effectively act against hostile vessels which threaten the trade or interests of Australia and New Zealand. No change in this arrangement shall be made without the consent of the Governments of the Commonwealth and of New Zealand; and nothing in the Agreement shall be taken to mean that the naval force herein named shall be the only force used in Australasian waters should the necessity arise for a larger force.

ARTICLE III.

This force shall be under the control and orders of the Naval Commander-in-Chief for the time being appointed to command His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Australian Station.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the ships referred to in Article I., one shall be kept in reserve and three shall be only partly manned and shall be used as Drill Ships for training the Royal Naval Reserve, the remainder shall be kept in Commission fully manned.

ARTICLE V.

The three vessels used as Drill Ships and one other vessel shall be manned by Australians and New Zealanders as far as procurable, paid at special rates, and enrolled in proportion to the relative population of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. If a sufficient proportion of men from either Colony should not on the afore-

said basis be forthcoming a sufficient number of men to complete the complements of the ships may be enrolled from the other Colony.

They shall be officered by Officers of the Royal Navy supplemented by Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

ARTICLE VI.

In order to ensure that the Naval Service shall include Officers born in Australia and New Zealand, who will be able to rise to the highest posts in the Royal Navy, the undermentioned nominations for Naval Cadetships will be given annually:—

Commonwealth of Australia.	8
New Zealand.	2

ARTICLE VII.

The branches of the Royal Naval Reserve established in Australia and New Zealand shall be called into actual service by His Majesty in Council, acting on the advice of his Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand respectively.

The men forming the Royal Naval Reserve shall be divided into two classes:—

- (a.) Those who have served for three years on board one of H. M. Ships.
- (b.) Those who have not so served.

These men shall be trained on ships specially provided for the purpose.

The Officers of this reserve force shall be included on the list of Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

ARTICLE VIII.

In consideration of the service aforementioned the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand shall pay the Imperial Government five-twelfths and one-twelfth respectively of the total annual cost of maintaining the Naval force on the Australian Station, provided that the total amount so paid shall in no case exceed £200,000 and £40,000 respectively in any one year. In reckoning the total annual cost a sum equal to 5 per cent on the prime cost of the ships of which the Naval force of the Station is composed shall be included.

ARTICLE IX.

The Imperial Government recognize the advantages to be derived from making Australasia a base for coal and supplies for the squadrons in Eastern waters.

ARTICLE X.

1. This Agreement shall be considered to become actually binding between the Imperial Government and the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand so soon as the Colonial Legislatures shall have passed special appropriations for the terms hereinafter mentioned, to which Acts this Agreement shall be attached as a First Schedule.

2. The Agreement shall be for a period of ten years, and only terminate if and provided notice has been given two years previously, viz., at the end of the eighth year, or at the end of any subsequent year, and then two years after such date.

ARTICLE XI.

1. The payments named in Article VIII, shall be considered as payments in advance, and shall first become due and payable six months after the Colonial Legislature shall have passed the special appropriation referred to in Article X.

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2. The period of ten years referred to in Article X is to be calculated from the date on which the Colonial Legislature passes the special appropriation referred to.

3. The payments under the existing Agreement and that Agreement itself shall terminate on the date on which the payments under the new Agreement commence.

4. The share of these payments due from each Colony be paid annually in London by the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth and the Agent-General of New Zealand, and, pending the appointment of the first-named officer, by such person as the Government of the Commonwealth may nominate, to such account as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may direct.

ARTICLE XII.

In time of peace one of the drill ships referred to in Article IV, and one other cruiser shall be stationed in the waters of New Zealand and its dependencies as their headquarters. Should, however, such emergency arise as may, in the opinion of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, render it necessary to remove either or both of such ships, he shall inform the Governor of the reasons for such temporary removal.

SCHEDULE TO AGREEMENT.

LIMITS OF AUSTRALIA STATION.

The Australia Station, as referred to in Article II. of the foregoing Agreement, is bounded—

North.—On the North from the meridian of 95 degrees East, by the parallel of the tenth degree of South latitude, to 130 degrees East longitude, thence northward on that meridian to the parallel of 2 degrees North latitude, and thence on that parallel to the meridian of 136 degrees East longitude, thence North to 12 degrees north latitude, and along that parallel to 160 degrees West longitude, thence South to the Equator, thence East to the meridian of 149° 30' West longitude.

West.—On the West by the meridian of 95 degrees East longitude.

South.—On the South by the Antarctic Circle.

East.—On the east by the meridian of 149° 30' West longitude.

LIMITS OF THE CHINA STATION.

The China Station, as referred to in Article II. of the foregoing Agreement, is bounded—

North.—On the North from the meridian of 95° of East longitude in 10° North latitude, along that parallel to the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, thence by the shores of Asia as far as the meridian of 180°.

West.—On the West from the latitude of 10° North by the meridian of 95° East longitude to 10° of South latitude.

South.—On the South from the meridian of 95° East longitude by the parallel of 10° South latitude to 130° East longitude, thence North to 2° North latitude, and along that parallel to 136° East longitude, thence North to 12° North latitude and along that parallel to the meridian of 180°.

East.—On the East by the meridian of 180° from 12° North latitude to the point where the meridian reaches the shores of Asia.

LIMITS OF EAST INDIES STATION.

The East Indies Station as referred to in Article II. of the foregoing Agreement is bounded—

North.—On the North by the southern shores of Asia, including the Persian Gulf, from an imaginary line drawn from Jebel Sejan on the African Coast to Cape Babel Mandeb on the Arabian Coast, to where the 10th parallel of North latitude touches the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula.

East.—On the East by the meridian of 95° East longitude between the parallels of 10° North and 26° South latitude.

South.—On the South by the 10th parallel of North latitude between the coast of the Malay Peninsula and the 95th meridian of East longitude, and by the parallel of 26° South latitude between the 95th and 42nd meridians of East longitude.

West.—On the West by the 42nd meridian of East longitude between the parallels of 26° and 10° South latitude, by the 43rd meridian between the parallel of 10° South and the Equator, and by the East Coast of Africa between the Equator and Jebel Sejan.

From this it will be seen that a very considerable improvement has been arranged, subject to the approval of the Parliaments concerned, in the terms of the Australasian Naval Agreement, by which the effectiveness of the squadron to which it relates as part of the naval force of the Empire will be greatly increased, and the amount of the Colonial contribution towards the maintenance of the squadron will be raised from £126,000 a year, at which it stands at present, to £240,000. At the same time the Premiers of Cape Colony and Natal have intimated their desire to increase their unconditional contributions to the Navy from £30,000 and £12,000 to £50,000 and £35,000 respectively.

Newfoundland also, where a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve was established two years ago, the expense of which was borne entirely on Imperial funds, has now agreed to contribute a sum of £3,000 a year towards the charge on the understanding that the number of the reserve there is raised to and maintained at 600 men, and further to contribute a capital sum of £1,800 towards the 'housing' of the training ship *Calypso*, which is to be stationed there. If, as may confidently be expected, these arrangements are accepted by the Parliaments of the Colonies concerned, a considerable forward step in the organization of the Empire for the protection and defence of the general interests will have been accomplished. Though the aggregate contributions from the Colonies will under the new arrangements be practically doubled, they will still amount to little more than one per cent of the charge for the Navy borne by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, but the increase, and still more the proposals in the Australasian and Newfoundland agreements, which will add a considerable Colonial element to the personnel of the fleet, are satisfactory as evidence that the self-governing Colonies realize that the burden of defence is a common burden, and that they feel that the time has come when the unity of sentiment which now knits the Empire together should receive practical expression by their sharing, as far as their circumstances permit, in the task of providing for the defence of the common interests, of which, as the First Lord of the Admiralty pointed out, their proportion is steadily and continuously growing.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

In regard to the question of military defence, the Conference did not reach any definite decision. The Parliament of New Zealand had, in 1900, passed an Act provid-

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ing for the establishment in the Colony of an Imperial Military Reserve for service in certain cases of emergency outside the limits of the Colony, and notice of the following motion had been given by Mr. Seddon :—

‘That it is desirable to have an Imperial Reserve Force formed in each of His Majesty’s Dominions over the seas for service in case of emergency outside the Dominion or Colony in which such reserve is formed. The limits within such reserve force may be employed outside the Colony wherein it is raised to be defined by the Imperial and Colonial Governments at the time such reserve is formed, and to be in accordance with any law in force for the time being respecting the same. The cost of maintaining and equipping such Imperial Reserve Force to be defrayed in such proportion and manner as may be agreed upon between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.’

The question had also been considered by the Colonial Defence Committee, and the Report of that body, together with the papers by Major-General French and Major-General Hutton, dealing specially with the organization of the forces of the Commonwealth, were communicated to the members of the Conference. Copies of these papers are appended.

The discussion of the question was opened by the Secretary of State for War in the following speech, in which he indicated the views of his military advisers and himself as to the form in which the self-governing Colonies might assist in the military defence of the Empire :—

‘The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR : Mr. Chamberlain and Gentlemen.—On the last occasion when I had the pleasure of attending here, Lord Selborne opened the Conference on the question of Imperial defence from the standpoint of the Navy, and we have before us with regard to the Army a Notice of Motion formulated by the Government of New Zealand to the effect : “That it desirable to have an Imperial Reserve Force formed in each of His Majesty’s Dominions over the seas for service in case of emergency outside the Dominion or Colony in which such Reserve is formed. The limits within which such Reserve Force may be employed outside the Colony wherein it is raised to be defined by the Imperial and Colonial Governments at the time such Reserve is formed, and to be in accordance with any law in force for the time being respecting the same. The cost of maintaining and equipping such Imperial Reserve Force to be defrayed in such proportion and manner as may be agreed upon between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.”

‘Although I heartily concur with the terms of the Motion generally, I may perhaps be allowed to say that what I may be able to say to-day is not in any way based on that resolution. The question of our Imperial Land Forces is one which has not been brought forward either by the momentary impetus of the late war, or by anything but a desire for a settled policy in this respect, and I would venture to point out that our whole progress in this country for the last 20 years has been to some such end as that which we are now asking you to put your seal upon. National defence had been allowed to go very much backward during the ‘seventies.’ During the ‘eighties,’ Sir, very considerable progress was made, especially after Lord Randolph Churchill’s resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was based upon and which formed a subject of a trial of strength as to whether our coaling stations for the Navy and national defences should be maintained. Since then attempts have been made from time to time to estimate what our land forces might be called upon to undertake. Those attempts have become more necessary year by year. It is practically impossible to exclude from our minds the necessities not of offensive but of defensive action for the maintenance of our Colonies and Dependencies all over the world, and the Government have, within the last two years, definitely stated, I think almost for the first time, how they adjust our land forces at home, and what proportion they hold in readiness for the protection of our interests in other parts of the globe.

‘Perhaps I might recapitulate the views which I put before the House of Commons, now 18 months ago, on behalf of the Government, and which, after long discussions, were accepted, and have been generally agreed to by Parliament. We are prepared—and our organization enables us in the future—to send 120,000 regular troops abroad to any part of the British Empire which may be threatened. We keep up a home field army of another 120,000 men; we keep 190,000 men for our garrisons; we have a large number—somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000—employed in various positions for the defence of London and for strategic positions which might be threatened in case of invasion. But large as these preparations may sound, they are certainly not deemed too large, by our military advisers, in view of the possibility of our at any time losing the command of the sea, and I venture to remind the Conference that what Great Britain does off her own bat towards defence of Colonies and Dependencies, is not limited by her power to send 120,000 men to any threatened position in case of emergency. We have close upon 80,000 British troops in India. We have always some 30,000 in the Colonial garrisons, and at present—and probably for some long time to come—we must, in view of South Africa, look to keeping a larger number than that. Therefore, we have, either abroad at this moment or liable to go abroad on any emergency, close upon a quarter of a million of men. And I would point out that this is not a force kept for ambitious schemes or offensive operations or for an attempt to involve ourselves in the great quarrels of our neighbours in Europe. We have only got to look to the illustrations of the late war to see that in fixing 120,000 men as our contingent, we are rather under than over the mark of what we might be called upon to send, having in view that we have had to send double the number, with your assistance, for the defence of two of our Colonies.

‘I recognize that in bringing these subjects before you I am bound to show that the mother country is doing her part. I do not think that anybody will contend that a nation which keeps 110,000 or 120,000 men permanently abroad under a system of voluntary enlistment, and is prepared to send the same number in the case of emergency, is not doing her share in protecting her Colonies and Dependencies, which are relying upon her assistance. On the other hand it is held—speaking in this room by our military advisers it is strongly held—that circumstances may occur in which it is most desirable that we should have a call on further troops. Of course we should have a certain number at home, which, if the sea is safeguarded, we should, as we did in the case of South Africa, send out; but the whole secret of success in war is time, and we can never count on having so much time as we have had in the late war. We should never count—either in respect to policy or as to time—on having an enemy who would enable us to make up during the war the deficiencies which we found at the beginning. I should like to speak, if I may, quite frankly to the Conference on this subject. In the Boers we had an armed enemy—not an army—shrewd and brave, and provided with good weapons: but they neglected at the beginning of the war obvious opportunities—obvious and many opportunities. I am not a tactician, but I have studied the opinions of those who have written and who have given me their advice. I might point out that there were incidents earlier in the war, there were occasions, when a powerful and determined enemy, properly organized, could have taken advantage of our early reverses, and could have moved with great effect upon our communications. That was not done because the forces were not an organized army. Again, in individual battles there were many opportunities of which a determined leader, who had an organized force at his disposal, would have taken advantage to break our line—very often a long extended one—and would have put our troops to a much more severe test than even they were put to. I only mention that fact for this reason, that we have to consider what will be the effect if we found ourselves pitted against European troops. We should have both these contingencies, which were neglected by the Boers, to look to. My object in mentioning this is to remind you that we had largely to rely—both in our own and in our Colonial levies—on relatively untrained troops. I admit to the full that our levies, that is to say, our yeomanry and other hastily levied troops, differed extremely in their composition and in

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their military quality. They all improved enormously after some months : but no General commanding British troops would have been willing, in the condition in which many of them went out—nor would it have been fair, to pit them against European troops, and the same, in a lesser degree, holds good as regards the Colonial force sent to our support. They differed, and they were bound to differ exceedingly, in their military quality, especially at the beginning, and on first landing ; and it is not disrespectful to them to say that, with the training which they had received before they landed, there was a considerable number of those troops which no General would have had a right to pit against European troops without further training, and it is exceedingly important to us in laying down our plans of action for the future to know to what extent we can depend in an emergency upon Colonial support. Of course, I realize in regard to all these questions that we should not ask for—that we should go too far if we asked for any general promise of support in an emergency which has not arisen ; but what I do trust very strongly is this : that in case of an emergency, and in case of different Colonies being willing to come to the support of the Mother Country in such emergency, they should be in a position to do so with a body of troops, however moderate in number, which could be put in line with our own regular troops against a European Power. I am not, of course, speaking of action on the Continent of Europe, but it will not be necessary for any of us to go far to conceive cases in which in support of our Colonies it might be necessary to send a large British force, and in some cases in quarrels in which Great Britain's interest would be considerably less than that of the Colony affected. Therefore, I am not asking that this should be regarded simply as a donative on the part of the Colonies out of loyalty. I ask it rather on the ground of reciprocity, and I ask it also because, if you take some parts of the world in which our interests might be threatened, it must be perfectly obvious that it would not be in the power of the Mother Country to perform her part of the business effectively without some support.

Take, for instance, the case of China. We have recently come to an agreement with Japan—an agreement which you will recollect, is not one for offensive action, since it only comes into force in the case of aggressive action by other Powers. Obviously in any plan of campaign which might be found necessary to protect our trade with China against encroachment, and against aggression, we should be bound, and we should wish, to give Japan, our ally, every support in our power. It is equally obvious that our interests would be strongly threatened in other parts of the globe at the same time. A campaign between two great Powers is not fought out solely on the spot at which the quarrel has arisen. In the case of any trouble which threatened our Indian Empire, we are bound to send large reinforcements from here. In the case of war which involved European Powers our striking effect would necessarily be exercised on some of their dependencies. That is what Great Britain ought to be prepared to do ; but by propinquity and also from other causes nothing could assist us more supposing that quarrel, forced upon us by others, also obtained for us the support of the different Colonial Governments, than that we should be able to count on being able to support our ally in China with a small body, but, at the same time, a well organized body of Colonial force from those Colonies which are nearest and which are most conveniently situated for supporting us in China.

Well, now, what is the present position ? We have had a memorandum which I think has been probably read by all the authorities who are present, and which shows that we have nominally of all ranks a very large permanent force in Australia, something like 27,000 men ; in Canada, 38,000 ; in New Zealand, 17,000 , and making up with South Africa, say, probably, something like 100,000 men. Well, what is the military value of the force ? That is the question we have to put to ourselves, what is its military value for the defence of the Colonies themselves, and what is its military value for assistance to the Empire at large, to the extent to which it is asked to contribute. Well, I hope I shall not be accused, if I am frank, of in any way disparaging our Colonial troops. I began by saying that all, and more than all, that may be said as to their diversity may be said as to the diversity of the Imperial forces

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outside the regular army, but the diversity is exactly what my military advisers are engaged in reducing to the best of their ability, so that we may know exactly what we have to depend upon.

'Take the case first of all of Canada ; Canada has nearly 40,000 men. We know that in no part of the Empire has better fighting material been found in the recent war than among the Canadians, but I see from the last annual Report from the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia, a report which was referred to in high terms in a recent debate on the Militia in the Canadian Parliament, that the city corps have absolutely no training whatever in the field duties of a soldier, and that the rural corps "will never be made even fairly fit to take the field with the limited period of annual training that they receive under existing conditions." In the urban corps it is further stated to be impossible at present to give anything beyond theoretical instruction in the more important duties of a soldier, such as scouting, outpost work, entrenchment and tactical exercises. As regards the cavalry the general officer regretted his inability to report that as cavalry they can be considered to be in any instance more than barely efficient. Beyond that, we know that Canada has at present no trained staff, or a system of training of staff officers, and very recently a rifle has been adopted in Canada which, although carrying the same cartridge as our British rifle, is of a different pattern, which in itself we think is a little unfortunate, as breaking the uniformity and the interchangability from the one to the other in case troops are employed together. Anybody who reads the report will see that, however fine might be the patriotic ardour and keenness of Canada at a given moment, troops hastily improvised from such material can only be placed by a General against trained troops with very considerable caution.

'Well, then again, in regard to Australia, there was a military Committee of Inquiry which was assembled last year by the Commonwealth Government to report on the organization and the state of instruction of the guards of the various Australian States. Those reports point out much that I daresay might have been said with equal truth of our organization here no more than 15 or 20 years ago, but I hope we have progressed here. The troops vary very much in quality, and are deficient as regards the departmental corps which are necessary to accompany them in the field, Army Service Corps and Ordnance, and Army Medical Departments. In some States there are none. Victoria has only a reserve of 17 rounds of small arms ammunition per rifle. Western Australia only 28 rounds reserve, and again there has not been any military administrative staff to deal with supply or other arrangements, and only in one State is there periodical inspection of ammunition and warlike stores. The Engineer units do not receive a continuous annual training, and like the great variety of armaments and ammunition, anybody who reads those reports will see that however magnificent the material, however loyal and patriotic the feeling, you can only treat contingents which are got together on the spur of the moment, and hastily improvised, as a moral force, a moral support to the Empire at a critical moment, but not one on which the Empire would be justified in relying in any way to the exclusion of its own regular troops, and my point is that cases must and will arise in which we shall have to ask, in which we shall require a larger force than we have of our own, and in which the Colonies who send it us on the ground that they think us worthy of support in a particular emergency should be prepared to send us reliable forces.

'Now, your time is of value, and I do not want to enlarge on the many other features which are put before me by my military advisers on this subject, but what I would ask is this, that out of this very large number of men who are only trained in some degree in the Colonies, we must look, even if it was for only one in four to be specially trained, and to be held in readiness for such an emergency. I propose that those men should be trained with a liability to oversea service, that they should realize that they are a part of the Army Reserve of the Imperial Force, that their services are absolutely pledged in the event of the Government to which they belong proffering assistance to the Imperial Forces in the emergency. I would ask that they should receive such training as might be agreed upon between our military authorities and the Government concerned, and that they should be fully or-

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ganized and fully equipped with a view to acting together and drilling together in the battalions or regiments with which they would take the field. I do not want to go into the details of the question, because I think perhaps it is a question where we want first to have the principle decided. I do not want to go into the questions of what their status would be with regard to other corps ; whether there should be any attachment to the regiments at home ; whether there should be any exchange of units which has often been talked about, and was talked about at this Conference in 1897 ; whether the officers who are to accept service in this particular force should have any claim on Imperial Commissions.

‘ All those I think are questions which we must take up and deal with, but, of course, there is the great question of expenditure. I would point out that this is not a large financial question. The number of men asked for is so comparatively small that it is unlikely that there would be a difficulty in getting men to pledge themselves, and the reserve pay which we give after all only amounts to £9 per man per annum. That reserve pay, over a force of 20,000 men, would only amount to £180,000 a year over the whole of the Colonies, and I am by no means prepared to say, in looking to the last paragraph of Mr. Seddon’s motion, that it would not be a fair thing to ask the Imperial Government to assist in that respect in case they really had a call on those troops. Of course, if these troops are entirely under the control of the Colonial Government, and if their Colony says, which it very possibly would, “ We will not pledge ourselves to send you any men until we know the emergency and until we have the assent of our Parliament for agreeing to take part in that particular emergency,” it would probably be held that so long as the Colonial Government kept the control as to the employment of the troops, they should pay them. For ourselves, if it is held that any troops are part of our recognized Army Reserve, I think it would not be unreasonable for the Imperial Exchequer to bear some portion of the charge. I will not develop the question further, but I would point out that when I have spoken of £180,000 divided between the whole of the Colonies, I am speaking of a relatively small figure compared to that which has been recently added to our Estimates. On a most careful review by the Cabinet of the necessities of the case within two years—the years 1900 and 1901—we have added no less than £9,000,000 sterling to the Peace Estimates for the Army and therefore the expenditure which I suggest may possibly not be grudged by the Colonies, though I think it may be met by retrenchment in some other quarters. In respect of figures it would only represent an expenditure in the whole of the Colonies of one-fiftieth of the sum which, in two years, the Imperial Government has had to take upon it shoulders. I would only urge before I sit down that these proposals are dictated not in the least by any idea of entering into an ambitious competition with other nations as to the extent of our land armaments. But up to now Great Britain has always been the last in the field. We cannot afford to be the last in the field. If we are forced into defensive action for any of our dependencies we are bound to be able to strike as quickly or quicker than any other Powers. That is the object of the whole of our present organization at the War Office, which has advanced most rapidly within the last two or three years, and I sincerely trust that the Colonial Governments may see their way to giving us, in this particular form, the support which they have given us in so unstinted a manner under the circumstances of the late war.’

The discussion revealed considerable difference of opinion amongst the members. While the representatives of Cape Colony and Natal were disposed to fall in with the policy suggested by Mr. Seddon and the Secretary of State for War—of having a special body of troops ear-marked for Imperial service—the representatives of Canada and Australia were of opinion that the best course to pursue was to endeavour to raise the standard of training for the general body of their forces, to organize the departmental services and equipment required for the mobilization of a field force, leaving it to the Colony, when the need arose, to determine how and to what extent it should

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render assistance. The Imperial sentiment in the Colonies was steadily growing, and their action in the late war left no room for doubt that such assistance would be given readily and effectively and to the utmost of their ability in any future emergency.

To establish a special force, set apart for general Imperial service, and practically under the absolute control of the Imperial Government, was objectionable in principle as derogating from the powers of self-government enjoyed by them, and would be calculated to impede the general improvement in training and organization of their defence forces, and, consequently, their ability to render effective help, if it should be required.

In the result it was decided that, if His Majesty's Government on consideration should think it desirable to take action on the suggestion of the Secretary of State for War in the case of those Colonies which were disposed to fall in with it, it would be best to do so through the usual channel of official correspondence. The views of the Canadian Ministers on the general question of defence were specially set forth in the annexed Memorandum.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY CONTRACTS.

On the question of the Army and Navy supply contracts raised by the Government of the Commonwealth, the correspondence which had passed with the Admiralty and War Office, showing the principles which governed the action of these departments in the matter, was communicated to the Conference, and the Secretary of State for War and the Financial Secretary of the Navy attended and took part in the discussion of the subject. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

‘That in all Government contracts, whether in the case of the Colonial or the Imperial Governments, it is desirable that, as far as practicable, the products of the Empire should be preferred to the products of foreign countries. With a view to promoting this result, it is suggested that where such contracts cannot be filled in the country in which the supplies are required, the fullest practicable notice of the requirements and of the conditions of tender should be given both in the Colonies and the United Kingdom and that this notice should be communicated through official channels as well as through the Press.’

COMMISSIONS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY.

The subject of commissions in the Army and Navy for young men from the Colonies was also discussed at the instance of the Government of New Zealand. So far as the Navy is concerned the matter has been dealt with in the special agreements with Australia and New Zealand and the Cape and Natal.

Under these arrangements, eight cadet-ships in the Navy will be given annually to the Commonwealth of Australia, two each to New Zealand and Cape Colony, and one to Natal, an arrangement which will, it is hoped, still further develop, in the case of these Colonies, their practical interest in and association with the work of the Navy.

With regard to the Army, the Secretary of State for War stated that he would regard with favour the possibility of doing something in the direction indicated by the resolution, which was passed unanimously in the following terms:—

‘That the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies suggest that the question of the allotment of the Naval and Military cadets to the Dominions beyond the seas be taken into consideration by the Naval and Military authorities, with a view to increasing the number of commissions to be offered; that consistent with ensuring suitable candidates, as far as practicable, greater facilities than now obtain should be given to enable young Colonists to enter the Navy and the Army.’

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UNIFORMITY IN PATTERNS OF WEAPONS.

The desirability of uniformity in the patterns of weapons employed by the various military forces of the Empire was brought forward in the opening statement of the Secretary of State for War. There was general agreement on this subject, but no formal resolution was passed.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

In regard to the political relations of the Mother Country with the Colonies a motion was presented on behalf of the Government of New Zealand:—

‘That it would be to the advantage of the Empire if triennial Conferences were held, at which questions affecting the political and commercial relations of the Mother Country and His Majesty’s Dominions over the seas could be discussed and considered, as between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies. In case of any emergency arising, upon which a Special Conference may have been deemed necessary, the next ordinary Conference to be held not sooner than three years thereafter.’

The previous Conference, in 1897, had passed a resolution that:—

‘The Premiers are of opinion that it would be desirable to hold periodical Conferences of representatives of the Colonies and Great Britain, for the discussion of matters of common interest.’

It was the general opinion that it was desirable to take a step in advance of that resolution, and, while leaving due latitude for any political exigencies which might render it difficult for the Prime Ministers to leave their Colonies at a date fixed in advance, at the same time to indicate that the Conferences should not wait for some special object, but should take place as a rule at fixed periods, unless there is some reason to the contrary.

This view was embodied in the resolution unanimously adopted:—

‘That it would be to the advantage of the Empire if Conferences were held, as far as practicable, at intervals not exceeding four years, at which questions of common interest affecting the relations of the Mother Country and His Majesty’s Dominions over the seas could be discussed and considered as between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is requested to arrange for such Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Colonies. In case of any emergency arising upon which a Special Conference may have been deemed necessary, the next ordinary Conference to be held not sooner than three years thereafter.’

COMMUNICATION WITH COLONIES PRIOR TO CONCLUDING TREATIES.

The only other matters affecting political relations before the Conference were the questions raised by the Government of the Commonwealth of communicating with the Colonies with regard to the terms of Treaties before they are concluded, and of an Imperial Court of Appeal.

In regard to the former it was explained that in regard to Treaties of Commerce and Navigation, which appeared to be more especially contemplated by the Commonwealth and that where a Colony or Colonies were specially concerned it was the custom to invite them to be specially represented in the negotiations, and the following resolution—

tion which was adopted by the Conference gives formal expression to the practice which has been followed in recent years:—

‘That so far as may be consistent with the confidential negotiation of Treaties with Foreign Powers, the views of the Colonies affected should be obtained in order that they may be in a better position to give adhesion to such Treaties.’

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

The subject of an Imperial Court of Appeal was brought up by Sir E. Barton with the view of ascertaining how far the other Prime Ministers were satisfied with the results of the Special Conference on the question held in 1901, and on finding that there was general acquiescence in that result he did not pursue the matter.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Whilst the informal discussions on the subject of defence were proceeding the Conference took up the consideration of the various matters grouped in the list of subjects proposed for discussion under the head of ‘commercial relations.’

In regard to this matter the policy of His Majesty’s Government was declared in the speech of the Secretary of State at the Conference in 1897,* and repeated in his opening statement already quoted. They are satisfied that a system of free trade within the Empire, if it could be attained, would lead to the rapid and profitable exploitation of its boundless natural resources, and at the same time promote the natural and healthy growth and expansion of its manufacturing industries.

It would change the various parts from a series of commercial units to an organic whole, the strength and solidarity of which would grow in proportion with its commercial and industrial development, and would lead inevitably to that closer political union which is so generally desired.

At the last Conference, in 1897, the Prime Ministers passed two resolutions on this subject, the first urging the early denunciation of any treaties which hampered the commercial relations between Great Britain and the Colonies, and the second undertaking to confer with their colleagues with the view of seeing whether an improvement of the trade relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies could properly be secured by a preference given by the Colonies to the products of the United Kingdom. Following on these resolutions His Majesty’s Government at once denounced the treaties with Germany and Belgium, and the Dominion of Canada, which had given a tariff preference of 12½ per cent—to be increased to 25 per cent in 1898—to the products of the United Kingdom, offering a similar reduction to the products of any country where the Customs tariff on Canadian produce was as favourable as the Canadian tariff, so reduced, was to the products of such country, on the termination of the treaties confined this preference to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies. The preference was, in 1900, increased to 33½ per cent of the duty, and its results so far on the trade between the United Kingdom and Canada are fully discussed in the Memoranda by the Board of Trade and the Dominion Minister of Customs which were laid before the Conference and copies of which are annexed.

Notice of a motion on this subject had been given on behalf of the Government of New Zealand to the following effect:—

‘That it is essential to the well-being of the Mother Country and His Majesty’s Dominions beyond the seas that in such Dominions where the same do not now exist, preferential tariffs by way of rebate duties on British manufactured goods carried in British owned ships should be granted, and that in the Mother Country rebate of duty on Colonial products now taxable should be conceded.’

* C. 8596, 1897.

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The discussion revealed a very strong feeling amongst the Prime Ministers in favour of making some definite advance towards establishing closer trade relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies. But the circumstances in the different Colonies differed so widely that it was apparent that no arrangement applicable to all could be devised, and it was resolved accordingly that the several Prime Ministers should meet the President of the Board of Trade privately, with the view of considering such separate arrangements as would best meet the varying circumstances of the several Colonies, and that when the result of these meetings was reported, the Conference should proceed to discuss the terms of a general resolution, embodying the principle of the arrangements arrived at.

The result of the informal meetings with the President of the Board of Trade are set forth in the following Memorandum :—

MEMORANDUM BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

As a result of the communications which have taken place, it is understood that the representatives of the Colonies hereinafter mentioned are prepared to recommend to their respective Parliaments preferential treatment of British goods on the following lines :—

Canada.

The existing preference of 33½ per cent, and an additional preference on lists of selected articles—

- (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom ;
- (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports ;
- (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

Australia.

Preferential treatment not yet defined as to nature or extent.

New Zealand.

A general preference by 10 per cent all-round reduction of the present duty on British manufactured goods, or an equivalent in respect of lists of selected articles on the lines proposed by Canada, namely :—

- (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom ;
- (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports ;
- (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

The Cape and Natal.

A preference of 25 per cent or its equivalent on dutiable goods other than specially rated articles to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports.

The general resolution that was finally adopted as covering the principle underlying the several proposals comprised in Mr. Balfour's Memorandum, was as follows :—

‘1. That this Conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

‘2. That this Conference recognizes that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of Free Trade as between the Mother Country and the British Dominions beyond the seas.

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'3. That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

'4. That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed.

'5. That the Prime Ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution, and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it.'

The Canadian Ministers handed in the following Memorandum to explain their attitude on this question :—

MEMORANDUM BY CANADIAN MINISTERS.

This subject has frequently engaged the attention of the Conference. At an early stage Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the question could most conveniently be considered by the representatives of each Colony placing themselves in communication with the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and the officials of that Department. Accordingly the Canadian Ministers had several protracted interviews with these gentlemen, and discussed the whole subject very fully. Opportunity was also taken to present the Canadian view to Mr. Chamberlain. Now that the Conference is drawing to a close, it is desirable that the course of the discussion, and the conclusions reached by the Canadian Ministers, should be outlined and placed on record.

From the beginning of the proceedings the Canadian Ministers have claimed that in consideration of the substantial preference given by Canada for some years to the products of the Mother Country, Canadian food products should be exempted in the United Kingdom from the duties recently imposed. Representations to this effect previously made through the High Commissioner for Canada were supplemented by the Ministers, both in writing and in the personal interviews with the Imperial Ministers.

Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the Imperial Government, was unable to agree to the proposals of the Canadian Ministers. He represented that the Imperial Government, while highly appreciating the good feeling manifested by Canada in the granting of preferential treatment, did not think the material results to the trade of the United Kingdom were as great as the Canadian Ministers claimed. He further said that the change desired by Canada would be an important departure from the established fiscal policy of the Kingdom, and that if the proposals could be entertained at all, as to which he was not prepared to commit himself, it would be necessary for Canada to offer some material tariff concessions beyond those which she had already voluntarily given.

The Canadian Ministers, therefore, submitted a memorandum on the subject of the advantages already received by Great Britain from the Canadian preferential tariff, with a view to showing that these were of much value, and entitled to weight in the consideration of the whole subject.

While urging that the benefits of the preference were such as to entitle Canada to the desired exemption from the duties on food products in the United Kingdom, the Canadian Ministers stated that within certain limitations they were prepared to consider the request of Mr. Chamberlain for further concessions in return for the desired preference in the markets of the United Kingdom. While it was not deemed necessary to enter into questions as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the policy adopted by all governments in Canada, of raising the revenues chiefly from Customs duties, the

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Canadian Ministers pointed out that under that policy large industries had grown up which had to be considered in connection with proposed tariff changes. Large reductions of duties had been made in recent years, especially on British imports. It was feared that in some lines of importance further reductions might create a disturbance of trade which would not be conducive to the welfare of the country. But the Canadian Ministers pointed out that the Canadian tariff was by no means prohibitive, that large quantities of goods were imported, and that a great proportion of these came from foreign countries. In any lines in which it appeared that the goods would be manufactured in Great Britain it might be possible to so readjust some duties as to give an additional advantage to the British manufacturer, and thus turn over to him a volume of trade which at present is held by the manufacturers of foreign countries.

The Canadian Ministers stated that if they could be assured that the Imperial Government would accept the principle of preferential trade generally, and particularly grant to the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from duties now levied, or hereafter imposed, they, the Canadian Ministers, would be prepared to go further into the subject, and endeavour to give to the British manufacturer some increased advantage over his foreign competitors in the markets of Canada.

Meanwhile the Canadian Ministers determined to present to the Conference a Resolution affirming the principle of preferential trade, and the desirability of its adoption by the Colonies generally, and also expressing the opinion of the Prime Ministers of the Colonies that His Majesty's Government should reciprocate by granting preferential terms to the products of the Colonies in the markets of the Mother Country. The Canadian Ministers desired to have it understood that they took this course with the strong hope and expectation that the principle of preferential trade would be more widely accepted by the Colonies, and that the Mother Country would at an early day apply the same principle by exempting the products of the Colonies from Customs duties. If, after using every effort to bring about such a readjustment of the fiscal policy of the Empire, the Canadian Government should find that the principle of preferential trade is not acceptable to the Colonies generally, or the Mother Country, then Canada should be free to take such action as might be deemed necessary in the presence of such conditions.

London, August 11th, 1902.

It will be observed that the resolution is wider in its scope than that submitted to the Conference on behalf of the Government of New Zealand, which proposed to confine preferential tariff treatment to goods carried in British ships. It was considered that this aspect of the question could best be considered in connection with the question raised by the other resolutions suggested by the Government of New Zealand in regard to shipping subsidies, and to the operation of the laws restricting the Coasting Trade, which are enforced by some nations.

COASTING TRADE.

The resolution on this question proposed by the Government of New Zealand was as follows :

‘ That in view of the application of the coasting laws of the United States, and of other nations, the time has arrived for negotiations to be opened with a view to removal or modification of restrictions on British trade, failing which the Imperial Government should take steps to protect the trade of the Empire by passing a law declaring that the Colonies and Dependencies shall come within similar coasting laws.’

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The matter was fully considered by the Conference, especially in regard to its bearing on our Treaties of Commerce and Navigation with certain foreign countries, as to which information was furnished by the President of the Board of Trade, and it appeared that the matter was one for further inquiry and consideration rather than immediate action. The decision of the Conference was expressed in the following Resolution :—

‘That it is desirable that the attention of the Governments of the Colonies and the United Kingdom should be called to the present state of the navigation laws in the Empire, and in other countries, and to the advisability of refusing the privileges of coastwise trade, including trade between the Mother Country and its Colonies and Possessions, and between one Colony or Possession and another, to countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own nationality and also to the laws affecting shipping with a view of seeing whether any other steps should be taken to promote Imperial trade in British vessels.’

MAIL SERVICES AND SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

The resolution proposed by the Government of New Zealand in regard to the mail services between Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Great Britain was as follows :

‘That it would be an advantage to the Empire to have subsidised mail services established as between Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Great Britain. The steamers carrying such mails to be British owned, and such steamers to be of such a class, and so fitted, that in time of war they may be armed and used as cruisers.’

It gave rise to an interesting discussion as to the effects on British trade and shipping of the subsidies granted to various foreign shipping firms by their respective Governments, and as to the grant of preferential rates of freight by British lines to foreign goods. The result of the discussion was that the following general resolution was adopted :—

‘That it is desirable that, in view of the great extension of foreign subsidies to shipping, the position of the mail services between different parts of the Empire should be reviewed by the respective Governments. In all new contracts provisions should be inserted to prevent excessive freight charges, or any preference in favour of foreigners, and to ensure that such of the steamers as may be suitable shall be at the service of His Majesty’s Government in war time as cruisers or transports.’

LOSS OF MOST-FAVoured-NATION TREATMENT.

In connection with the discussion of the question of preferential trade the Conference also considered the point raised by the Commonwealth Government as to the possibility of the Colonies losing most-favoured-nation treatment in foreign countries in the event of their giving a tariff preference to British goods. As, however, the exports from the Colonies to foreign countries are almost exclusively articles of food or raw materials for various industries, the possibility of discrimination against them in foreign markets was not regarded as serious, and as the exports from foreign countries to the Colonies are mainly manufactured articles it was recognized that if such discrimination did take place the Colonies had an effective remedy in their own hands.

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MUTUAL PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

The Conference also discussed the subjects of the mutual protection of patents and the purchase of ocean cables which had been suggested by the Government of the Commonwealth. In regard to the first of these subjects the accompanying Memorandum prepared by the Comptroller of the Patent Office had been circulated to the members, and while it was felt that it was of too technical a nature for effective discussion at the Conference, there was a general feeling that it was desirable that the recognition throughout the Empire of a patent granted in one part of it should be facilitated, and that an inquiry should be instituted as to how this could be effected, and the following resolution was passed:—

‘That it would tend to the encouragement of inventions if some system for the mutual protection of patents in the various parts of the Empire could be devised. That the Secretary of State be asked to enter into communication with the several Governments in the first instance and invite their suggestions to this end.’

PURCHASE OF OCEAN CABLES.

On the question of the purchase of ocean cables, the report of the recent departmental Committee on the subject of cable communications, and a Memorandum by Sir Sandford Fleming, advocating the establishment of a complete system of Government cable communication between the various parts of the Empire, had been laid before the Conference. The attention of the members was directed to the risk pointed out by the Committee of hampering and checking the construction of cables by private companies if any general scheme of State construction or purchase were adopted, and the decision arrived at was expressed in the following resolution:—

‘That it is desirable that in future agreements as to cable communications a clause should, wherever practicable, be inserted reserving to the Government or Governments concerned the right of purchasing on equitable terms, and after due notice, all or any of the cables to which the agreements relate.’

MERCHANT SHIPPING LAWS. STAMP DUTY ON COLONIAL BONDS.

The question of uniformity throughout the Empire of merchant shipping laws which had been suggested for discussion by the Government of the Cape was not, in the absence of the Prime Minister of that Colony, taken up, nor was that of Imperial stamp charges on Colonial bonds which had been proposed by the Government of the Commonwealth, Sir E. Barton having explained that his principal object in putting it forward was to indicate a possible manner in which His Majesty's Government might give some return to the Colonies for any tariff preference which the Colonies might accord to British goods. A Memorandum explaining the present position of the law on this subject was prepared by the Department of Inland Revenue and laid before the Conference.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In regard to Government control of wireless telegraphy, the Admiralty explained that it was desirable that some system of general application should be in force everywhere, so that a ship might be able to communicate with any station all over the world, and also that there should be some regulation to prevent ‘interference’ and to ensure control in time of war. It was not desired that the Conference should take any action in the matter, but that the Governments of the Colonies should not commit themselves to any particular scheme or system without previous communication with His Majesty's Government.

METRIC SYSTEM.

In addition to the commercial matters, of which previous notice had been given, two subjects were brought forward by the Canadian Government during the sittings of the Conference—the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, and the question of the postal charges on newspapers and periodicals. The following resolution was passed in regard to the metric system:—

‘That it is advisable to adopt the metric system of weights and measures for use within the Empire, and the Prime Ministers urge the Governments represented at this Conference to give consideration to the question of its early adoption.’

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The resolution on the subject of newspaper postage was as follows:—

‘That it is advisable to adopt the principle of cheap postage between the different parts of the British Empire on all newspapers and periodicals published therein and the Prime Ministers desire to draw the attention of His Majesty’s Government to the question of a reduction in the outgoing rate. They consider that each Government should be allowed to determine the amount to which it may reduce such rate, and the time for such reduction going into effect.’

NATURALIZATION.

Notice had been given on behalf of the Governments of the Cape Colony and Natal that they desired to raise the question of the naturalization laws, and the Report of the Departmental Committee recently laid before Parliament, and the accompanying correspondence respecting a suggestion of the Dominion Government for facilitating the acquisition of rights of naturalization throughout the Empire were laid before the members. Some exchange of views on the subject took place, but no resolution was passed.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Notice of a motion on the subject of admission to professional employments in the new Colonies had been given on behalf of the Government of New Zealand to the following effect:—

‘That in arranging for the administration of that portion of the Empire known formerly as the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted, and hereafter to be admitted, to practise in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand be allowed to practise within the newly-acquired territories referred to.’

The accompanying précis showing the action which had been taken in the matter by the Administration of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony was distributed to the members of the Conference. There was a general feeling that the condition laid down by the Government of the Colonies for the reciprocal admission of professional men from them to practise in the self-governing Colonies was reasonable and proper, and the resolution was modified to meet this view, and was passed in the following terms:—

‘That in arranging for the administration of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony it is desirable that provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted, and hereafter to be admitted, to practise in the self-governing Colonies be allowed to practise within the newly-acquired territories on condition of reciprocal treatment in the Colonies concerned.’

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier dissented from the resolution, stating his reasons as follows :

‘This is a Conference of the self-governing Colonies. Those Colonies which it is sought to affect by this motion are not represented at this Board. They are Crown Colonies now, and, for my part, I think it is questionable wisdom, however meritorious the end may be, to attempt to dictate or suggest what should be done in these countries, which are in an exceptional condition. I think it would be far better to confine ourselves to the Colonies we represent on this Board in their relations with the Mother Country. It might serve a good purpose if there were reciprocity, but we know the conditions in my own country. We have not yet been able to reconcile our own differences from province to province so as to get an uniform system. Under these circumstances, how can we expect that conditions which prevail in one country or another can be accepted elsewhere ? For my part, I am very strongly of opinion that we should leave this question entirely to the responsibility of the Government concerned, both of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.’

The representatives of Canada desired to bring before the Conference the question of the law under which live cattle imported into this country from Canada are required to be slaughtered at the port of landing.

It was considered, however, that the matter was not of sufficient general interest to be dealt with by the Conference, and arrangements were made for its discussion privately with the President of the Board of Agriculture.

A similar course was adopted in regard to the relations of the Commonwealth and New Zealand with the Islands of the Pacific, which formed the subject of informal discussion between Sir E. Barton and Mr. Seddon and the Colonial Office.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

During the sitting of the Conference the Prime Ministers intimated their intention to ask their several Parliaments to vote the following sums towards the Queen Victoria Memorial :—

	£
The Dominion of Canada.	30,000
The Commonwealth of Australia.	Reply not yet received.
New Zealand, not less than.	15,000
The Cape Colony.	20,000
The Colony of Natal, not exceeding.	10,000
The Colony of Newfoundland.	2,000

At the final meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the following Resolution which was carried unanimously :

‘The Members of this Conference, representing the self-governing Colonies, desire, before they separate, to convey to Mr. Chamberlain their warm and sincere appreciation of the manner in which he has presided over their deliberations, as well as of the many courtesies which they have received from him : they desire also to put on record the deep sense of gratitude which they feel for the generous hospitality which has been extended to them by the Government and people of the United Kingdom.’

APPENDIX I.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1898-99.

Year ending		Population.	Military Expenditure (ordinary services).	Military Expenditure per head of population.	Naval Expenditure.	Naval Expenditure per head of population.	Naval and Military Expenditure.	Naval and Military Expenditure per head of population.
Estimates 1902-3.			£	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£ s. d.
	United Kingdom	41,454,621 (Census, 1901).	29,310,000	0 14 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	31,255,500	15 1	62,565,500	1 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1899.								
June 30	Canada	5,312,500	533,553	0 2 0	Nil.	Nil.	533,553	0 2 0
" 30	Newfoundland	210,000	8,800	0 0 10	Nil.	Nil.	8,800	0 0 10
" 30	New South Wales	1,356,650	185,699	0 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,207	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	232,906	0 3 5
" 30	Victoria	1,163,400	130,640	0 2 3	57,883	1 0	188,523	0 3 3
" 30	Queensland	512,604	68,285	0 2 8	28,200	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	96,485	0 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 30	South Australia	370,700	15,762	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	16,642	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	32,404	0 1 9
" 30	Western Australia	171,032	12,336	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,626	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,962	0 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dec. 31	Tasmania	182,508	8,922	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,065	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,987	0 1 6
Mar. 31	New Zealand	756,505	105,477	0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,830	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	126,307	0 3 4
June 30	Cape of Good Hope	2,265,556	307,714	0 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,000	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	337,714	0 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 30	Natal (population for 1898)	902,365	219,371	0 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,000	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	231,371	0 5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Total population	13,203,820	1,596,559	0 2 5	222,453	0 4	1,819,012	0 2 9

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APPENDIX II.

CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Number of Men.	Expenditure.	Number per 1,000.	Expenditure per Head of Population.	Proportionate Number for United Kingdom.	Proportionate Expenditure for United Kingdom.
		£		£ s. d.		£
Canada	8,400*	620,000†	1½	0 2 4	70,000	4,900,000
New South Wales ...	6,208	391,620	4½	0 5 9	189,000	12,075,000
Victoria	3,897	138,327	3½	0 2 3	140,000	4,725,000
Queensland	2,903	203,164	6	0 8 7	252,000	18,025,000
South Australia	1,494	82,068	4	0 4 6	168,000	9,450,000
Western Australia	1,165	51,646	6½	0 5 8	266,000	11,900,000
Tasmania	796	38,393	4½	0 4 6	196,000	9,450,000
New Zealand	6,000‡	334,000§	8	0 8 8	336,000	18,200,000
	30,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	355,753	222,974,000	8½	5 7 2	355,753	222,974,000

* Including garrison sent to Halifax to relieve Imperial Garrison. † Excluding Lord Strathcona's expenditure. ‡ Approximate. § Excluding liability for pensions, £3,000. per annum. Excluding public subscriptions, which are included in the figures for the Colonies, where possible.

APPENDIX III.

COLONIAL TROOPS FOR IMPERIAL SERVICE IN WAR.

MEMORANDUM BY THE COLONIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has referred to the Colonial Defence Committee, for their consideration, a copy of the following Notice of Motion which has been formulated by the Government of New Zealand for discussion at the Conference of Colonial Premiers to be held shortly after the Coronation :—

'That it is desirable to have an Imperial Reserve Force formed in each of His Majesty's dominions over the Seas for service in case of emergency outside the Dominion or Colony in which such reserve is formed. The limits within which such reserve force may be employed outside the Colony wherein it is raised to be defined by the Imperial and Colonial Governments at the time such reserve is formed, and to be in accordance with any law in force for the time being respecting the same. The cost of maintaining and equipping such Imperial Reserve Force to be defrayed in such proportion and manner as may be agreed upon between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.'

The Secretary of State for War, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has referred to the Committee a paper drawn up for the War Office by Lieutenant-Colonel Altham, C.M.G., Assistant Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, on the organization of Colonial troops for Imperial service. The paper is printed as an Appendix to this Memorandum.

2. The principle brought forward in the Notice of Motion is identical with that embodied in 'The New Zealand Defence Act Amendment Act, 1900,' which was discussed by the Colonial Defence Committee in their Memorandum No. 271 M, dated the 2nd August, 1901. In that Memorandum they pointed out that the Act represented the first attempt by a Colony to evolve such an organization of its military resources as would enable it to place in the field trained troops available for Imperial service outside the Colony, and they expressed the opinion that the measure constituted an important step towards facilitating the conception and execution of comprehensive schemes of Imperial defence.

Such schemes, drawn up to meet the conditions of the various wars in which the British Empire might be engaged, involve the despatch by sea of a certain number of expeditionary forces as soon after the outbreak of war as naval conditions permit. These forces may be required to reinforce the local troops in any part of the Empire specially exposed to attack. For such a purpose, troops despatched by the self-governing Colonies would be of special value; no European Power other than Great Britain is in a position to draw on large communities of white subjects outside Europe for military assistance, and the action of expeditionary forces based on Australasian and Canadian ports might be of great importance during the early stages of a war. But in order that the operations of the various expeditionary forces should be effectively combined, it is essential that the co-operation of all should be assured, and that each force should be efficient in all respects for the service required of it.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Altham's paper, written from the point of view of the Department of the Headquarter Staff, which has recently been charged, under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, with the preparation and maintenance of detailed plans for the military defence of the Empire, lays special stress on these two essential

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points, and makes definite suggestions in regard to the organization of contingents for Imperial service from the self-governing Colonies.

The Colonial Defence Committee are in entire accord with the principles laid down in this paper, and are of opinion that the detailed proposals in regard to organization are based on a correct appreciation of the military resources and requirements of the various Colonies, and deserve the most favourable consideration of the governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

4. It is fully realized that arrangements for ensuring the combined military action of all parts of the Empire in times of great emergency must be dependent on the voluntary co-operation of the self-governing Colonies. In such a contingency it will be essential to success that the military forces of the Empire should be employed against the common foe in conformity with one general plan, and that the supreme military control of those forces should be vested in one central authority. The disadvantage of divided military counsels and disconnected enterprises in war is apparent from the study of all military history.

The general plans for the defence of a great nation against the most serious dangers which it may be required to face must be drawn up in peace time, as on them should be based the organization of the national forces and their preparation and training for war. But it is necessary for the preparation of such general plans and for the due elaboration of subsidiary schemes of offence and defence that the central authority which is responsible for the defence of the Empire as a whole should know in peace what forces are likely to be at its disposal in time of war.

For these reasons the Colonial Defence Committee earnestly hope that the great self-governing Colonies may be able to give some assurance as to the strength of the contingents which they would be able to place at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for extra-Colonial service in a war with a European Power. On the other hand, the Committee suggest that it would be of advantage if the Imperial authorities could confidentially communicate to the Colonial authorities the general nature of the duties which it is proposed to assign to their contingents in such a war.

5. The two points embodied in the second and third sentences of the Notice of Motion are dealt with on lines differing somewhat from the provisions of the New Zealand Act already referred to.

In the Act it was proposed to fix the limits within which the Imperial Reserve Force might be employed on Imperial service by subsequent Act or by Resolution of both Houses of the Colonial Legislature. It is now proposed that these limits should be defined by the Imperial and Colonial Governments at the time such reserve is formed, and should be in accordance with any law in force for the time being respecting the same.

It is no doubt necessary that the individual enrolling in the Imperial Reserve should be aware before enrolment of the extent of his liabilities; but a geographical definition of the limits of service in a public Act will be attended with difficulty, and possibly open to objection. It would be preferable that enrolment in the Imperial Reserve should simply be for general service in the event of war with one or more European Powers. These conditions appear to be sufficiently definite for the individual, while they leave the mode of employment of the force to be settled, as already explained, between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

6. The concluding sentence of the Notice of Motion lays down that the cost of maintaining and equipping the Imperial Reserve Force is to be defrayed in such proportion and manner as may be agreed upon between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

The New Zealand Act of 1900 was silent on this point, but it was implied that no expenditure from the British Exchequer in time of peace was involved—a course which certainly avoided questions of divided responsibility and some other difficulties. Although the cost of the present scheme is very small compared with that already

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borne by the taxpayer of the United Kingdom for the defence of the Empire, the principle of Imperial subsidies for the maintenance in peace of Colonial troops is a new one, and the matter is one that cannot be dealt with apart from the general question of the incidence of the cost of Imperial defence, which, the Colonial Defence Committee understand, is to be discussed in its most important aspect—viz., that of naval expenditure, at the Conference of Colonial Premiers. The Committee therefore confine themselves to expressing the hope that the present scheme, of which the initiative is due to the Government of one of the self-governing Colonies, will not be allowed by those Colonies to fall through on financial grounds. The cost involved is small in proportion to the direct advantage to the Colonies themselves of having at hand troops organized and available at short notice for expeditionary service, while the possession of such forces, which it would be impossible to supply by means of extemporised efforts, would enable them to take an active share in protecting and securing their own interests which are inseparable from the general interests of the Empire.

(Signed) J. E. CLAUSON, *Secretary,*
Colonial Defence Committee.

June 13, 1902.

APPENDIX.

THE ORGANIZATION OF COLONIAL TROOPS FOR IMPERIAL SERVICE.

[By Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Altham, C.M.G., Assistant Quartermaster-General at Headquarters.]

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Prior to the outbreak of the war in South Africa, so far as any general scheme for the defence of the Empire as a whole had been considered, it was assumed that the military responsibilities of our great self-governing Colonies were limited to local defence, and that the entire burden of furnishing reinforcements to any portion of the Empire against which a hostile attack in force might be directed must fall on the regular army. There may possibly have been some pious hope that in time of need the Colonies might rally to the Mother Country, but no definite arrangements were made, nor were inquiries even on foot, as to whether such aid might be expected, and, if so, in what strength. Indeed, the necessity for it was by no means realized and its reliability was doubted.

2. The experience of the South African war has, however, established two important facts :—

- (a.) That the regular army, as organized before the war, was by itself inadequate in strength to the military needs of the Empire.
- (b.) That the self-governing Colonies are willing and able to assist in making good some part of the deficiency in military strength which the war has disclosed.

3. The present war has in fact been a valuable illustration of the necessity for organizing the defence of the Empire against far graver contingencies; and it is essential to preparation, that it should be definitely known in peace what forces can be relied on in war.

Success in a great war can only be ensured by a continuous policy of careful organization and preparation in peace.

4. For these reasons the definite organization in peace of the assistance which the Colonies would be willing and able to place at the disposal of the Imperial military authorities in war is a vital matter.

5. Before approaching the solution of this question it is desirable to recapitulate briefly certain general principles:—

- (a.) The main burden of a great struggle between the British Empire and one or more States of European race or descent must be borne by the white subjects of the King.
- (b.) Military contingents therefore of other than men of European descent need not be considered with regard to this particular problem, although the great value of the Indian army, and the usefulness of the African and other native forces are fully recognized.

(c.) The white population of all Colonies other than the great self-governing Colonies being very small, their power of contributing substantial aid to the Empire would be insignificant and would for practical purposes only suffice for assistance in local self-defence. The problem therefore is narrowed to the consideration only of the case of the self-governing Colonies, *i.e.*, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa.

(d.) Under the existing conditions of the political constitution of the Empire there is no central authority vested in the Imperial Government, which is empowered to draw up in London and enforce throughout the Empire a definite uniform organization for Imperial service.

We can only make suggestions to the self-governing Colonies and rely on the good-will and loyalty of their various Ministries to give effect to our suggestions. In making these suggestions, however, we may well call attention to the self-evident fact that in a great war the Empire must stand or fall as a whole, and that therefore in assisting the Empire, wherever assistance is needed, the Colonies will but be defending themselves.

(e.) To secure, however, the willing co-operation of the self-governing Colonies in establishing a sound military organization for mutual aid, it is necessary to have most careful regard to local conditions and developments. So long as essentials are secured, the greatest local freedom should be given as to details.

(f.) There are only two conditions really essential :—

(i.) That the supreme authority, which is responsible for the defence of the Empire as a whole, should be able to rely with certainty on Colonial contingents of definite strength being available for defensive or offensive operations in any part of the world, as soon as His Majesty's Navy has acquired such command of the sea as will permit of transmarine movement of troops.

(ii.) That these contingents should be efficient both in equipment and training.

6. Having regard, therefore, to these preliminary considerations, it would appear expedient to state briefly the main features of the existing military organization of each group of the self-governing Colonies, and then to examine how far such organization can be utilized to further the object in view.

AUSTRALIA.

7. The six Colonies of the Commonwealth of Australia have each a separately organized military force, serving under varying conditions. The whole of these forces were, on federation, placed under the control of the Federal Government, and, as soon as a headquarter staff has been appointed, the conditions of service will no doubt be assimilated throughout the Commonwealth. Broadly speaking, all six Colonies, except West Australia, have three categories of troops :—

(1.) Permanent Corps.

(2.) Partially paid or Militia.

(3.) Volunteers.

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West Australia has only two, permanent and Volunteers. The following was the existing strength of the force in each Colony on the 31st December last :—

	Per- manent.	Partially Paid.	Volunteers.	Total.
New South Wales	646	5,987	3,232	9,865
Queensland.....	293	3,021	714	4,028
South Australia	43	2,889	.....	2,932
Western Australia.....	522	2,174	.....	2,696
Tasmania	27	262	1,735	2,024
Victoria.....	389	3,484	2,462	6,335
Total.....	1,920	17,817	8,143	27,880

All the above forces are recruited by voluntary enlistment, but in the Colonies of Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania every male inhabitant between certain ages is legally liable to compulsory military service in the case of invasion or insurrection.

The permanent forces consist mainly of Staff, Artillery, and Engineers. The pay of privates, sappers, and gunners varies from 2s. 3d. to 7s. per diem.

The partially paid forces are enlisted for a short term of years, and their course of annual training comprises a varying number of drills (*e.g.*, in the case of Victoria, 15 half-days and 24 night drills), a period of from four to eight days in camp, and an annual course of musketry. The system of payment also varies. In Victoria, for instance, privates completing all the above requirements receive £7 10s. per annum. In New South Wales payment is made at the rate of 8s. for a full day's drill, 4s. for half-day, and 2s. for each night drill, with an annual bonus of £1 if efficient. In South Australia there is also an annual allowance of from £1 to £4 for the men, and £3 to £7 10s. for the officers.

The Volunteers are run much on the same lines as those in the United Kingdom. The Colonial Defence Committee have recommended their abolition and that with the exception of a nucleus of permanent troops, the Australian forces should be composed entirely of partially paid troops.

As each Colony has at present a separate Military Ordinance or Defence Act, the conditions under which the various forces are liable to be called out for active service somewhat vary in their terms, but speaking broadly, there is a general liability, 'in the event of war or danger of war,' to service in any part of Australia.

8. These various forces have been organized for the separate defence of their respective Colonies, and for each Colony a local Scheme of Defence has been drawn up by the local authorities. Fortunately, however, the Colonial Defence Committee have for years been given annually an opportunity of criticising these schemes, and the constant supervision of that body has ensured the observance of sound general principles and the maintenance of a uniform system of defence. The schemes are all based on the general principle that Australia will be protected by the Navy from organized attack on a large scale. They look only to the protection of the important ports in the temporary absence of His Majesty's ships by means of fixed defences and moderate garrisons, and to the provision in each Colony of a field force to repel any attempt to land on the undefended coast-line.

9. The possibility of co-operation between the forces of the various Australian Colonies in external enterprises in war has, however, been for more than ten years in the minds of the military authorities in Australia.

In May 1890, the Colonial Defence Committee pointed out that, in the event of a serious war, the military rôle contemplated by the Australian Colonies need not necessarily be restricted to the passive defence of their ports. These Colonies would doubt-

less desire to accept some share in the general defence of the Empire, and to enable them to do so it was essential that their land forces should be organized on a common basis, so as to be capable of being brought together for concerted action.

This suggestion was carefully considered at conferences of the Commandants of the Australian forces held in October 1894 and January 1896, and a provisional scheme was drawn up under which certain existing units were selected from each Colony and allotted to an 'Australian Field Force,' which was thus built up to a strength of one mounted brigade and one infantry division. The mounted brigade included three regiments of mounted rifles, a battery of artillery, ammunition column, mounted detachments, engineers, &c., its total war establishment being 2,670. The division included a brigade division of field artillery, a company of engineers, and departmental details, having a total war establishment of 9,526.

In their recent Memorandum No. 254 M, which was specially drawn up on the 3rd April, 1901, for the guidance of the Commonwealth Ministry in carrying out the federation of the military forces of Australia, the Colonial Defence Committee again drew attention to this matter, and pointed out that federation will make it now possible to provide a homogeneous and efficient force 'which can to some extent undergo combined training in peace and which will be capable of rapid mobilization in war.'

In a subsequent Memorandum, No. 281 M, dated the 1st November, 1901, on the armament of field artillery in Australia and New Zealand, the Colonial Defence Committee have further suggested that, as the Australian has proved in South Africa his special aptitude for the rôle of mounted rifleman, the Federal Field Force should be organized in two mounted brigades and one infantry brigade; that the mounted brigades should be drawn from the pastoral districts, where the physical qualifications of the inhabitants fit them specially for this work; and that the infantry brigade should be built up from general service companies raised from those members of certain corps who would be willing to undertake liability for extended service in time of war.

These suggestions have been recently approved by the Secretary of State for War, and transmitted to Australia by the Colonial Office.

10. As yet no further practical steps have been taken in Australia to complete the organization of the Federal Field Force proposed by the Colonial Defence Committee, but there are grounds for hoping that the general principles involved are acceptable to the minds of Australian statesmen, and that as soon as the working machinery of an Australian Headquarter Staff has been set in motion the question will be definitely taken up and the necessary legal powers obtained from the Commonwealth Legislature.

Having regard, then, to the principles already submitted in sub-paragraphs (e) and (f) of paragraph 5, we shall do better if we utilize and adapt to our purpose these ideas, which have developed almost to fruition in Australian minds, than if we attempt to thrust upon them fresh proposals. A force of two mounted brigades and an infantry brigade would probably give a total strength of about 9,000 men. In time, Australia may fairly be expected to considerably increase this.

11. As regards Australia, therefore, it is submitted that it should be the policy of His Majesty's Government to encourage an organization for Imperial service on the following lines:—

- (1.) The field force of the strength above suggested, viz., two mounted brigades and one infantry brigade, to be at the disposal of the Imperial Government for general service, in the case of war between Great Britain and one or more European Powers, as soon as the naval authorities are in a position to undertake the responsibility for the movement of troops by sea.
- (2.) This contingent to be termed 'the Imperial Australian Force'; its officers to be nominated by the Governor-General on the advice of his Ministry and granted by the King temporary rank in the Army; the right to be reserved to His Majesty to appoint, on mobilization, a General Officer to take supreme command and a Headquarter Staff, but the latter to be selected, in the main, from Australian officers.

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- (3.) Officers and men belonging to the force to be trained in peace time on the same system as that adopted for the partially paid forces of Australia, but to engage for periods of not less than two years to serve in war wherever required. In consideration of this agreement, all officers and men who carry out the conditions of their annual course of training to be given a retaining fee (in addition to their military pay).
- (4.) All units of the force to be inspected in the field annually by the General Officer Commanding in Australia, and his Report to be forwarded by the Commonwealth Ministry for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.
- (5.) Officers and men, on mobilization, to receive pay at the same rates as those adopted for the permanent forces of Australia. When serving outside Australia they will be subject to the Army Act.
- (6.) Mobilization stores, to enable the force to take the field fully equipped, to be maintained locally in Australia.
- (7.) All other details of organization to be settled by the local authorities, but *so far as possible* the officers and men should be organized in peace in the battalions, regiments, and brigade divisions, or at least in the batteries, companies, and squadrons to which they would belong in war. The scheme for bringing these units together into a higher organization on mobilization must be carefully worked out in peace, and be complete in every detail.

12. It will be observed that the above lines are suggested as those on which the Commonwealth Ministry should be *encouraged* to work. How and in what form these suggestions can be best laid before the Australian Ministry is a delicate matter which needs careful consideration. It is believed to be the policy of His Majesty's Government not to press the self-governing Colonies in such matters, but to look rather to the Colonies to take the initiative. It is understood, however, that the subject of colonial co-operation in Imperial defence is likely to be mentioned at a Conference of Colonial Premiers, which will probably be held on the occasion of the King's Coronation; if so, this would be an admirable opportunity for the free exchange of the views of His Majesty's and the Colonial Governments. The matter is, however, one on which it is desirable that the Colonial Office should be consulted, and possibly it may be also thought expedient that the details of this scheme should be referred to the Colonial Defence Committee for consideration.

NEW ZEALAND.

13. The military forces of New Zealand consist of—

- (1.) Permanent militia.
- (2.) Militia.
- (3.) Volunteers.

Force (2) comprises all male inhabitants (except volunteers and seamen) between the ages of 17 and 55, and is liable to an annual training not exceeding 168 hours in the year, but at present it is neither trained nor organized.

The strength of the trained forces of the Colony was as follows on the 31st of December last :—

	All Ranks.
Permanent	299
Volunteers	17,003
Total	17,302

The New Zealand forces have, in training, organization, and discipline been in past years somewhat behind the Australian Colonies. Nevertheless, New Zealand may take great credit in that it is the first and, as yet, the only Colony in the Empire to enact legislation permitting the enrolment of colonists as an Imperial reserve. The section of 'The New Zealand Defence Act Amendment Act, 1900,' creating this Reserve, is printed in the Appendix of Memorandum No. 271 M, of the Colonial Defence Committee, which discusses in detail the effect of this measure. It will be observed that the Committee recommend that the Reserve should be organized as a separate Field Force on the same lines as the Australian Field Force.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of this recommendation, and it may therefore be assumed that the same policy should be adopted as regards the treatment of this question in New Zealand as has been already proposed for Australia. The contingent from this Colony might be termed 'the Imperial New Zealand Force,' and the conditions suggested in paragraph 11 might be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

The present war has caused a remarkable military revival in the Colony, and during the last year the Mounted Rifles increased in strength from 1,194 to 6,474, and the Infantry from 4,997 to 7,873. If these figures are maintained, it would seem possible to organize, for Imperial service, a mounted brigade and two battalions of Infantry, say in all about 4,000 men.

SOUTH AFRICA.

14. The excellent material which exists in the manhood of South Africa for building up in the future a valuable addition to the forces of the Empire is very manifest. The war has further shown that life on the veld even in peace time ensures the possession of that readiness of resource and natural instinct which are essential to a soldier in the field under the conditions of modern war. It is evident that men in possession of these natural advantages require less training for war than lads born and bred in the large cities of civilized countries.

It may be hoped in the future, therefore, that we may be able to take advantage of this admirable recruiting ground, and that both the Dutch as well as the English colonists of South Africa may some day fight for the Empire side by side with the Regular Army. It is obvious, however, that at the present moment the consideration of any scheme for the organization of an Imperial South African force would be mere academical labour.

CANADA.

15. The Canadian military force consists entirely of militia, in which all male inhabitants of Canada between the ages of 15 and 60 (excepting only Ministers of religion, Judges, professors, &c.) are liable to serve.

This force is divided into—

- (a.) Permanent.
- (b.) Active.
- (c.) Reserve.

The two first classes are recruited by voluntary enlistment ; the third, which is untrained and unorganized, comprises the rest of the male population.

The establishment of the first two classes are as follows :—

	All Ranks.
Permanent	1,021
Active	37,131
Total	38,152

The active Militia undergoes an annual training, the rural corps go into camp for twelve days, the 'city corps' being drilled in towns. In his annual Report of

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January last, the General Officer Commanding Canadian Militia states that the city corps have absolutely no training whatever in the field duties of a soldier, and that the rural corps 'will never be made even fairly fit to take the field with the limited period of annual training that they receive under existing conditions.' In the event of war with the United States it is on this Canadian Militia that must depend the entire safety of Canada until reinforcements arrive from England. It may, therefore, be concluded that the best way in which Canada can co-operate in Imperial defence is by making her militia an efficient force. It is more important that the Canadian Ministry should be strongly pressed to take this reasonable precaution than that they should maintain contingents for general Imperial service.

16. Nevertheless, the services rendered by Canadians in South Africa, as well as the history of the last Anglo-American war, show that the Canadians are excellent fighters, and would be a valuable addition to the Imperial forces. It is reasonable to assume that Canada will desire to co-operate with Australia in any steps that may be taken for creating a permanent organization of Colonial Imperial forces, and, if such a desire be felt, there are strong political reasons for encouraging it. Moreover, it is possible that, by the example of a Canadian Imperial force, the militia generally might be worked up to a higher standard of efficiency.

The strategical position of Canada makes it, however, unwise that any very large contingent should be drawn from her defence force unless the strength of that force should in the future be increased. It is suggested, therefore, that if a Canadian Imperial force be organized, it should be limited, for the present, to a brigade division of field artillery and a brigade of infantry. The force might be organized on lines similar to those suggested for Australia.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

17. The proposals made in this paper contemplate, therefore, the organization of the following Colonial troops for general Imperial service in war :—

Colony.	Units.	Approximate Strength.
Australia.....	{ 2 Mounted Brigades.....	{ 9,000
	{ 1 Infantry Brigade.....	{
New Zealand..	{ 1 Mounted Brigade.....	{ 4,500
	{ 2 Infantry Battalions.....	{
South Africa ..	{ [?]	{ [?]
Canada.....	{ 1 Brigade Division, Field Artillery.....	{ 3,000
	{ 1 Infantry Brigade.....	{
	Total.....	16,500

(Signed) E. A. ALTHAM, A.Q.M.G.

War Office, November 25, 1901.

APPENDIX IV.

MEMORANDUM ON SEA-POWER AND THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED
IN IT.

The importance which attaches to the command of the sea lies in the control which it gives over sea communications. The weaker sea-power is absolutely unable to carry to success any large military expedition over sea. The truth of this is shown by reference to the history of the past.

In ancient times the Greek victory of Salamis threatened the Persian communications across the Dardanelles, and doubtless this danger contributed to bring about their retreat into Asia.

The failure of the famous Syracusan expedition was due to the defeat of the Athenian fleet, and had its modern counterpart in the failure of Admiral Graves off the entrance to Chesapeake Bay in 1781. In both cases the army had to surrender because its communications were cut. The defeat of Nikias dealt a heavy blow to the supremacy of Athens, and may, perhaps, be said to have been one of the principal events which led to her downfall. The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was the prelude to the independence of the United States.

The main cause of the failure of the expedition of Napoleon to Egypt was the defeat of the French fleet at the Nile, which was the first step towards cutting his communications with France, and the subsequent surrender of the French army.

On the other hand, the advantages which accrue to the stronger sea-power, after it has won the command of the sea, are equally illustrated by historical example.

The fall of Quebec and the conquest of French Canada was mainly due to the fact that our superior sea-power closed the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the French and opened it to us. In any similar struggle in the future, this route will be as vital as in the past.

The expedition to Egypt under Abercromby in 1801, the Peninsular war, the expedition to the Crimea, the South African war just concluded, are all instances of great military enterprises which could only have been carried out by a nation holding the command of the sea.

The command of the sea is determined by the result of great battles at sea, such as Salamis, Actium, Lepanto, those which led up to the defeat of the Armada, and those between the Dutch and English in the 17th century, in which each side concentrated his whole available force for the decisive struggle.

To any naval Power the destruction of the fleet of the enemy must always be the great object aimed at. It is immaterial where the great battle is fought, but wherever it may take place the result will be felt throughout the world, because the victor will afterwards be in a position to spread his force with a view to capturing or destroying any detached forces of the enemy, and generally to gather the fruits of victory, in the shape of such outlying positions as the New Hebrides, Fijis, Singapore, Samoa, Cuba, Jamaica, Martinique, the Philippines, Malta, or Aden, which may be in possession of the enemy, his shipping and commerce, or even to prosecute such oversea campaigns as those in the Peninsula and South Africa.

Stress is laid on the importance of the great battle for supremacy, because the great development of the navies of France, Germany, the United States, and Russia, indicate the possibility that such battles may have to be fought in the future. It is the battleships chiefly which will have to be concentrated for the decisive battle, and arrangements with this object must be made during peace.

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The geographical conditions and the varied interests of the maritime powers prevent such complete concentration in modern times as was practicable in the past. Thus Russia divides her battleships between the Baltic and Pacific; the United States between the Atlantic and Pacific; both Germany and France have concentrated in European waters, where also the greater part of the British battleships are massed.

Our possible enemies are fully aware of the necessity of concentrating on the decisive points. They will endeavour to prevent this by threatening our detached squadrons and trade in different quarters, and thus obliging us to make further detachments from the main fleets. All these operations will be of secondary importance, but it will be necessary that we should have sufficient power available to carry on a vigorous offensive against the hostile outlying squadrons without unduly weakening the force concentrated for the decisive battle, whether in Europe or elsewhere.

The immense importance of the principle of concentration and the facility with which war ships and squadrons can be moved from one part of the world to another—it is more easy to move a fleet from Spithead to the Cape or Halifax than it is to move a large army, with its equipment, from Cape Town to Pretoria—points to the necessity of a single navy, under one control, by which alone concerted action between the several parts can be assured.

In the foregoing remarks the word *defence* does not appear. It is omitted advisedly, because the primary object of the British Navy is not to defend anything, but to attack the fleets of the enemy, and, by defeating them, to afford protection to British Dominions, shipping, and commerce. This is the ultimate aim.

To use the word *defence* would be misleading, because the word carries with it the idea of a thing to be defended, which would divert attention to local defence instead of fixing it on the force from which attack is to be expected.

The traditional rôle of the British Navy is not to act on the defensive, but to prepare to attack the force which threatens—in other words, to assume the offensive. On one occasion England departed from her traditional policy, and acting on the defensive, kept her ships in harbour unrigged and unmanned, with the result that the Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway and burnt the ships of war at their moorings.

The strength and composition of the British Navy, or of any British squadron, depends, therefore, upon the strength and composition of the hostile forces which it is liable to meet.

The total estimated National Expenditure for 1902-3, exclusive of war charges, amounts to £129,159,000, of which the Navy Estimates account for £31,255,500, or about one-fourth, which is equal to a contribution of 15s. 1d. per head of the population of the United Kingdom. If this were divided equally per head among the white population of the Empire, the charge per head would amount to 12s. 0½d. For the actual naval expenditure per head in the several parts of the Empire, see Appendix A.

The annual value of British trade which it is the ultimate object of the Navy to protect, amounted in 1900 to :—

	£
Trade of United Kingdom with foreign countries.....	665,895,000
“ “ British Dominions beyond the Seas.....	211,555,000
Total trade of United Kingdom.....	877,450,000
Total trade of British Dominions beyond the Seas with foreign countries and among themselves.....	327,500,000

Of this last about one-third is estimated to be inter-colonial.

It will be seen that about one-fourth of the total trade of the Empire is not directly connected with the United Kingdom.

The question may with advantage be further considered with reference to :—

1. Atlantic Ocean.
2. Eastern Seas and Pacific Ocean.

The trade which passes the West Coast of Africa cannot be placed at a less value than £140,000,000 per annum, of which about one-fourth is with South African ports, one-third with Australasia, and one-fourth with South America. South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand are therefore each interested in the maintenance of a squadron on the West Coast of Africa sufficiently powerful to protect this trade.

The British Trade in the North Atlantic to the continent of North America amounts to upwards of £200,000,000 per annum, of which about five-sixths is with the United States.

The trade of Canada in 1900 amounted to £76,582,000, of which about £31,341,000 was with the United Kingdom, £1,882,000 with other British Dominions, and the remainder with Foreign countries, including the United States. Canada would therefore be interested in the success of the British squadrons employed in protecting this trade along its whole route. Canada is therefore interested in the strength of the British fleet as a whole, and not only in the North American squadron.

The cost of maintaining the British squadrons on these stations, exclusive of any interest or sinking fund on the first cost of building is £802,000 per annum. This is included in the General Naval Vote, which is borne by the United Kingdom aided by annual payments, spontaneously offered, by the Cape of Good Hope of £30,000, and by Natal of £12,000 in lieu of 12,000 tons of coal.

The magnitude of the trade in Eastern waters is shown in the following table, which gives the total value of the exports and imports in 1900 in the States mentioned :—

—	With United Kingdom.	Inter Colonial with Commonwealth.	With other British Dominions.	With Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth of Australia.	50,582,000	27,264,000	11,675,000	25,053,000	114,574,000
New Zealand.....	16,764,000	.....	4,502,000	2,627,000	23,893,000
India.....	66,124,000	.....	26,214,000	49,874,000	142,212,000

Thus, less than half the trade is with the United Kingdom, and yet the cost of maintaining the British squadrons in the Eastern Seas and Pacific, which are ultimately charged with the protection of the whole, is thus apportioned :—

Great Britain	£1,994,400
Commonwealth of Australia	75,500
New Zealand	15,500
India	161,600

The total charge, exclusive of any interest or sinking fund on the first cost of building, amounts to £2,247,000 per annum.

Admiralty,
June, 1902.

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Appendix 'A.'

BRITISH EMPIRE.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Year.	—	Population.	Naval Expenditure.	Naval Expenditure per Head of Population.	Remarks.
			£	s. d.	
1902-3.....	United Kingdom...	41,454,621	31,255,500	15 1	
		1901.	1900.		
	New South Wales...	1,352,509	47,831	8½	
	Victoria.....	1,199,068	59,401	1 0 nearly	
	Queensland.....	496,596	34,796	1 2	
	South Australia....	362,601	17,594	11½	
	Western Australia..	182,553	4,732	6¼	
	Tasmania.....	172,475	4,970	7 nearly	
	Total—Australia..	3,765,805	169,324	10¾	
	New Zealand... ..	772,719	20,924	6½	
30.6.99.....	Canada.....	5,312,500	Nil.	Nil.	
"	Newfoundland	210,000	Nil.	Nil.	
"	Cape of Good Hope (White).....	538,000	30,000	1 1¼	£30,000 paid annually towards expenditure of Imperial Government.
1898.....	Natal.....	53,688	12,000	4 5¾	£12,000 paid in lieu of 12,000 tons of coal.
31.3.99.....	*India.	216,710,483 Europeans 168,000	413,747 (for year 1900).	.....	

* Includes £100,000 contribution towards H.M. Ships on East Indies Station, and £61,000 subsidy to Admiralty for manning and maintaining H.M. ships for Naval defence of India.

Appendix 'A. 1.'

TABLE showing the Annual Cost of Maintenance, exclusive of first cost of building, of the British Squadrons in I.—Atlantic Ocean ; II.—Eastern Seas and Pacific Ocean :—

I.—ATLANTIC OCEAN.

North America and West Indian.. . . .	£330,000
Cape of Good Hope.. . . .	396,000
South-east Coast of America.. . . .	76,000
Total.. . . .	<u>802,000</u>

II.—EASTERN SEAS AND PACIFIC.

China.. . . .	£1,430,000
East Indies.. . . .	303,000
Australia.. . . .	312,000
Total Eastern Seas.. . . .	<u>2,045,000</u>
Pacific.. . . .	202,000
Total.. . . .	<u>2,247,000</u>

APPENDIX V (1)

1900

NEW ZEALAND
DEFENCES OF THE COLONY

APPENDIX V. (1).

1900.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.

STATEMENT *by the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier and Minister of Defence, respecting Harbour Defences, Colonial Defence Forces, Imperial Reserve, Cadet Corps, Rifle Clubs, and other Matters connected with the Defences of the Colony.*

MR. SPEAKER,—Honourable members will, I hope, agree with me that it is consistent with one's duty to the Empire and to the colony, and not out of place, to give attention at this juncture to the all-important subject of our defences, and, if possible, to evolve a means of perfecting, extending, and strengthening the same, both for internal and external purposes.

The equipping and sending of our contingents, and the lessons taught by the war in South Africa, must not be ignored. We must not be blind to the altered conditions that have arisen during the last few months, and which at present may appear trifling but which in years to come may be a source of anxiety to the colony and the Empire.

There are also eventualities that may arise in connection with the adjustment of affairs in China ; and, taking the outlook as a whole, it is prudent for us to complete our harbour defences, increase and fully equip our Volunteer corps, give a military training to our youths, encourage rifle-clubs, and, in addition, create a reserve force equal to any emergency.

The chief drawback has been the finding of the capital required for the completion of our harbour defences, the equipment of the defence forces, the purchase of great and small arms and munitions of war. Important as these are, still, the opening-up and roading of our land, the construction of railways, and the development of our industries have been such a tax upon our resources that expenditure in regard to harbour defences, defence forces, rifle-clubs, and cadet corps has had, perforce, to be curtailed.

I therefore, with much reason, urge that it would be of advantage to the Mother Country and to the colonies if the moneys required for harbour defences and for arming the defence forces were raised by the Imperial authorities and advanced to the colony, which should pay interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. In the calculation of this interest the difference between the rate at which the colony could raise the moneys and the rate at which it is obtained by the Imperial authorities would form a sinking fund to pay off the principal within a reasonable time.

The proposal that the Imperial authorities should find the capital is warranted by the fact that the imperfect defences of the colonies would be remedied. There would also be the direct advantages to the Imperial authorities and the Empire in having a reserve force established ready for any contingency that might arise, and in having the most modern guns and small arms in the colonies, to the use of which our forces would be trained, and be available whenever required.

There are in New Zealand thousands of men capable of bearing arms, many of them trained, good riders, and good shots ; yet we have in the colony rifles only for one-fourth of their number. Again, there is a large number of men of the Native

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race who are well capable of bearing arms. In the past we have had a taste of the fighting qualities of the Maoris, both of those against and those with us ; in fact, had it not been for the 'friendlies' the troubles would not have ended so speedily or successfully as they did. All now, I am happy to say, are desirous of upholding the *mana* of our gracious Sovereign, and were *pouri* (sorrowful) at not being allowed to go with our sons in the contingents to South Africa. The time has long since arrived when we may with confidence trust those of the Native race who enroll themselves in our Volunteer corps, and accept them to form part of the Imperial Reserve Force suggested in this memorandum.

I consider that, in addition to the 303 rifles now in the colony, to provide Volunteer corps in the South Island, the new corps enrolled and to be enrolled, the men in the Imperial reserve, and to have a reasonable stock in reserve, 30,000 magazine rifles are required. The cost of same, with freight, &c., added, would be about £120,000.

In the past, many companies of Volunteers and rifle clubs have offered their services, which have been refused on account of the capital required for arms and equipment not being available. This also applies especially to the want of field batteries, and the completion and full equipment of harbour defences.

CLASSIFICATION.

The defence forces of the colony should be divided into the following classes, viz. :—(a) Permanent Artillery, for harbour defences ; (b) ordinary Volunteer Forces ; (c) Imperial and Colonial Reserve Forces ; (d) rifle clubs ; and (e) cadet corps.

VOLUNTEERS.

When the present Commander of the Forces took office our Volunteers numbered about 4,200. The number of officers and men now enrolled totals 11,500. There are, in addition, some 90 corps offering their services, which, if accepted, would bring our total Volunteer Force up to over 18,000 officers and men. Most of the corps now offering their services are mounted. We take it for granted that, approximately, half would be mounted and the other half infantry. The present capitation grant for infantry is £2 10s., and for mounted corps, £3 10s. The total amount required for capitation would therefore be £54,000 per annum. To this must be added, for accoutrements, water-bottles, haversacks, bandoliers, &c., £1 per head per annum or £18,000, which would bring the total cost up to £72,000.

To have our Volunteers efficient, increased training in camp is essential, and an additional payment may be found advisable. I estimate this at £8,000, bringing the total required to £80,000. We have now an up-to-date field battery, and other batteries have been ordered. The cost of these if manned by Volunteers would be at least £1,000 each, but if manned by permanent men and provided with horses £12,000 would be required.

To make our Volunteers efficient in shooting, ranges are necessary, but with the increasing population of our centres these are difficult to get. In the past there has been a great oversight in this respect, and we find ourselves in the position at the present time of having no suitable range available for the Volunteers in the large centres of population. To make the necessary provision now would entail a cost of £20,000, and when this is done (and the sooner it is done the better) a law should be passed that no person acquiring properties adjacent to or in the vicinity of these ranges should have any claim against the colony. Rifle ranges are as essential to our welfare as our railways are, and they should be protected and maintained for all time.

IMPERIAL RESERVE.

In respect to the formation of an Imperial reserve the following shall apply :—It should be open to all officers and men belonging to the ordinary Volunteer corps to become efficient in both services, and to enlist for, say, three years in the reserve forces. The officers and men so enlisting should receive a fixed annual sum on being certificated as efficient, and be required to go into camp at stated periods for, say, four weeks in each year, the drills and camping as a Volunteer to count as part of the said four weeks. When in camp they should receive a sum amounting to at least half that now given under the Militia regulations. The Imperial Government should provide the capital required to purchase field batteries, rifles, and equipments of the force, the colonies paying a sum equal to one-half the interest on the first cost. In respect to all the forces, when on service outside the colony the Imperial Government should provide the horses (when in the colony the men to provide their own horses), the payment of capitation and the payment of the forces when in camp in the colony, or on service outside the colony within prescribed limits, to be adjusted between the Imperial authorities and the Colonial Governments on a population or other equitable basis. The reserve forces should be open for service within territorial limits, to be agreed upon between the Imperial and the Colonial Governments. The pay of the officers and men when on service outside the colonies should not be less than that which is being paid to the Fifth Contingent at present serving in South Africa.

Estimating the strength of our Volunteer corps at 18,000 men, we may reasonably expect that 8,000 of their number will enrol in the Imperial reserve. This number, together with 2,000 men of the Maori race who would join the reserve, would bring the number up to 10,000 men. Putting the capitation on those efficient at £5 per capita, the annual cost would be £50,000, to which must be added the pay during the time the men are in camp—say about £50,000 more. Therefore there would be in this colony 10,000 men available, at an annual cost of £100,000. Taking it for granted that, in like proportion to population, the same number of men would enrol in the Australian Colonies and Tasmania and estimating the population of Australia and Tasmania at 3,500,000, the proportion would be 43,750 men. Added to the 10,000 in this colony, this would produce a reserve force of 53,750 men, or, in round numbers, an Imperial reserve of 50,000 men, at an annual cost of £1,000,000.

The captious critic may look upon this scheme as chimerical, and I had some doubts myself when, on the 11th May last, in a memorandum to His Excellency the Governor, I first outlined the scheme ; but since then Major-General French has expressed the conviction that a force could be formed on the lines indicated, and, seeing that the drilling and training in the camp of the Volunteers would count for that required by the reserve, there is little doubt that the number estimated by me would be reached.

RIFLE CLUBS.

In respect of the formation of rifle clubs, a club should consist of not less than 20 or more than 40 members ; and in localities where volunteer corps have been formed only ex-Volunteers who have had not less than three years' service should be enrolled.

In localities where there are no Volunteer corps, rifle clubs may enrol members who have not had Volunteer service.

Members of rifle clubs should, where practicable, attend a prescribed number of drills and parades in the course of the year, the instruction being in respect to handling arms and firing exercise. The Government to supply rifles and ammunition to enrolled members of rifle clubs at cost price.

After one year's enrolment members of rifle clubs shall be tested at target practice, and on being able to make the minimum number of marks at the prescribed ranges, and having attended the prescribed number of drills and parades, they shall be entitled to receive a certificate as being efficient.

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For the first year every enrolled member of a rifle club shall receive a free grant of fifty rounds of ammunition, and thereafter to every efficient member of a rifle club there shall be allowed a free grant of one hundred rounds of ammunition, to be used at matches or at practice.

Members of rifle clubs also to have concession in the shape of free railway passes when attending rifle shooting competitions.

CADET CORPS.

As has been stated by me in reply to questions, cadet corps should be established. They should be under the control of the Education Boards and the Education Department. A light rifle, similar to that used in the Colony of Victoria, should be provided for the use of, say 20 of the elder boys in each school. The total number of boys who are in the Sixth Standard, or have passed it, is, say, 7,500, and the cost of giving one-fourth of them rifles would be £3,750.

In addition to the school cadet corps there are a number of youths in the colony who are not old enough to join the Volunteer corps, and the formation of these cadet corps and the enrolment of these youths would be of material advantage. The number likely to be enrolled is estimated at 5,000; the cost of rifles and equipments, estimated at £5 each, would make a total of £15,000.

The necessity for the establishment and enrolment of these cadet corps any one who has given this subject any consideration must readily admit. You commence to train the boys in the school; after leaving school they enrol in the ordinary cadet corps; and then, when they come of age, will enrol in Volunteer corps. You take them from the schools and keep them under military training until they attain the Volunteer age. At the present time the lads, from the time they leave school until the time they attain the age at which they could be enrolled in the Volunteer corps have their ardour damped, as well as their liking for drill; and this has been the means of preventing them from enrolling in the Volunteer Forces of the colony. No such thing as conscription is at all necessary in this colony; and I am satisfied that, if the suggestion now made should be given effect to, we should have in the course of a few years fully 20,000 Volunteers equipped and complete.

NAVAL RESERVES.

In respect to the naval branch of the Imperial and Colonial Reserve Forces, arrangements should be made for the drilling of our Naval Volunteers, on a certain number of days in each year, on the cruisers belonging to the Australasian Squadron, these cruisers to be at the several ports in the colonies at times fixed for the purpose.

CONVERSION OF STEAMERS.

There are many of the merchant steamers coming to the colony which could be converted into cruisers. At present the officers and engineers on those steamers cannot qualify for the Naval Reserve. If they were allowed to have short periods of service on the cruisers when both steamers and cruisers were in port, these officers and engineers would in time qualify for the Naval Reserve.

EQUIPMENT OF STEAMERS.

There should be naval guns, equipment, and munitions of war for these colonial steamers convertible into cruisers, to be left at a depot within the colony, to be approved by the Imperial authorities; not necessarily at a port, yet safe from seizure, and within easy reach.

AUSTRALASIAN SQUADRON.

Owing to the altered conditions it is necessary that the Australasian Squadron should be strengthened by raising the class of vessels and increasing the number of cruisers, the colonies to pay the increased cost, on the basis of the present agreement.

Several of the cruisers now in the Australasian waters, not being up-to-date, and not belonging to the squadron, should be withdrawn and replaced by a better and more useful class of cruisers.

MILITARY CONFERENCE.

With the developments that have taken place in South Africa the difficulties met with by the Australasian Colonies in enrolling, equipping, and despatching contingents for service outside the colonies point to the fact that a conference of Imperial officers, Commanders of the Forces, and Defence Ministers would be of great service in working out a scheme such as is here proposed; and should Field Marshal Lord Roberts be able to accept the invitation to visit the colonies, he should be invited to preside at such conference. Failing this, the Imperial authorities should be asked to send one of the British generals who has taken part in the South African campaign to preside at such conference.

APPENDIX V. (2).

MAJOR-GENERAL FRENCH'S DEFENCE SCHEME.

(Australia's Mounted Men.)

MAJOR-GENERAL FRENCH TO THE RIGHT HON. THE PREMIER.

SYDNEY, May 8, 1900.

SIR,—The present war in South Africa has demonstrated the fact that the defence of the British Empire in the future is not a question to be left wholly to the people of the British Isles, but that the English-speaking people throughout the Empire are willing to take their share in its defence, and provide the men, and possibly the money, therefor.

Having had an experience of a dozen years in Canada and a similar amount in Australia, mostly with colonial forces, I would like to make two points clear: (1) It is idle to hope or expect that any large force of Imperial troops, paid at Imperial rates, could be raised in these colonies for ordinary garrison work or duties in peace time. (2) It is equally certain that thousands of men can be raised in war time, who will engage for the war at a fair rate of pay.

With regard to the first point, I may mention that the minimum rate of wages for labourers on Government contracts has been fixed at 7s. per diem in this colony, and it is pretty much the same in the other Australian colonies. This will give some idea of the futility of attempting to carry out this matter.

The second point is one of the greatest possible importance to my mind. Few who have not resided in these colonies during the past six months could realise the intense enthusiasm and desire amongst all classes to take part in the war; this colony has sent some 2,700 officers and men, and as many horses, and the difficulty was not in finding the men, but in having to send away the thousands who could not be taken on. The other Australian colonies had a similar experience. At the present moment some 300 infantry that have been kept in reserve here have offered their services at the Imperial rates of pay rather than not go at all!

The real way, in my opinion, to help Old England to keep the flag flying all over the Empire is to form war reserves in the colonies. In doing so the specialties of the colonies should be borne in mind. Thus Canada, with her 75,000 sailors and fishermen on the Atlantic seaboard, should provide a large war reserve for the fleet, and probably would do so if the Admiralty, instead of framing cast-iron regulations suitable for Great Britain, would appreciate the fact that the most suitable time to carry out the training of these fishermen would be the time of year when they could not carry on their usual avocations.

Australia, on the other hand, could do little as a war reserve for the navy, but much for the land forces of all arms, and especially the mounted services. I have little hesitation in saying that the finest material for the light cavalry of the Empire is to be found in these colonies, where the ordinary daily work of the bushman is a constant rehearsal of the work of the cavalry scout. We have sent some 3,500 mounted bushmen to South Africa. There was little time for training or for selection of officers or N.C. officers; but, nevertheless, I am certain that these men will give a good account of themselves. But how much better if they had been trained, and properly equipped!

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Now, my scheme, as far as Australia is concerned, is as follows:—

- (a.) A war reserve of, say, 10,000 men, largely mounted men.
- (b.) This reserve to be formed mainly from efficient officers and men who have passed through the ranks of the defence forces, and who agree to serve within or without Australia in war time. The 6,000 men now in South Africa would give this reserve a good start.
- (c.) Rates of pay on active service as for the permanent forces of Australia.
- (d.) A retaining-fee, or reserve pay, of £8 per annum for efficient privates of infantry, £12 per annum for troopers of mounted corps who have horses and saddlery fit for service, other ranks in proportion.
- (e.) The requirements for efficiency to involve an annual course of training and musketry.
- (f.) The reserve pay and pay on active service to be paid by the Imperial Government.

The approximate comparative cost of 10,000 Australian reserves at £10 per annum would be £100,000 ; whereas the cost of 10,000 regular British troops at an average of £100 per annum would be £1,000,000. As regards the pay on active service, the Colonial Governments are now paying the difference between the Imperial and the colonial rates to their men in South Africa. They might well do so in the future in view of the substantial advantage of having 10,000 trained reserves kept up in Australia in peace time at no expense to them.

I may explain that my main reason for asking the publication of these suggestions is with the view of obtaining expressions of opinion from those interested in the defence of the Empire as a whole, and whose opinions carry weight. I had something to do from the military side in framing the Queensland Defence Act in 1884, when Commandant there. In 1894, when serving in India, I had the satisfaction of reading that at a meeting of the Australian Commandants it was resolved that a Defence Act for all Australia should be prepared and based on the Queensland Act. I have now been asked to prepare such an Act, and it can readily be imagined what an immense advantage it would be if in the Federal Defence Act for all Australia, which must soon be brought forward, the necessary powers could be taken for the formation of a war reserve of the nature above indicated.

An experience of a quarter of a century in the colonies forces me to the conclusion that such a scheme, if feasible, would be mutually advantageous for the colonies and England, and beneficial to the grand Empire in which we live, and for which we ought to do our utmost.

Now is the time to act. If we wait till the cold fit comes on, progress may be made impossible.

I am, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH,
Major General Commandant New South
Wales Military Forces.

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APPENDIX V. (3).

MILITARY FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

MINUTE UPON THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA, BY MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON, COMMANDANT.

HEADQUARTERS, MELBOURNE, April 7. 1902.

MINUTE for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Minister of State for Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Minute upon the Defence of Australia, together with recommendations based thereon :—

I.—STRATEGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

It is, on the one hand, certain that the geographical position of Australia renders it less liable to aggression from any foreign Power than most parts of the Empire ; but it is equally certain, on the other hand, that Australian interests outside Australia itself are peculiarly open to foreign interference, and to possible destruction by an enemy in time of war. No expedition, whether despatched from an enemy's base in the Eastern Seas or from Europe, could hope to reach its destination until the British Navy had been definitely worsted. It has been publicly stated that the maintenance of sea supremacy may be assumed as the determining factor in shaping the whole defensive policy of the Empire. (Duke of Devonshire, President of Council of National Defence, 3rd December, 1896.) As long, therefore, as Australia remains part of the British Empire, so long will the inviolability of her shores and the security of her commerce depend in a large measure upon the power of Great Britain to maintain her supremacy at sea.

Oversea aggression could only be attempted (1) by a raid of two or more cruisers with a small striking force for the purpose of landing ; (2) by a large and well-equipped force conveyed in numerous transports and escorted by an enemy's fleet.

The latter attempt may, under existing conditions, be considered difficult in the extreme, more especially in view of the military spirit which animates the inhabitants of Australia. No commander would venture to land small bodies of troops on the shores of this continent, knowing well that it would mean but to court disaster and consequent loss of prestige to the nation attempting it. Any force destined for aggression would have to be of sufficient strength to conquer and hold either an important strategical position or a considerable portion of territory under the certain condition of jeopardising, if not losing completely, its communications by sea. To enable an enemy to undertake, with any hope of success, such operations on Australian territory, a large expeditionary force of all arms, fully equipped, would be required. The small landing force available even from a strong fleet of cruisers would find such a task impossible.

Efforts at overseas aggression upon Australian soil will in all probability, therefore, be reduced to raids by an enemy's cruisers based on his defended ports. Such raids might be undertaken to extort an indemnity under threat of bombardment, or to destroy commerce, or to obtain coal.

It must, however, be remembered that the present prosperity of Australia, and its future commercial development, will largely depend upon its immunity from attack, and the supremacy of the Navy must be insured at all costs as the primary element of success. Australia must be prepared not only to protect the Naval base of Sydney and to make secure the important strategical positions at King George's Sound and Thursday Island, so as to enable the Navy to have all that it needs for free action at sea, but the great trade centres also, such as Sydney, Melbourne, &c., must further be rendered secure. It is practically impossible to undertake the local defence of the numerous bays, rivers, harbours, and estuaries which an enemy might avail himself of as a harbour of refuge or a rendezvous in time of war. This must be left to the general protection afforded by the Navy. It is, however, necessary to deny access to all cities, towns and harbours of commercial importance, and to make it impossible for a hostile expedition to establish itself upon Australian soil. To this end careful arrangements must be made to concentrate on any threatened point as many available field troops as circumstances may render necessary. It is hoped that the contemplated extension of railway communication between South Australia and West Australia may be accomplished at an early date, as without such extension West Australia is always liable to isolation in time of war. The Commonwealth has undertaken not only to protect each State against invasion, but on the application of the Executive Government of the State, to protect it from domestic violence (*vide* Constitution Act, sec. 119). Complete security for life and capital must therefore be insured not only for the population now existing in Australia against foreign aggression and domestic violence, but that security must be further assured in the eyes of the commercial world beyond its shores. It follows as a matter of vital importance that the security of Australia should be placed beyond doubt, and that the security to capital in this country should be assured in the event of any warlike complications.

The principles governing defence are not, however, limited to those of a purely passive kind. History has shown that the surest and best defence is by a vigorous offence. The successful defence of an island such as Great Britain has in the past been insured by means of warlike operations forced on the enemy, and fought out on other than English soil. During the last 150 years, five distinct threats of invasion have been made by England's enemies, and in no instance did England remain satisfied with preparations for passive defence only, but effected her object, and defeated her enemies, by a vigorous and successful offence. The same principle in a very large measure applies to the defence of Australia.

The defence of Australia cannot, moreover, be considered apart from the defence of Australian interests. Australia depends for its commercial success and its future development firstly upon its seaborne trade*; and secondly upon the existence, maintenance, and extension of fixed and certain markets for its produce outside Australian waters. It therefore follows that Australian interests cannot be assured by the defence alone of Australian soil. Defence is the primary duty of every State and of every citizen, yet the defence of Australian interests outside Australian waters is at the present time solely in the hands of the Imperial Government and of the Imperial Army and Navy. It is hardly consistent with the present development of Australia as a young and vigorous nation to neglect her responsibility for defence outside Australian waters, and in the robust period of her youth thus to rely entirely upon the strong arm of the Mother Country (*vide* final paragraph of Sec. VI. and appendix).

It must be remembered that the rapid and continuous improvements in steam and telegraph communications have now destroyed the former isolation of Australia, and modern developments in the East have brought the States of the Commonwealth upon the arena of the Old World strife. The last six years have witnessed a momentous change in the balance of power in the East. The rise of Japan into an armed Power

*The Exports and Imports from oversea countries alone for the year 1900 amounted to £47,816,438 and £43,164,922 respectively, being a total of £90,981,360.

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of the first magnitude ; the acquisition of Port Arthur by Russia ; the occupation of the Philippines, and of Guam (Ladrone Islands) and Tutuila (Samoa) by the United States; and of the remaining Samoan Islands and part of New Guinea by Germany; and the annexation of Madagascar as a colony by France, are facts of the gravest significance to Australian interests. The transformation of the United States into an oversea Power by her acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines, the development of Japan, the evolution of China, the opening of a Panama Canal at an early date, and the movement of Russia towards a port in the Indian Ocean with her increasing interest in Persia, all point to the Indian Ocean, the Northern Pacific, and the China Sea as the probable scene of the future struggle for commercial supremacy. Australia cannot in such an eventuality remain unconcerned. It may be assumed, therefore, that Australia will determine not only to defend her own soil, but to take steps also to defend those vast interests beyond her shores upon the maintenance of which her present existence and her future prosperity must so largely depend.

Two factors, therefore, may be considered as governing the future organization and administration of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth, namely :—

(a) The defence of Australian soil.

(b) The defence of Australian interests wherever they may be threatened.

(a) '*For the defence of Australian soil*' there are two essentials, namely, Garrison Troops, hereafter styled the Garrison Force, for the protection of certain pre-determined strategical centres and places of commercial importance; and Field Troops, hereinafter styled the Field Force, for those active operations which are, as has been shown, an essential element, in conjunction with the Garrison Troops, for the defence of such an extended area as Australia. It is not necessary that the troops for garrison duty as a whole should be mobile, but it is absolutely essential that the Field Troops be not only well trained, carefully organized, and well equipped, but also ready for active operations in the field at the shortest notice.

(b) '*For the defence of Australian interests wherever they may be threatened*' it will be obvious that the first essential is the sea supremacy which is guaranteed by the Royal Navy, and that the second is the possession of a Field Force capable of undertaking military operations in whatever part of the world it may be desired by Australia to employ them. The Field Force above indicated in (a) could, if necessity arose, be made available for this purpose.

II. NUMBER OF TROOPS AVAILABLE AND REQUIRED, AND HOW PROVIDED.

It is now proposed to consider, in the first place, the minimum number of troops which may be required to fulfil the foregoing conditions, and in the second, how those troops are to be provided. As regards the first, it is only proposed in the present recommendation to deal with the troops which now exist in the six States under voluntary terms of service in accordance with the Estimates, 1901-2. The numbers should be taken as the very least which Australia requires for her protection, and may be considered as the peace footing of her future military force. As regards the second, the strong military feeling now prevailing renders compulsory service by conscription unnecessary. A voluntary military service is the pride of all Anglo-Saxon communities, and it is safe to accept the fact that whenever a national emergency occurs a sufficient number of citizens will always be found ready and willing to voluntarily undertake the duty of defence. The liability to serve should, however, always be maintained, so as to establish the principle of the privileged duty and sacred right of every free-born citizen to bear part of the defence of his country.

The most essential element, therefore, in the organization of the future, is to provide a military system which shall be elastic, capable of expansion, and which shall form a carefully constructed framework into which the fighting material of the nation can be fitted when the emergency arises. This framework must consist (1) of a care-

fully considered and thoroughly complete military organization; (2) of a well-trained, competent, and experienced staff of officers to lead and to administer; and (3) of modern and efficient equipment.

The following Schedule I. gives the number of troops available in each State:—

SCHEDULE I.

STATE.	Mounted troops (Cavalry, Mounted Rifles, and Mounted Infantry).	ARTILLERY.		ENGINEERS.		Infantry.	Staff and Depart- mental Corps.*	Total.	Field Guns.	Remarks.
		Field	Garrison	Staff, Field, and Electric Companies.	Sub-marine Miners.					
New South Wales.	1,806	240	925	254	119	5,733	655	9,732	123	4-gun batteries.
Victoria	1,137	269	1,156	75	139	3,459	217	6,452	183	6-gun batteries.
Queensland	1,194	154	427	...	78	3,069	258	5,180	102	4-gun batteries and one section
South Australia...	741	101	240	...	...	1,849	70	3,001	61	battery.
Western Australia	480	180	121	1	...	1,320	88	2,190	82	4-gun batteries.
Tasmania	369	94	229	49	21	2,164	90	3,016	62	field, 2 mountain, and 2 siege guns.
Total	5,727	1,038	3,093	379	357	17,594	1,378	29,571	60	

*Does not include civilians permanently employed.

The following Schedule II. shows the proportion which each State should possess upon a population basis of the total number now available throughout the Commonwealth:—

SCHEDULE II.

STATE.	Total Popula- tion.	MALE POPULATION BETWEEN AGES 18-60.		MILITARY ESTABLISH- MENTS, MARCH 31, 1901.		NUMBER OF TROOPS ABOVE OR BELOW THE PRO- PORTION OF MALE POPULATION.	
		Number.	Proportion to Total Male Population of Common- wealth.	Number.	Proportion to Total Military Establishments of Common- wealth.	Above.	Below.
New South Wales..	1,352,500	375,100	·349	9,732	·329	.....	586
Victoria	1,200,851	323,200	·301	6,452	·218	.....	2,438
Queensland	496,596	154,200	·143	5,180	·175	938	.....
South Australia....	362,604	98,600	·092	3,001	·102	289	.....
Western Australia..	183,178	76,000	·071	2,190	·074	99	.....
Tasmania	172,318	57,000	·044	3,016	·102	1,698	
Total	3,768,056	1,075,000	1·00	29,571	1·00	3,024	3,024

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Garrison Force.—The troops required for the protection of cities, towns, &c., should consist of troops raised in the localities which they will be called on to defend in war. The existing Volunteer Corps should be utilized for this purpose.

The existing defence schemes of each State indicate the force which is required for purely defensive purposes, and are taken as a basis for the Garrison Troops given in Schedule III., Column I.

Field Force.—This force requires the highest possible degree of training, the most complete organization, and the latest modern equipment. The troops should be furnished entirely by Militia or partially-paid troops. The number now available in each State are as given in Schedule III., Column I.

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SCHEDULE III.

STATE.	COLUMN I. Garrison Troops. (Existing Peace Establishment.)						COLUMN II. Field Force. (Existing Peace Establishment, with slight modifications.)						COLUMN III. Grand Total of Existing Military Establishments, March 31, 1901.		COLUMN IV. Field Force. (Proposed War Establishment.)					Total.
	Mounted Troops.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Others.	Field Guns and Guns of Position.	Total.	Mounted Troops.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Others.	Guns.	Total.			Mounted Troops.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Others.	Guns.	
New South Wales	225	845	3,018	794	4	4,912	1,609	170	2,758	283	10	4,820	9,732		3,754	989	4,351	1,255	32	10,319
Victoria	161	1,313	1,436	263	16	3,183	1,002	183	1,989	85	12	3,259	6,452		3,333	879	3,863	1,088	29	9,163
Queensland	310	476	1,478	215	4	2,679	884	105	1,382	130	6	2,501	5,186		1,378	363	1,597	450	12	3,788
South Australia	112	311	937	119	6	1,509	630	...	834	28	...	1,492	3,001		1,007	265	1,166	329	9	2,767
Western Australia	126	211	840	34	4	1,205	360	90	480	55	4	985	2,190		508	134	589	166	4	1,397
Tasmania	180	259	1,426	107	2	1,972	189	64	738	53	4	1,044	3,016		478	126	554	156	1	1,314
Total	1,108	3,445	9,385	1,532	30	15,470	4,674	612	8,181	634	36	14,101	29,571		10,458	2,756	12,120	3,414	90	28,748

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1. A slight increase in the Peace Establishment of the troops allotted to the Garrison Force in Column I. will be required hereafter.

2. The proportion of the various arms in the Field Force upon the Peace Establishment now existing in each State, as given in Column II., will require some readjustment hereafter, in order to meet the proportion proposed in the War Establishments. It will be observed that the proportion of Mounted Troops to Infantry on the proposed War Establishment of the Field Force in Column IV., is much larger than in the existing Peace Establishment in Column II.

3. The figures given in Column IV., *exclusive of the totals*, are only approximate, as the exact allotment of each unit to the States has not yet been fixed.

4. It will be seen that the following summary shows, upon a war footing, 44,218 of all arms, with 120 field guns and guns of position, viz. :—

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE III.

Arm.	Garrison Troops	Field Force.	Total.
Mounted troops.....	1,108	10,458	11,566
Artillery.....	3,445	2,756	6,201
Infantry.....	9,385	12,120	21,505
Others.....	1,532	3,414	4,946
Total.....	15,470	28,748	44,218

In the first instance, without adding to the existing numbers of the Military Forces, there will be available as a Field Force upon a peace footing 4,674 Mounted Troops, 612 Field Artillery, with 36 guns, and 8,815 Infantry, &c., making a total of 14,101. This force will be increased upon war footing, as proposed, to 10,458 Mounted Troops, 2,756 Artillery, and 15,534 Infantry and others, with 90 field guns and guns of position.

I recommend that the Field Force shall be organized into six brigades of Light Horse, and into three brigades of Infantry, each complete, with all the necessary Departmental Troops, and with the latest modern proportion of Field Artillery. The large proportion of Mounted Troops to Infantry will necessitate a partial reconstruction of Infantry into Mounted Troops. This change is not only consistent with the characteristics of the Australian people, but provides exactly that description of fighting man which has proved so valuable in South Africa, and which, without doubt, would constitute a most powerful, if not a controlling, factor in any campaign in which Australian troops might be engaged.

Success in modern war, either for defensive or for offensive operations, can only be assured by deliberate, slow organization in times of peace. History and modern events alike testify that armed men only, no matter how brave, and no matter how deeply endowed with military qualifications, are powerless to successfully, and for any length of time, oppose an army which has in times of peace been perfected by measured organization, matured by scientific preparation for war, and supplied with the latest military equipment.

It will be dangerous in the extreme to rely upon organizing when the emergency arises, such troops as may be required for the defensive-offensive operations referred to, and it will be more especially unwise for a country which for some time at least must depend to a great extent for its warlike stores upon a distant land, to postpone the provision of the requisite *matériel* of war until the moment of action arrives.

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III.—ORGANIZATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT.

A. *Organization*.—The organization of the troops proposed for allotment to the Garrison Force requires little change. In order, however, to make the Field Force effective, very considerable organization and partial reconstruction of some portion of the existing forces available will be necessary.

It is, moreover, obvious that all regiments of Light Horse, batteries of Field Artillery and Infantry must be made similar in strength, and that the peace and war establishments for all branches of the force must be fixed. The creation or development of the departments which deal with transport and supply, with equipment, and with the care of sick and wounded, will have to be undertaken. These changes will entail comparatively small expense, and can be effected gradually. Every care should be taken to make the organization capable of expansion, and to base it upon a territorial system.

B. *Instruction of Officers and Staff*.—The first essential of a Citizen or Militia Army must be the training of the officers and staff. The better and more intelligent the troops, the better trained and more experienced must be those who lead. A satisfactory standard of knowledge and proficiency can only in peace be effected by instituting Schools of Instruction for Militia and Volunteer Officers of all branches of the service, and by despatching selected officers to England and to India to attend special courses. Sufficient pay must be allowed as compensation to officers who thus devote their time to their own instruction for the benefit of the State, and a bonus upon passing periodical test examinations should be granted. A system of special instruction for Staff Officers should be instituted, of which a prominent factor will be 'Staff Rides upon Field Service Conditions.' The expense of the foregoing need be small in comparison with its importance.

Sydney and Melbourne should form the centres respectively of the system of Schools of Instruction; the former for the States of New South Wales and Queensland, and the latter for Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia. Every facility exists at Sydney for the Schools of Instruction, which already exist in a limited form, together with the instructional troops required. A similar system should be created at Melbourne. Schools should also be formed as a part of this system in other centres, and at suitable times, so as to meet the local conditions.

I trust that the establishment of a Military College may at no distant date receive the favourable consideration of the Government. An adaptation of the system of organization and of instruction carried out at West Point, in the United States of America, at the Royal Military College of Canada (Kingston, Ontario), and at the great public schools of England, would meet the requirements of such a college in Australia. A college thus created would be likely to give the most valuable results, not only in furnishing a high standard of education in the technical professions of civil life, but in inculcating those principles of military science which were found to produce men possessing such eminent military qualities in the great War of Secession in America, and more recently in the case of the Military College of Canada during the campaign in South Africa. I would recommend that, as part of such a college, there should be a special branch which would undertake the training of Australian officers in Staff duties. The personnel of the college, and the instructional arrangements of the same, would be available for this further and more advanced course of military instruction, which is so essential for placing the professional knowledge of the officers of the General Staff in Australia on the requisite high level of military efficiency.

C. *Training*.—Secondary only to the instruction of officers is the training of the men. This to be effective must rather be constant each year than long in duration. Sixteen days per annum for Light Horse, Infantry, and Departments, and twenty days for Artillery and Engineers, should be sufficient if properly and efficiently administered. This training should be carried out in two categories—one for the troops raised in

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the country districts, which should mainly be for a given period in camps of instruction, at whatever time of year may be most convenient to the industries followed by the men, and one for the troops, raised in the cities and towns, whose employments do not admit of long absence, which should be, as at present, spread over the year by afternoon and evening training, with a short camp of instruction for three or four days at Easter, or during public holidays.

D. Equipment.—The existing equipment of the troops to be allotted to the Garrison Force may be deemed sufficient for the purposes of such troops. The equipment, however, which is available for the Field Force leaves much to be desired. There is in all the States a complete absence of any modern Infantry equipment, and only a small percentage of magazine rifles are available. The equipment of the Mounted Troops is equally incomplete, and only a small and quite inadequate supply of military saddles is available. The harness, equipment, and guns for Field Artillery are quite unequal to modern demands. A very small and quite inadequate quantity of Field Engineer or Field Hospital Equipment is available. Camp equipment and blankets are also inadequate. The supply of ammunition is in a very seriously defective condition.

It will be obvious, therefore, that a very considerable outlay in equipment is imperative. Troops without efficient and sufficient arms, ammunition, and equipment are useless for the purpose for which they exist, and are therefore a mischievous delusion. The condition of the forces of the six States is very diverse. In some instances arms and equipment are either obsolete or worn out, while in others deficiencies are comparatively small.

IV.—PERMANENT FORCE.

Any increase of the Royal Australian Artillery and of the Engineers is not at present necessary. The whole force of permanent troops should be maintained for purposes of instructing the Militia or partially-paid troops and Volunteers, as well as for supplying the skilled personnel required in connection with the guns, forts, and submarine mine defences. I have recommended a reconstruction of the former into three 4-gun field batteries, and into eleven companies of Garrison Artillery. The Field Artillery will supply the personnel for the Schools of Instruction of Field Artillery and of Light Horse; and the Garrison Artillery for the Schools of Instruction of the Garrison Artillery and Infantry. The Engineers will supply the personnel for the Schools of Instruction of the Field Engineers, Field Telegraph, and the Submarine Miners.

The officers of the permanent troops should be selected with the utmost care. They must be well educated and capable men, as they will be required in the future to supply Australia with her General Staff and Instructional Staff officers. Every opportunity should be taken of giving the officers of the General Staff and of the Permanent Corps opportunities of study in England and elsewhere, and of gaining experience whenever active operations are being undertaken.

The greatest pains should similarly be taken, by means of adequate pay and generous treatment, to induce steady, capable, and well educated men (preferably those who have served with credit in South Africa or China) to enter the ranks of the Permanent Force.

The future efficiency of the Commonwealth Military Forces must in a very large measure be in direct ratio to the quality and the efficiency of its General Staff Officers, and of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Permanent Forces and Staff. The administration and the instruction of a Citizen Army in time of peace must mainly devolve upon the permanent officers and non-commissioned officers, and in time of war a large and responsible share of duty will necessarily fall to their lot. No effort should be spared therefore to make a military service in the Permanent Force attractive. It should be made clear that a certain and hopeful future is before all ranks of the permanent officers and men of the military forces of the Commonwealth. A prospect

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should be held out by opportunities of advancement, and of a fair pecuniary remuneration upon disability for age or failure of health, which should not only satisfy the very proper ambitions of those now serving, but should attract into the service the best educated and most intelligent candidates for vacancies.

V.—RIFLE CLUBS.

The love of rifle shooting and the existing interest in rifle practice has been materially fostered by the institution of rifle clubs throughout Australia. The organization of rifle clubs might be developed hereafter with great and increasing advantage, as soon as the future military organization has been determined and carried out, and when the exact position which rifle clubs are to hold as an integral part of the Defences has been clearly defined. There is, however, a tendency to look on rifle shooting and rifle practice as a pastime rather than as an obligation seriously undertaken as an important element towards the national defence. The encouragement given to rifle clubs, and the financial advantages conferred by Government, should only be continued on the understanding that rifle shooting as practised in Australia is seriously undertaken, and is developed upon the latest modern lines, and further, that the members of the rifle clubs are prepared to undertake in some definite form a direct share in the defence of the country. The rifle clubs at present constituted in some of the States are organised on sound lines, and their members form a reserve to existing military units. In at least one instance, however, rifle clubs form an organization apart, which, without officers, without military instruction, and without a system of military organization, can at best provide only a certain number of partially armed men with an uncertain knowledge of the use of the rifle. The military value of such men as an integral part of the Defence Forces of Australia can be but small under the existing conditions, and this system requires modification.

Our general system of organization for the rifle clubs and rifle associations throughout the Commonwealth is necessary. The system of providing a Reserve from members of rifle clubs by affiliation to the various military units, which has proved to successfully answer the purpose in some of the States, should be taken as a basis on which to create such an organization. The Reserve men thus provided will be available to complete the peace establishments alluded to above to the requisite strength of war.

VI.—CADETS.

A cadet Military System exists in most of the States, and in one State has reached a very satisfactory standard of efficiency. I attach great value to the military training thus taught and military discipline thus impressed upon the rising generation, and I recommend that the system which has proved so successful in Victoria, under the Military Department, should be similarly developed throughout the Commonwealth.

VI.—MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS.

It will be necessary by degrees to create those Manufacturing Departments which are required to form the Arsenal for the future maintenance of the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth. This arsenal should include :—

- (1.) Storage Accommodation for Reserve Stores.
- (2.) Grand Magazine.
- (3.) Small Arms Ammunition Factory (including Steel Shell Foundry) and Cordite Factory.
- (4.) Small Arms Factory.
- (5.) Gun Foundry.

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A site for the erection of the above will be required where communication by rail and by sea is easily accessible. It is obvious that a supply of coal and iron must be readily available, and that the site chosen could be satisfactorily and readily protected from any possible attack. It is, moreover, necessary that the Arsenal should be so situated as to meet the demands of the Royal Navy in the present, and of the Australian Navy in the future. It should accordingly form part of the Naval base of Australia. An eligible site could be found in the vicinity of Sydney, which would fulfil all the above conditions.

Although the above Arsenal will require time to create, a beginning might be : t once made by the selection of an eligible site, and by the removal of the Artillery workshops now in Victoria Barracks, Sydney. Accommodation for the large amount of stores and equipment required for the Field force above alluded to should, moreover, be built as soon as may be.

VIII.—EXPENDITURE.

The total sum available under the Estimates of 1901-2 should be in the first instance sufficient for the present requirements, exclusive of the supply of equipment, &c., Section III.

The supply of equipment, arms, &c., which is of a pressing nature, might be defrayed from a loan. An approximate calculation of the immediate requirements has been made, by which the sum of, approximately, £500,000 will be sufficient to render the garrison force complete and the field force capable of carrying out its functions.

A table (Appendix 'A') will be found at the conclusion of this paper which will be of interest. It shows the amount paid for defence per head of population in Great Britain, her self-governing colonies, and by foreign nations. It will be seen that the self-governing colonies contribute a small proportion only to Naval and Military defence in comparison with the amount paid by Great Britain and other foreign countries : thus, Canada pays one shilling and sixpence per head of population, Australia four shillings and sixpence, New Zealand seven shillings, and Great Britain twenty-three shillings and twopence.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, Major-General,

Commanding Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Melbourne, 7th April, 1902.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE showing Comparative Cost of Military and Naval Defence in Great Britain, her Self-Governing Colonies, and Foreign Nations.

Country.	Population.	Military.				Naval.		Defence Expenditure.		Percentage of Total Public Expenditure devoted to Military Defence.	Percentage of Total Taxation devoted to Defence.	Remarks.
		Establishments.		Percentage of Troops to Population.	Budget.	Cost per Head of Population.	Budget.	Cost per Head of Population.				
		Peace.	War.									
									Total.				Per Head of Population.
Austria Hungary .	45,310,835 (31.12.00)	375,291 (99)	1,238,816 (99)	828	16,301,320 (01)	7.19	1,411,771 (01)	0.62	17,713,091	7.81	18.3	
Belgium.....	6,714,532 (31.12.99)	48,294 (99)	138,084 (99)	716	2,113,512 (99)	6.27	...	...	2,113,512	6.27	11.3	24.8
France.....	38,641,333 (01)	616,475 (00)	3,091,350 (98)	1.595	27,744,581 (01)	14.36	13,171,468 (01)	6.82	40,916,049	21.18	19.5	22.3
Germany.....	56,345,014 (1.12.00)	595,536 (99)	3,218,484 (99)	1.057	33,349,972 (00)	11.84	8,114,900 (00)	2.88	41,463,872	14.72	+ 32.4	a Excluding Landsturm about 3,000,000.
Holland.....	3,103,924 (31.12.99)	31,949 (1.7.99)	96,277 (99)	.626	1,882,062 (00)	7.37	1,329,930 (00)	5.21	3,211,992	12.58	14.6	20.3
Italy.....	32,045,401 (31.12.00)	226,693 (00)	2,291,629 (99)	.707	10,965,880 (00)	6.84	4,895,386 (00)	3.06	15,861,266	9.90	15.6	20.8 To this may be added the untrained portion of the Territorial Militia, about 1,250,000 men.
Japan.....	43,790,815 (31.12.98)	c 157,829 (99)	603,116 (99)	.361	3,822,743 (00)	1.75	1,794,401 (00)	0.82	5,617,144	2.57	14.6	24.0 Active Army.
Russia.....	129,000,000 (00)	1,092,444	2,841,962	.847	34,615,121 (01)	5.37	10,032,618 (01)	1.56	44,647,139	6.93	20.1	39.7
Switzerland.....	3,312,551 (1.12.00)	d 264,925 (1.1.99)	6,234,925 (1.1.99)	7.092	1,124,836 (00)	6.79	...	...	1,124,836	6.79	26.6	56.3 d Does not include (Armed, 50,440; Unarmed, 225,156; Landsturm...)

Compulsory Military Service.

a Excluding Landsturm about 3,000,000.

b To this may be added the untrained portion of the Territorial Militia, about 1,250,000 men.

c Active Army.

d Does not include Landsturm... { Armed, 50,490, Unarmed, 225,156.

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United States.	76,356,102 (00)	e 201,536	264 f 20,951,080 (00)	5.49	11,480,338 (00)	3.01	32,443,418	8.50	28.2	26.4 e 65,000 Regulars, 35,000 Vol- unteers for the Philip- pines, 101,536 Militia, f Expenditure in 1901, £31,- 318,170. g Includes Army Reserve, Co- lonial and Indian troops.
Great Britain.	40,555,489 (99)	662,818 (99-00)	1.634 g 783,584 (00-01)	20,617,200 (99-00)	10.17	26,594,500 (99-00)	13.11	47,211,700	23.28	15.0 (98-99)
Canada.	5,312,500 (99)	37,636 (30.6.99)	708	433,735 (99)	1.63	.....	.....	433,735	1.63	3.8
Australia.	3,768,056 (1.3.01)	29,571 (01-02)	785	681,485 (01)	3.6	178,065	0.45	853,560	4.55	2.6 +
New Zealand.	796,359 (31.12.99)	10,040	1.261	j 231,344	5.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.2

* These numbers were obtained by dividing the Peace Establishment by the population. + Empire. + State expenditure included.

APPENDIX VI.

MEMORANDUM BY THE CANADIAN MINISTERS CONCERNING DEFENCE.

The Canadian Ministers regret that they have been unable to assent to the suggestions made by Lord Selborne respecting the Navy and by Mr. St. John Brodrick respecting the Army. The Ministers desire to point out that their objections arise, not so much from the expense involved, as from a belief that the acceptance of the proposals would entail an important departure from the principle of Colonial self-government. Canada values highly the measure of local independence which has been granted it from time to time by the Imperial authorities, and which has been so productive of beneficial results, both as respects the material progress of the country and the strengthening of the ties that bind it to the motherland. But while, for these reasons, the Canadian Ministers are obliged to withhold their assent to the propositions of the Admiralty and the War Office, they fully appreciate the duty of the Dominion, as it advances in population and wealth, to make more liberal outlay for those necessary preparations of self-defence which every country has to assume and bear.

That the taxpayers of the United Kingdom should desire to be relieved of some of the burdens which they bear in connection with military expenditure is quite reasonable. Canada in the development of its own militia system will be found ready to respond to that desire by taking upon itself some of the services in the Dominion which have hitherto been borne by the Imperial Government. What has already been done by Canada must give assurance of the disposition of the Canadian people to recognize their proper obligations.

In the early years of the Dominion an understanding was come to between the Imperial and Canadian Government that Canada should expend about \$1,000,000 annually on her militia system. From time to time that expenditure has been voluntarily increased, and at present, apart from the special outlay in connection with the maintenance of the garrison at Halifax, the Dominion is expending about \$2,000,000 annually on her militia.

The efficiency of the Canadian Militia Service having been called in question, it may be of interest to note that many improvements have been made during the past few years; notably the organization of an Army Medical Corps and the creation of an Army Service Corps, the strengthening of the headquarters and district staffs, the exercise of greater care in the selection of permanent force officers, and the affording of greater facilities for the training of the officers of the active militia.

A Militia Pension Law has been enacted for the staff and the permanent force. Annual drill in camps of instruction for the rural corps, and at battalion headquarters for city corps, has been carried out each year during the past six years. A school of musketry has been established at Ottawa, with most encouraging results; rifle ranges have been and are being constructed at the public expense at important centres all over the Dominion, and financial aid is being afforded to local corps in smaller places for the same object. Rifle Associations, whose members are pledged to military service, if required, are being organized, and their formation encouraged by the loan of rifles and by grants of free ammunition. A reserve of officers has been established, and improvements have also been made in several other important respects.

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The work done by the Militia Department in sending contingents to South Africa may be fairly cited as proof of reasonable efficiency. Without referring to anything which was done outside of the purely Canadian contingents, it is worthy of mention that the first contingent, under Colonel Otter, composed of 1,000 men drawn from every section of Canada embraced within 4,000 miles of territory lying between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was organized, fully equipped, and embarked within a period of 14 days ; and that a second contingent, composed of 1,200 men, composed of Field Artillery and Mounted Rifles, was shortly afterwards similarly organized, equipped, and embarked within the space of three weeks.

But while thus calling attention to the progress that has already been made by Canada in her militia organization, the Ministers are far from claiming that perfection has been attained. If defects exist, there is every desire on the part of the Canadian Government to remove them, and for this purpose the advice and assistance of experienced Imperial officers will be welcomed and all reasonable efforts made to secure an efficient system.

At present Canadian expenditures for defence services are confined to the military side. The Canadian Government are prepared to consider the naval side of defence as well. On the sea-coasts of Canada there is a large number of men admirably qualified to form a Naval Reserve, and it is hoped that at an early day a system may be devised which will lead to the training of these men and to the making of their services available for defence in time of need.

In conclusion, the Ministers repeat that, while the Canadian Government are obliged to dissent from the measures proposed, they fully appreciate the obligation of the Dominion to make expenditures for the purposes of defence in proportion to the increasing population and wealth of the country. They are willing that these expenditures shall be so directed as to relieve the taxpayer of the mother country from some of the burdens which he now bears ; and they have the strongest desire to carry out their defence schemes in co-operation with the Imperial authorities, and under the advice of experienced Imperial officers, so far as this is consistent with the principle of local self-government, which has proved so great a factor in the promotion of Imperial unity.

London, 11th August, 1902.

APPENDIX VII.

SUPPLIES OF MEAT, PRODUCE, AND HORSES. REQUIRED BY THE WAR
OFFICE AND ADMIRALTY, FROM AUSTRALIA.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Document.	Date.	Page.
1. Governor General Lord Hopetoun to Mr. Chamberlain.....	No. 140—Dec. 19, 1901. (Rec. Jan. 27, 1902.)	84
2. To War Office and Admiralty	Jan. 31, 1902.	87
3. Admiralty.	May 13, 1902.	88
4. List of Australian firms accepted for Navy meat contracts during the three years 1898-1900.		90
5. War Office.	(Rec. May 27, 1902.)	90
6. To War Office.	June 11, 1902.	92
7. War Office.	June 20, 1902.	92

No. 1.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL LORD HOPETOUN TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 27, 1902.)

Commonwealth of Australia,
Melbourne, 19th December, 1901.

SIR,—Adverting to your despatch, of the 18th October last, I have now the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Minute which I have received from my responsible advisers, on the subject of the supplies of meat, produce, and horses, required by the War Office and the Admiralty, from Australia.

I have, &c.,

HOPETOUN,
Governor-General.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Commonwealth of Australia,
Department of External Affairs.

MINUTE FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Mr. Barton presents his humble duty to Your Excellency, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of

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State for the Colonies, dated 18th October, 1901, on the subject of the supplies of preserved meat obtained by the Admiralty and War Office, which was transmitted by Your Excellency on the 20th November last.

2. In connection with this despatch, Mr. Barton would be glad if Your Excellency would refer to your despatch (to which it is an answer) requesting that, in case of contracts to be entered into by the Admiralty and the War Office, timely notice should be given to enable tenders to be called in Australia and New Zealand.

3. Mr. Barton observes, with satisfaction, the letter from the War Office in which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is advised that every possible consideration will be given to the wishes of the Governor-General of Australia. It is not, however, stated what steps had been taken, and what changes in the existing methods had been made or were in contemplation, in order to carry out that intention.

4. Mr. Barton regrets to say that there exists throughout the Commonwealth a feeling that our merchants have not received adequate consideration from the authorities in connection with the letting of contracts for supplies required for use in connection with the war in South Africa.

5. Mr. Barton has the honour to enclose, for the information of Your Excellency, a copy of a letter which he has received from a number of firms in Sydney who represent exporting interests. He has received several verbal representations to the same effect as those contained in the letter, and strongly-worded articles have appeared in the public press from time to time, drawing attention to what is referred to as the indifference shown by the War Office to the interests of Australian producers.

6. Mr. Barton would be glad if the Secretary of State for the Colonies were asked to request the War Office to supply him with information as to the extent of the purchases of supplies from Australian firms. He would also be obliged if the goods purchased from firms in Australia can be clearly distinguished from those of goods alleged to be Australian, but purchased from firms in South Africa and elsewhere, as it has been publicly stated that goods have been supplied to the War Office authorities in South Africa which were represented as Australian, but which, as a fact, were not the produce of this country.

7. It is further represented to Mr. Barton that if tenders for supplies as required could be called in Australia, that system would lead to a great saving in the amounts to be paid by the War Office. The large profits said to have been made by business trading firms in South Africa, in connection with the supply of Australian meat, have been freely commented upon in mercantile circles and in the public press. It is represented that huge profits have been made—profits far in excess of any legitimate reward of the capital, labour, and enterprise invested in the industry. It is stated that if business had been carried on direct between Australian producers and the War Office much more economical terms could have been arranged, and large sums of money thus saved by the Imperial authorities.

8. Mr. Barton has reason to believe that a communication has been addressed to Lord Kitchener, drawing attention to the fact that the prices paid by the American Army authorities in the Philippine Islands for supplies of Australian meat are very much below those which have been paid by the Imperial authorities in South Africa for supplies of similar commodities, and this although the circumstances of the respective situations have been largely similar.

9. In a letter recently received from a responsible firm in this community it is stated that an offer could be made to supply, monthly, 2,000 tons of frozen beef, mutton, lamb, &c., ex store ship at Durban or Capetown, at a price of 6½d. per pound all round. It has been announced that the firm in South Africa who have supplied large quantities of frozen meat for the use of the Army there have been receiving 9½d. per pound for mutton, so it is clear that the price quoted would represent a substantial reduction and consequent saving to the War Office.

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10. Mr. Barton would, therefore, strongly urge that the foregoing statements be taken into consideration by the Imperial authorities, and ventures to express a hope that the result of such consideration may be a wider distribution of contracts and a more direct and economical method of business trading.

11. Mr. Barton desires to invite attention also to the question of supply of horses for use in the South African war. Paragraphs frequently appear in the public press notifying that large shipments of horses have been made from America, Russia, and other countries to South Africa. These paragraphs excite comment and cause enquiries to be made as to why the number drawn from this country is, comparatively, so small. Mr. Barton has received a communication on this subject from a responsible firm which states that an offer was made through the Premier of Queensland some time ago to supply 600 horses per month for six months, and so far the offer has not been acknowledged, and is resultless. It is represented that the reason for this is not one connected with the price, as the price of the horses has not even been discussed between the syndicate responsible for the offer and the War Office. Mr. Barton is informed that the difficulty in the way is with respect to the form of contract proposed. The tenderers desire that the contract should be c.i.f. but the War Office authorities insist that all business connected with the shipment of Australian horses to South Africa must be done f.o.b.

12. Mr. Barton will be glad if it can be represented to the War Office that, in the opinion of Ministers, the c.i.f. form of contract would produce more satisfactory results, both to Australian merchants and to the War Office. The multiplication of contracts entailed by the f.o.b. system cannot be conducive to economy, and, further, the employment of the c.i.f. method would lead to the business being carried out by shipowners employed in the regular trade between Australia and South Africa, and whose vessels have been built and fitted expressly for such trade.

13. Ministers are desirous of encouraging by every means in their power the increase in the number of regular traders between Great Britain, South Africa and Australia. It will be of great advantage if encouragement can be afforded to such companies, in preference to having business done by occasional tramp steamers belonging to firms which have no settled interests in the Australian trade.

14. In connection with this question of the respective merits of the two forms of contract, Mr. Barton suggests that a reference be made to Colonel Hunt, who has been for some time in the Commonwealth employed on duties in connection with the Remount Department of the Army in South Africa. That gentleman has been long enough in Australia to become fully acquainted with her conditions of trade, and he is consequently able to speak with authority as to the respective advantages for the Imperial authorities of the two methods of contract under review.

15. Mr. Barton is pleased to observe from the much fuller information afforded by the Admiralty that considerable portions of supplies required for the Navy are being purchased in Australian markets. He notes, however, that invitations to tender for preserved canned meat for the Navy generally are apparently issued only to Australian firms who have accredited agents in Great Britain. If that practice could be altered, so as to arrange that when invitations to tender for supplies were issued in England similar invitations might at the same time be publicly announced in the press of the leading cities of the Commonwealth, Mr. Barton thinks that the obtaining of suitable supplies would be greatly facilitated.

16. Mr. Barton trusts that the experience of the Admiralty in connection with the supplies of Australian and New Zealand salt pork, and salt beef, delivered in Sydney, for the use of His Majesty's ships on the Australian, East Indian and China station is sufficiently satisfactory to induce them to widen the area which Australian merchants can supply. He believes that if such a course is followed, much general good

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feeling will be created in Australia, and complete satisfaction afforded to the Admiralty and to the consumers of the goods in question.

Mr. Barton will be pleased if early consideration could be given to the subjects dealt with in this Minute.

EDMUND BARTON.

Melbourne, 16th December, 1901.

SYDNEY,

28th November, 1901.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, producers and exporters of New South Wales, beg to draw your attention to the fact that we do not consider the War Office are drawing a fair quantity of the supplies required for the use of the Army in South Africa from Australia. We think it will be very instructive if you can secure the figures of the War Office and Admiralty purchases from Australian firms in connection with frozen meat, beef, jams, butter, oats, flour, bran, and horses.

We would respectfully request that you cable Mr. Chamberlain, notifying him of the considerable dissatisfaction existing in the Colonies on this account, and suggesting that you be given particulars of all requirements, the same to be notified here, tenders obtained, the price to be given by telegraph direct to the War Office. This is the only way the business can be conducted on its merits, and by direct dealings with the Australian houses, and the difference between the figures obtained by the latter from South African houses, as compared with the prices paid by the Imperial Government will at once become apparent.

The advantage to the War Office in dealing direct, as far as frozen meat is concerned, with the producers here has been already pointed out, and the same remarks would apply in the case of other lines if notification were made here and time allowed for submitting offers.

Yours faithfully,

Meat Preservers—For the ROSEWATER PACKING CO., LTD.,
J. Roberts, Director.

Flour Merchants—BRUNTON AND COMPANY.

Food Merchants—For and behalf of PARSONS, BROTHERS AND CO.,
PROP., LTD.,

E. F. Parsons, Director.

Grain Merchants—JOHN BRIDGE AND COMPANY.

Flour Merchants—GILLESPIE BROTHERS AND CO.

Produce Merchants—H. PRESCOTT AND COMPANY.

Meat and Produce Exporters—BIRT AND COMPANY, LTD.,

E. C. Beckett, Secretary.

The Right Honourable Edmund Barton, P.C., &c.,
Melbourne.

No. 2.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO WAR OFFICE AND ADMIRALTY.

DOWNING STREET, January 31st, 1902.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 13th January, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for the consideration of { Mr. Secretary Brodrick } copy of a despatch from the Governor-
{ the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty }

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General of Australia, enclosing a copy of a Minute from his Ministers on the subject of the supplies of meat, produce, and horses required by the Army and Navy.

2. It will be observed that Mr. Barton desires that early consideration should be given to the questions dealt with in his Minute.

3. A similar letter has been addressed to the

{ Admiralty.
{ War Office.

I am, &c.,

FRED. GRAHAM.

No. 3.

ADMIRALTY TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

ADMIRALTY, S.W.,

May 13th, 1902.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 31st January last, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that they have given their careful consideration to the despatch from the Governor-General of Australia, with accompanying Minute from his Ministers, on the subject of the supplies of meat, produce, &c., required for the Navy and Army.

My Lords desire me in the first place to reiterate the statement already made that they are fully alive to the advisability of developing, so far as possible, business relations with Colonial producers, and they have encouraged, and will continue to encourage, such relations by placing orders with Colonial firms whenever it is possible to do so consistently with due regard to quality and economy.

As regards the several points raised in Mr. Barton's Minute, it will be most convenient to deal with them paragraph by paragraph, premising that it is with the supply of Australian meat that the Admiralty is chiefly concerned.

Paragraphs 2, 7 and 15.—In respect of the suggestion that timely notice should be given of forthcoming contracts so as to enable tenders to be called in Australia, I am to observe that tender forms for canned meats are issued to the English agents of Australian packers, and it is understood that most, if not all, the leading Australian packers are represented in this country. These packers are kept acquainted by their agents with the Admiralty specification, and a price is arranged between the agent and the principal by telegraph, if necessary, and the tender form lodged by the English agent. The Admiralty only purchases meat of approved brands which have previously been tried and found satisfactory, and the meat is supplied under a two years' guarantee that all tins condemned during that period are replaced free of charge. To advertise in Australia, as proposed, would entail delay and possibly result in offers being made of brands either unsuitable for Admiralty requirements or of a quality unknown to the Department.

As a matter of fact, however, my Lords did cause notice of the preserved meat contract to be given by letter of 13th January last, in which they requested that intimation of the anticipated requirements of preserved meats for Navy use might be communicated to the principal Colonial Governments, so that packers who were not already on the Admiralty List, and were desirous and capable of quoting, might make application, submit samples of their brands, and name agents in this country.

Paragraphs 3 to 12 relate chiefly to the War Department, but 7 has previously been touched on, and I am to observe with regard to paragraph 6 that this Department

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has already furnished to the Colonial Office a list of the Australian firms* accepted for meat contracts during three years past, together with a comparative statement of the quantities of preserved meats purchased from Australia and America during the same period.†

As regards the statement alluded to by Mr. Barton that goods purporting to be of Australian origin, which were not in fact produced in that country, had been supplied to the War Office authorities in South Africa, it may be observed that the departmental rule of dealing direct with manufacturers and producers, or when they live out of the United Kingdom with their sole agents, renders it very improbable that any goods bought by the Admiralty as Australian are not really the produce of that country.

Paragraph 13.—Of the eight steamers engaged for the conveyance of horses from Australia and New Zealand to the Cape since the Admiralty undertook the work in March, 1901, six have belonged to regular Australasian lines, and the other two are vessels specially built for the work, which have already carried horses for the Government with marked success, and were tendered at much lower rates.

Paragraph 14 relates to the War Department.

Paragraph 15 has already been discussed, but my Lords would add that they will be very pleased to learn from the Commonwealth Government of the names of any first-rate packers of tinned meats in Australasia who are desirous of being included in the Admiralty List.

Paragraph 16.—Apart from the quantities of Australian preserved meat purchased in this country, large quantities of preserved meat, as well as of salt pork and salt beef, are obtained locally at Sydney for the Australian, China, Cape and East Indian stations.

My Lords will be glad, if it should hereafter be found possible, as suggested by Mr. Barton, to widen the area of supply of Australian salt beef and pork. The quantities of salt beef and pork stocked at the Royal Victoria Victualling Yard at Deptford are at present chiefly obtained, the beef from the United States and the pork from Ireland and Denmark.

If Australian cask meat can be put on the home market of a suitable quality after its journey through the tropics, and at reasonable prices, the Admiralty will be glad to give it a trial. At present, however, my Lords are advised that Australian salt meat in casks has not been satisfactorily placed on the home market.

In conclusion, I am to request that an assurance may be conveyed to the Commonwealth Government that their Lordships will at all times be pleased to be furnished with particulars of any Australian or New Zealand manufacturers or producers who may be able and willing to quote for the supply of stores used in the Royal Navy, and that any applications from such firms will receive their Lordships' most favourable consideration.

I am, &c.,

EVAN MACGREGOR.

* See No. 4.

† The quantities are as follows :—

	lbs.
Australian tinned meats.. . . .	2,241,750
American tinned meats.. . . .	400,000

the American meats including a considerable quantity especially purchased without competition, at the outset of the South African War, immediate delivery having been of importance at the time.

No. 4.

LIST OF AUSTRALIAN FIRMS ACCEPTED FOR NAVY MEAT CONTRACTS DURING THE THREE YEARS.
1898-1900.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Preserved beef	Australian Meat Company, Ellis Bedford.	Australian Meat Company.	Australian Meat Company.
Preserved mutton.	Sydney Meat Preserving Company.	Sydney Meat Preserving Company.	Sydney Meat Preserving Company.
Corned beef.	R. and W. Davidson.	Warrington Laing.	.....
Salt beef at Sydney. ....	.....	Queensland Meat Export Company.	Queensland Meat Export Company.
Salt pork at Sydney.	Clarencetown Curing Company.	Clarencetown Curing Company.	Clarencetown Curing Company.

No. 5.

WAR OFFICE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received May 27, 1902.)

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, S.W., May , 1902.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st January last, enclosing copies of a despatch from the Governor General of Australia, and of a Minute from his Ministers, on the subject of the supplies of meat, produce and horses required by the Army and Navy.

The subject is of importance, and has received full and prolonged consideration ; nor need Mr. Brodrick add that it has been approached with every desire to give effect to the legitimate wishes of the Australian Ministers. But at the same time, the Ministers will understand that, with the great expenditure which the Home Government has to meet, especially at the present moment, economy, in so far as it can be combined with efficiency, must be his first consideration. In final resort the British taxpayer's claims must be paramount.

Looking at the matter from this double point of view, *i.e.*, the desire to foster trade with the Colony, and the necessity for safeguarding the interests of the mother country, I am to make the following observations on the Minute enclosed in your letter. For purposes of explanation it may be desirable to take the paragraphs of the Minute seriatim :—

Paragraphs 1 and 2.—The first paragraph needs no comment. With regard to the second, in which Mr. Barton emphasises a request that, when contracts are to be entered into, 'timely notice' may 'be given to enable tenders to be called in Australia and New Zealand,' Mr. Brodrick does not know whether any particular contract is alluded to. In the case of the recent large South African contract for meat, timely notice was given, and similar notice will also be given when frozen meat is required at other important stations, such as Malta and Gibraltar, whenever fresh tenders are invited. As regards canned meats, the Colonial firms have agents in Great Britain and tender through them, nor after the fullest consideration does the Secretary of State see his way to making other arrangements.

Paragraph 3.—An advantage has recently been given to the Colonies by authorizing the issue of frozen mutton twice a week, instead of once, to troops at home stations.

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Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.—Mr. Brodrick greatly regrets that there should be any feeling in the Commonwealth that Australian merchants have not received adequate consideration in connection with contracts for supplies in South Africa. He cannot but think that any such feeling is founded on a misconception as to the amount of the supplies actually obtained from Australian sources. With regard to this, Mr. Brodrick can, if it be so desired, give a list of the total orders given by the War Office to the Colonies; but in view of the exigencies of active service it would be quite impossible to call upon the supply officers in South Africa, whose energies are taxed to the utmost, to furnish lists of local purchases, distinguishing Australian from other goods. It is very doubtful whether the data on which lists of the kind would be based, and without which no reliable result could be attained, have in all cases been recorded.

Paragraphs 7 and 10.—Mr. Brodrick regrets that he cannot accept the contention that if tenders were invited in Australia great savings would result. Experience has rather shown that where it is announced that the Imperial Government intends to purchase in the Colony, the traders harden their prices. With regard to the contract for the supply of meat to the troops in the early part of the war, it has to be borne in mind that the Australian firms did not, so far as can be ascertained, possess the organization or other facilities indispensable for dealing efficiently, and at short notice, with the quantities required to be delivered to troops disseminated over vast districts in a hostile country. Immediate action, and action on a very large scale, was imperative.

Paragraphs 8 and 10.—Mr. Brodrick has no knowledge of the communication believed to have been addressed to Lord Kitchener as to the relative cost of supplies to the army of the United States in the Philippine Islands, and to the Army in South Africa. It may, however, be remarked that the conditions both of supply and distribution differ widely, and no fair comparison can be made.

Paragraphs 9 and 10.—Mr. Brodrick would always be glad to consider any proposals of the kind. But it is to be observed that the offer at the price quoted—6½d. per lb. of frozen meat, ex storeship—would not be advantageous. Under the contract now expiring 7d. per lb. was paid for frozen meat distributed throughout South Africa, and under the new contract, the price per lb., again so distributed, will be under 5½d.

Paragraph 11.—It is greatly regretted that there should be any feeling that the offer of horses was not fully considered. Such was not the case; the matter was considered, but the responsible officer did not recommend the purchase of the horses here in question. Apart from this, upwards of 22,500 horses have been obtained from Australia to the end of January last.

Paragraphs 12, 13 and 14.—The c.i.f. shipments, *i.e.*, shipments at a cost covering the cost of horses, insurance and freight, were not abandoned without trial. Shipments on these conditions were recommended at one time by Colonel Hunt, but the complaints from South Africa were so numerous that they had to be abandoned in favour of the f.o.b., *i.e.*, free on board shipments. The suggestion in paragraph 13 as to the employments of 'regular traders' rather than 'occasional tramp steamers' will be referred to the Transport Department of the Admiralty, which manages such matters for the War Office.

Paragraphs 15 and 16.—These mainly affect the Admiralty. It may be noted, however, that very considerable portions of the supplies required by the Army in South Africa have been obtained from Australia.

In conclusion, I am to repeat that Mr. Secretary Brodrick has every desire to encourage Australian produce so far as he can do so legitimately, and with due regard to the interests of the British taxpayer, and that he will always be ready to give full, and indeed sympathetic, consideration to any suggestion that may be made with a view to increasing the volume of Army supplies to be obtained from Australian sources.

He will be glad, whenever an occasion arises, of consulting the Ministers as to the best way of carrying these wishes into effect.

I am, &c.,
E. W. D. WARD.

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No. 6.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO WAR OFFICE.

Downing Street, June 11, 1902.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter*, on the subject of obtaining supplies for the Army from Australia.

2. Mr. Chamberlain will not fail to communicate a copy of your letter to the Governor-General of Australia, for the information of his Ministers, but, before doing so, he would be much obliged if he could be furnished with the approximate total of the amount of meat, grain, and horses obtained from Australia and New Zealand and Canada during the war. If Mr. Brodrick considers that such a return cannot be supplied, Mr. Chamberlain would be glad to receive a list of the orders given by the War Office to the Australian Colonies and Canada during the last two years.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 7.

WAR OFFICE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

War Office, London, S.W.,

June 20, 1902.

SIR,—In further reference to your letter of the 11th instant,† I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to forward, for the information of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, the following approximate totals of the amounts of meat, grain, and horses obtained from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada during the war, viz. :—

Supply.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Canada.
Preserved meat	28,000,000 lbs.		1,700,000 lbs.
Hay.....	196,800 tons.		205,000 tons.
Oats.....	404,000 tons.		17,000 tons.
Horses.....	21,458	1,422	13,612

I am, &c.,

G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

* No. 5.

† No. 6.

APPENDIX VIII.

EFFECT OF THE CANADIAN PREFERENTIAL TARIFF ON TRADE
BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.

(1.) From April 23rd, 1897, a reduction of one-eighth of the Customs Duty was granted by Canada to goods (with certain exceptions, including alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines containing alcohol, and tobacco) produced by and imported direct from countries whose Customs treatment of Canadian produce was on the whole as favourable as that accorded by the Canadian Customs tariff to the produce of those countries. From July 1st, 1898, the preference was increased to one-fourth.

(2.) From August 1st, 1898, the preference was confined to goods produced in and imported direct from the United Kingdom and British Colonies and Possessions. At present the Colonies and Possession sharing the preference are India, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, New South Wales, Bermuda, British Guiana, West Indies.

(3.) From July 1st, 1900, the preference reduction of duties was increased from one-quarter to one-third.

(4.) In order to show the principal facts relating to the growth of Canadian trade since the introduction of the preferential tariff both with countries and in articles to which preference is, and is not, accorded, respectively, the following statements are appended :—

(i.) A statement showing for each financial year from 1896-97 to 1900-91 the imports into Canada from the United Kingdom, British Colonies and Possessions and Foreign Countries, classified under the three categories of :—

- (a) Goods dutiable under the general tariff.
- (b) Goods dutiable under the reduced 'preferential' tariff.
- (c) Free goods.

So far as the first year, 1896-97, is concerned, the division between (a) and (b) is an approximate estimate only, the goods placed under heading (a) being those of a class to which the preferential tariff, when enacted, did not apply, together with an estimated allowance for the dutiable goods imported from the United Kingdom which were not the produce of the United Kingdom, and hence not entitled to preference.

(ii.) A statement showing for each of the sixteen years 1885-86 to 1900-01 the value of the import and export trade between Canada and each of the principal countries.

(iii.) A detailed statement showing for each of the five years 1896-97 to 1900-01 the value of the principal articles imported into Canada from the United Kingdom, United States, and each of the other principal countries.

(iv.) A summary statement showing for the same five years the value of exports from Canada of the principal *classes* of goods to the United Kingdom, the United States, and other countries respectively.

(v.) A statement showing the rates of duty leviable under the Canadian general and preferential tariffs, respectively, on the principal articles imported into Canada from the United Kingdom at the present time.

It should be added that the imports shown in these tables and dealt with in this Memorandum are in all cases imports for home consumption.

(5.) Before discussing the facts shown in these statements it should be observed generally that the period which has elapsed since the first application of the preferential tariff has not been long enough to enable any certain inferences to be drawn as to its effect in encouraging or diverting trade, especially as the period has been an abnormal one, marked by great general revival of trade throughout the world, accompanied by large oscillations of prices of some of the principal articles which figure in the Canadian import and export tables—notably coal, iron and steel, and corn. There has also been a rapid growth of gold production in the North West of Canada (practically the whole of which, so far as it is exported, goes to the United States).

Disturbing influences such as these very greatly impair the validity of direct comparisons between the growth of the value of the trade of Canada with different countries in the period under review, and it is important that due allowance should be made for them in drawing inferences from the figures.

(6.) It is to be noted in the first place that a comparison, either between total values or rates of growth of the Canadian imports subject to the lower and higher tariffs respectively, or of the imports derived from the United Kingdom and foreign countries, fails to disclose any market effect of the preferential tariff in stimulating trade between the British Empire and Canada.

(7.) Thus the total annual imports into Canada have grown roughly by fourteen and a half millions in the five years 1896-97 to 1900-01. Of this total growth six and a quarter millions are accounted for by goods still subject to the general tariff (*i.e.*, goods from countries not entitled to preferential treatment, or of a class excluded from the benefit of that tariff), and six and a quarter millions by free goods; while goods admitted under the preferential tariff* have grown by two millions sterling.

(8.) Nor are the conclusions altered if we consider the *rate* rather than the total of increase.

Thus imports of all kinds have increased by over 62 per cent in value, 'general tariff' goods by about 62 per cent, free goods 67 per cent, and 'preferential tariff goods' under 55 per cent.

(9.) If in place of comparing these three classes of imports we compare the growth of imports from the British Empire with that of imports from foreign countries, we find that the former have increased by three millions and the latter by eleven millions, the rates of growth being 48 per cent and 69 per cent respectively.

The imports from the United Kingdom only have increased about two and three-quarter millions sterling (or 46 per cent), while those from British possessions have risen by £323,000 or 70 per cent; total volume of trade, however, in the latter case being comparatively small.

(10.) Finally, if we dissect the increase in imports from the United Kingdom, we find that about \$700,000 is accounted for by the increase of imports still subject to the general tariff; £436,000 represents the increase of free goods; while the increase of imports of goods affected by the preferential tariff is rather more than one and a half millions. (Of the increase of goods subject to the general tariff a small proportion is accounted for by British spirits, tobacco, and drugs, but the great bulk by indirect imports of goods other than United Kingdom produce.)

(11.) We may look at the figures in another way, *i.e.*, by comparing the percentages of the total import trade of Canada which came from the United Kingdom before and after the introduction of the preferential tariff, respectively. The result is to show that the continuous decrease which has been taking place in recent years in the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom into Canada has not been arrested by the operation of the tariff. The percentage proportion in the year 1900-01 (during which the preference of one-third was in force) was 23½. In the three preceding years, 1897-8 to 1899-1900 (during which there was a preference of one-eighth to 30th June,

i.e. (for 1896-1) goods to which the British preferential tariff subsequently applied.

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1898, then one-fourth), the percentage was 24½. The decline in previous successive triennial periods is shown in the following table:—

Before Preferential Tariff.	Years ending June 30th.	Percentage of Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom.
	1886-8	40½
	1889-91	38
	1892-4	35
	1895-7	28½
	1898-1900	24½
	1901	23½

(12.) The above figures show that any reasoning founded on an examination of the total values of goods of all classes, whether raw or manufactured, heavy or light, imported into Canada, is likely to lead to the conclusion that the preferential tariff has had little or no effect in encouraging British trade. But here it is necessary to bear in mind the qualifications referred to at the beginning of the Memorandum, such as the disturbing influence exercised on the figures by recent fluctuations of prices in raw and semi-manufactured goods, *e.g.*, coal and iron, which come chiefly from the United States, and have greatly risen in value in the last two or three years of the series.

(13.) We should not expect to find any material effect exerted by the preferential tariff in the case of heavy and bulky goods in which freight bears a high proportion to total value, and it is precisely these classes of goods in which the main increase of Canadian imports has recently taken place. It is also in these classes of goods, *e.g.*, coal, grain, raw cotton, timber, iron and steel, and heavy manufactures thereof, such as bridges, girders, rails, engines, &c., that the United States, by geographical contiguity, as well as by wealth of natural resources, is to a large extent beyond reach of any competition from the United Kingdom in the Canadian market, even if aided by a much greater preference than that now accorded.*

(14.) The following figures show to what a great extent the recent expansion of Canadian import trade is accounted for by goods of this kind, and also the large share of these imports which are derived from the United States.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION (DUTIABLE AND FREE GOODS.)					
	From all Sources.			From United States.		
	1896-7.	1900-1.	Increase.	1896-7.	1900-1.	Increase.
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof.	10,749	27,180	16,431	7,687	23,111	15,424
Other metals and manufactures thereof.	4,025	6,921	2,896	2,369	4,046	1,677
Coal and coak	9,277	13,836	4,559	9,139	13,695	4,556
Grain and breadstuffs	1,896	8,070	6,174	1,637	7,433	6,796
Meat, dairy produce and fruit.	2,975	6,219	3,244	2,044	4,691	2,647
Wood and manufactures thereof.	3,000	4,937	1,937	2,845	4,710	1,865
Raw cotton	3,118	4,774	1,656	3,098	4,732	1,634
Total of above classes of articles	£'000 35,040	£'000 71,937	£'000 36,897	£'000 28,819	£'000 62,418	£'000 33,599
	£'000 7,200	£'000 14,782	£'000 7,582	£'000 5,922	£'000 12,826	£'000 6,904

* For example, the preference in the case of bituminous coal would only amount to about 10d. per ton, and in the case of pig iron to less than 4s. per ton, both small amounts compared with cost of freight.

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From this table it will be seen that the above groups of articles account for nearly eight millions of the 14½ millions by which the total Canadian imports have increased between 1896-97 and 1900-01, and for seven millions out of the ten millions by which the imports from the United States have increased.

(15.) It must also be remembered in considering the figures that Canadian policy remains protectionist in spite of the preference to British goods, and that the Canadian tariff as a rule discourages the importation of manufactured goods more than that of raw materials. Although, therefore, British goods enjoy a preference compared with the *same* goods imported from other countries, the average *ad valorem* rate of duty on British imports *taken as a whole* is still higher than the average duty levied on all imports, and much higher than the average duty levied on imports from the United States.

The following figures for 1900-1901 bring out this fact :—

	Value of Imports.	Customs Duty Collected.	Ad valorem Equivalent.
	£	£	Per cent.
Imports from United Kingdom.	8,839,000	1,612,000	18
" United States	22,702,000	2,735,000	12
All Imports.	37,241,000	5,981,000	16

Of course, if dutiable articles only be considered, the above figures are materially altered, the *ad valorem* equivalents being for imports from United Kingdom 25, for those from United States 25, and for all imports of dutiable articles 27½. Over half the imports from United States into Canada are free of duty.

(16.) In these circumstances we should not expect to find that the *total* imports from this country, consisting as they do largely of manufactured articles subject to high protective duties (albeit these duties are less by one-third than the duties on similar articles imported from foreign countries) would expand so fast as the *total* imports from foreign countries, and especially from the United States, which consist to a much greater extent of free, or lightly taxed, raw materials and semi-manufactured articles. If, then, we would determine how far the preferential tariff has benefited British trade, we should turn from comparisons of total trade and examine the statistics of imports into Canada of particular groups of manufactured articles, selecting those whose value is fairly high compared with their weight, and in which the preference accorded by the tariff to British goods amounts to a substantial advantage. Such articles are textile fabrics and yarns, which formed last year over two-thirds of the total British exports to Canada subject to the preferential tariff, viz., over three and a half millions out of £5,323,000.

(17.) The following table shows for the years ending June 30th, 1893, 1897, and 1901, the value of imports of the principal textile manufactures and yarns subject to duty from the United Kingdom and from all countries respectively. It will be remembered that the year ending June, 1897, was the last year before the preferential tariff, and indeed included two months during which the reduction of one-eighth under the first 'reciprocal' tariff was in force :—

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IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—DUTIABLE GOODS ONLY.

Textile Manufactures.	From United Kingdom.						From all Sources.					
	1892-3.	1896-7.	1900-1	Increase 1900-1 compared with 1896-7.			1892-3.	1896-7.	1900-1	Increase 1900-1 compared with 1896-7.		
	£000	£000	£000				£000	£000	£000			
				Amount	PerCent					Amount	PerCent	
Cotton	3,481	2,693	4,880	2,187	81		4,569	4,051	6,928	2,877	71	
Wool	9,646	5,577	8,061	2,484	45		10,947	7,126	9,944	2,818	40	
Silk	2,239*	1,396*	2,107*	711	51		2,764	1,988	3,726	1,738	87	
Flax, hemp, and jute.	1,531	1,159	1,747	588	51		1,619	1,264	1,913	649	51	
Carpets, curtains, and oilcloth	545	389	863	474	122		727	587	1,147	560	95	
Total.	£000 17,412	11,214	17,658	6,444	57		20,626	15,016	23,658	8,642	58	
	£000 3,584	2,304	3,628	1,324			4,238	3,085	4,861	1,776		

* Including a considerable proportion of silk goods of foreign manufacture imported from the United Kingdom.

(18.) An examination of this table shows that the value of imports of textiles into Canada greatly diminished in the period immediately preceding the adoption of the preferential tariff, the decrease being partly due to the fall of prices in those years of depressed trade, and partly to a diminution in the volume of trade.

The proportionate diminution between 1892-3 and 1896-7 was 27 per cent. Since that year, with the revival of trade and the increase of prices, the value of the total imports of textiles has risen no less than 57½ per cent.

(19.) In the case of British textiles the drop between 1892-3 and 1896-7 was sharper, amounting to no less than 36 per cent. The recovery since 1896-7 has been at about the same rate as that stated above for the imports from all sources, i.e., 57 per cent.

(20.) If, then, we considered merely the growth of imports of textiles and yarns since 1896-7, there would not be much to indicate that the preferential tariff had stimulated British trade. If, however, the greater rate of decline of British trade during the previous years be taken into account it may be fairly argued that the operation of the tariff has done something to check the relative decline of imports from the United Kingdom.

Thus these textile and yarn imports which formed 84½ per cent of the imports from all sources in 1892-3 had fallen to 74½ per cent in 1896-97. In 1900-1 the proportion was 75 per cent. Thus under the preferential tariff the proportion remained constant after a previous decline.

(21.) It may be added that in all the chief branches of textiles Great Britain is very far ahead of any other country as regards imports into Canada, and the only branch in which this lead has been diminished in recent years is silk goods, in which there has been considerable competition from France, Japan, and to a similar extent from Germany. Thus in 1892-93 our share of this trade was about 81 per cent. By 1896-97 it had fallen to 70 per cent, and by 1900-01 to less than 57 per cent, and as previously stated a considerable part of our exports of silk goods is of foreign manufacture. As regards cotton and woollen goods our supremacy is not challenged.

(22.) Although as stated above we send a large proportion of the textile goods which Canada imports, and though there is one reason to suppose that the preferential

tariff has done something to check any tendency in this proportion to decrease, it must be repeated that the Canadian tariff is still highly protectionist as regards these classes of goods. The result is seen in the small and diminishing consumption per head of British textiles by the Canadian population.

Thus in 1891 the value of cotton and woollen manufactures imported for home consumption into Canada from the United Kingdom was about 10s. 4d. *per head* of population. In 1901 it had fallen to 10s. It is not quite easy to compare these figures exactly with the corresponding ones for other British Colonies owing to slight differences of classification. It may, however, be stated broadly that in Victoria, New Zealand, and New South Wales, the consumption in recent year of British cotton and woollen manufactures per head of the population has been from three to five times as great as in Canada, although the Australian tariffs have not hitherto contained any preferential clauses.

It may be noted that this difference applies in at least equal degree to the consumption by these colonies of British imports in general. Thus, while at present Canada takes about £1 7s. worth per head of goods from the United Kingdom, Victoria takes £5 8s. worth, New South Wales £7 3s. worth, and New Zealand £8 4s. worth.

(23.) It is not proposed in this Memorandum to consider in detail the relative growth of British and foreign exports to Canada of other groups of articles, the period being too short and the figures in many cases too small to make such comparisons of much value. The figures, however, are fully set out in the appended tables, which also give information as to the recent course of Canadian export trade.

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TABLE I.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Total value of Merchandise (including Bullion and Specie) imported for Home Consumption from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries during each of the Years ended 30th June 1897, to 1901, distinguishing Dutiable Goods entered under the General, and under the Reciprocal and Preferential Tariffs.

COUNTRIES.	DUTIABLE GOODS.		Free Goods.	Total Value of Imports for Home Consumption.
	General Tariff.	Reciprocal and British Preferential Tariffs. <i>a</i>		
1896-7.				
United Kingdom.....	£ 500,000	£ 3,654,265*	£ 1,889,335	£ 6,043,600
British Possessions		230,392	233,944	464,336
Foreign Countries.....		9,222,350	7,138,348	16,360,698
Total	13,607,007		9,261,627	22,868,634
1897-8.				
United Kingdom.....	596,915	4,037,978	2,043,378	6,678,271
British Possessions	134,481	17,335	264,370	416,186
Foreign Countries.....	9,474,938	1,072,275	9,214,085	19,761,298
Total	10,206,334	5,127,588	11,521,833	26,855,755
1898-9.				
United Kingdom.....	959,060	4,696,044	1,959,989	7,615,093
British Possessions	55,551	201,441	325,289	582,281
Foreign Countries	11,896,840	567,743	10,992,480	23,457,063
Total	12,911,451	5,465,228	13,277,758	31,654,437
1899-1900.				
United Kingdom.....	1,123,490	5,361,802	2,718,077	9,203,369
British Possessions	58,908	205,826	476,281	741,015
Foreign Countries	14,691,096	.....	12,516,092	27,207,188
Total	15,873,494	5,567,628	15,710,450	37,151,572
1900-1.				
United Kingdom.....	1,190,945	5,323,093	2,325,310	8,839,348
British Possessions	39,449	328,195	429,316	787,960
Foreign Countries	14,901,925	.....	12,711,449	27,613,371
Total	16,123,319	5,651,288	15,466,075	37,240,682

NOTE.—Conversions of dollars into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 13½d. per dollar.

(a.) Under the provisions of the reciprocal tariff, which was in operation from April 23, 1897, to July 31, 1898, goods the product or manufacture of the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries, when imported direct, were entitled to a reduction of duty. This tariff was superseded by the British Preferential Tariff on August 1, 1898, which confined the benefits to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and certain British Possessions.

*For the year 1896-7 the division of United Kingdom imports into "general tariff," and "reciprocal and preferential tariff" goods is an approximate estimate of the imports which would have been subject to these tariffs enacted.

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TABLE

DOMINION OF CANADA—IMPORTS FOR
Total Value of Imports for Consumption (including Bullion and Specie)

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	8,342,712	9,238,815	8,075,080	8,695,354	8,915,803	8,639,903	8,496,254	8,866,112
British Possessions—								
Australasia	2,834	23,279	9,071	47,150	42,202	34,739	54,407	44,757
Africa.....	51,238	53,516	27,512	22,501	11,869	16,046	14,297	39,026
Newfoundland	78,970	72,810	86,630	100,307	96,501	154,316	154,777	134,234
West Indies.....	296,528	147,771	168,163	220,652	250,164	255,654	233,010	249,009
British Guiana.....	20,548	30,410	37,452	37,427	43,587	28,896	84,226	69,382
East Indies.....	24,063	22,354	27,144	28,917	37,593	10,488	79,676	34,212
Other British Poss.....	15,976	29,685	6,483	20	11,262	318	2,968	.....
Total, British Empire	8,832,869	9,618,640	8,437,535	9,152,328	9,408,981	9,140,360	9,119,615	9,436,732
Germany.....	442,916	664,818	691,349	758,747	776,505	781,662	1,147,301	786,116
Holland	62,049	60,629	68,176	84,879	86,767	80,094	57,182	76,829
Belgium	104,981	144,627	100,427	109,056	148,219	134,681	106,239	123,187
France.....	405,867	426,055	461,257	457,949	537,452	475,098	493,692	581,942
Portugal.....	11,605	11,947	15,324	14,812	17,267	14,494	10,913	10,784
Spain.....	77,972	84,096	77,041	83,685	66,268	100,439	81,406	70,583
Italy.....	21,924	24,635	37,135	25,916	33,593	49,686	70,183	35,047
Switzerland	41,730	45,159	39,830	34,292	65,039	50,203	39,527	53,109
China.....	194,438	245,817	187,444	158,390	172,936	178,558	220,079	191,019
Japan	305,408	319,331	249,961	245,292	258,584	257,739	399,824	307,386
United States	9,217,405	9,268,575	9,962,024	10,384,405	10,744,926	11,031,299	10,918,679	11,963,420
Cuba and Porto Rico..	346,381	241,097	500,309	453,656	364,320	404,629	604,471	499,496
Other Foreign West Indies	3,215	10,211	3,172	4,479	6,638	5,089	3,400	1,836
South America (other than British Guiana)	253,598	213,478	142,553	249,229	170,952	118,845	95,719	89,374
Total Principal and Other Countries ..	20,466,307	21,706,732	21,132,966	22,535,640	23,171,010	23,290,094	24,036,769	25,007,883

NOTE.—Conversions of dollars into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dollar.

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II. (a).

CONSUMPTION, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

into the Dominion of Canada, distinguishing Principal Countries.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Countries
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
7,955,693	6,396,932	6,776,659	6,043,600	6,678,271	7,615,094	9,203,369	8,839,349	United Kingdom.
29,149	23,209	43,877	30,194	30,638	81,077	115,250	87,630	British Possessions— Australasia.
3,456	19,694	15,415	5,604	27,437	20,324	18,063	18,634	Africa.
167,376	152,024	113,304	92,892	95,409	108,289	135,756	128,541	Newfoundland.
252,213	255,695	211,555	227,303	137,799	194,979	164,486	246,343	West Indies.
100,181	33,324	37,272	21,489	11,024	7,058	13,903	15,901	British Guiana.
23,597	65,555	73,462	83,643	112,467	167,540	269,129	281,684	East Indies.
.....	488	1,316	1,211	1,412	3,013	24,428	9,226	Other British Poss.
8,531,875	6,946,981	7,272,860	6,507,936	7,094,457	8,197,374	9,944,384	9,627,308	Total, British Empire.
1,200,317	985,101	1,218,793	1,334,254	1,147,400	1,519,293	1,722,637	1,442,754	Germany.
70,830	50,116	61,613	77,283	76,859	102,820	119,092	163,862	Holland.
113,062	90,713	189,197	239,102	252,762	476,450	662,449	786,668	Belgium.
521,294	531,200	577,591	534,524	816,853	799,170	897,637	1,109,182	France.
9,679	11,741	9,575	9,368	9,723	13,006	14,956	19,788	Portugal.
79,992	82,761	74,338	79,424	160,436	109,825	115,213	152,577	Spain.
82,694	78,410	47,449	46,209	86,560	81,287	29,707	67,266	Italy.
56,471	53,301	68,244	45,652	71,852	116,870	108,735	123,834	Switzerland.
228,771	197,436	211,183	218,331	180,538	154,396	129,396	170,736	China.
290,049	322,101	337,739	274,082	295,758	414,680	359,880	332,693	Japan.
16,897,418	11,226,271	12,035,758	12,667,611	16,172,382	19,111,062	22,570,763	22,702,399	United States.
501,010	725,608	174,693	114,702	80,631	76,893	106,061	123,385	Cuba and Porto Rico.
2,412	3,770	3,429	2,968	3,543	6,543	3,105	493	Other Foreign West Indies.
79,078	63,081	79,241	106,057	281,918	234,500	190,115	199,459	South America (other than British Guiana).
23,238,490	21,627,228	22,723,155	22,868,634	26,855,755	31,654,137	37,151,572	37,240,682	Total Principal and Other Countries.

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TABLE

DOMINION OF CANADA—EXPORTS.

TOTAL Value of Exports (including Bullion and Specie) from

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.....	8,536,156	9,158,598	8,236,641	7,829,820	9,935,691	10,126,204	13,336,962	13,167,225
British Possessions—								
Australasia	54,181	55,567	92,097	145,898	100,830	121,048	95,307	72,642
Africa	15,266	7,311	5,426	5,715	4,643	2,419	4,501	9,019
Newfoundland.....	360,008	353,138	313,259	269,013	243,645	301,625	359,736	533,144
West Indies.....	258,195	243,064	306,539	340,858	306,872	361,761	353,975	373,686
British Guiana.....	37,537	46,228	43,502	45,393	39,682	45,261	53,249	56,936
East Indies.....	1,158	1,314	246	16	1,857	2,948	479	261
Other British Poss..	3,695	1,670	211	19	2,642	2,679	9,987	1,364
Total, British Empire	9,266,196	9,866,890	8,997,921	8,636,732	10,635,862	10,963,945	14,214,196	14,214,277
Germany	52,047	89,904	40,797	29,507	104,207	109,344	193,705	154,204
Holland	1,559	3,053	78	251	214	3,029	116,687	58,062
Belgium.....	1,349	45,971	3,505	11,306	8,592	14,934	11,550	137,474
France.....	109,800	70,177	81,734	68,673	57,237	52,137	75,522	54,256
Portugal	50,435	30,108	32,018	34,114	42,694	24,783	21,035	17,055
Spain.....	10,905	14,800	10,750	2,779	14,340	13,790	19,207	9,114
Italy.....	22,315	25,825	11,320	12,342	16,656	18,698	30,674	17,956
Switzerland	188	.....	226	3	82	.....	137	.....
China.....	12,620	8,056	15,619	14,821	7,177	11,958	52,669	63,097
Japan	350	6,163	11,597	2,475	5,512	4,232	5,533	6,946
United States.....	7,516,185	7,738,397	8,747,685	8,942,960	8,326,605	8,453,156	8,011,238	9,025,276
Cuba and Porto Rico .	152,887	165,533	211,022	211,086	240,750	263,057	340,163	254,291
Other Foreign West Indies.....	24,856	17,868	16,991	45,067	11,126	16,771	38,855	20,322
South America (other than British Guiana.	246,001	246,993	259,371	255,082	276,589	166,103	154,092	215,683
Total Principal and other Countries...	17,517,393	18,393,660	18,534,863	18,326,541	19,879,962	20,222,732	23,417,132	24,362,538

NOTE.—Conversions of dollars into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 1½d. per dollar.

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II. (b).

YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE.

the Dominion of Canada, distinguishing Principal Countries.

1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Countries.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
14,083,327	12,710,340	13,703,340	15,868,665	21,575,108	20,361,340	22,137,610	21,642,936	United Kingdom.
71,227	88,000	106,486	292,279	338,901	313,934	339,693	474,946	British Possessions— Australasia.
9,451	14,982	31,739	26,267	27,979	45,714	242,472	223,349	Africa.
579,263	477,780	366,228	347,835	446,015	371,647	440,722	464,486	Newfoundland.
414,219	381,579	341,260	297,010	310,507	360,052	349,191	395,558	West Indies.
79,298	71,184	56,412	55,779	56,288	49,030	57,978	76,594	British Guiana.
585	849	1,816	3,247	2,728	8,242	8,567	4,862	East Indies.
3,529	4,647	4,282	7,141	5,909	5,179	4,254	15,178	Other British Poss.
15,240,899	13,749,361	14,611,707	16,898,223	22,763,435	21,515,138	23,585,397	23,297,909	Total, British Empire
420,422	128,831	156,657	214,815	377,558	456,076	352,583	440,045	Germany.
57,752	28,821	28,732	21,457	77,350	76,551	38,671	38,502	Holland.
145,573	51,658	20,143	72,860	200,125	174,537	246,123	576,605	Belgium.
111,983	68,894	119,495	141,924	210,670	320,680	282,487	324,931	France.
16,307	12,078	8,562	7,550	18,048	6,091	23,633	17,549	Portugal.
11,563	7,007	17,222	19,367	18,426	12,160	17,765	31,922	Spain.
22,436	7,653	11,663	22,321	15,457	25,739	53,518	64,739	Italy.
255	132	59	209	1,505	567	164	152	Switzerland.
195,109	75,586	135,567	156,570	74,628	59,607	52,666	104,977	China.
6,024	2,118	1,696	29,167	30,561	27,794	23,977	38,770	Japan.
7,358,207	8,485,824	9,133,235	10,145,234	9,390,961	9,274,011	11,099,799	14,873,061	United States.
273,522	298,637	263,304	233,304	242,355	248,125	231,671	180,889	Cuba and Porto Rico.
19,881	55,084	71,200	47,497	12,018	17,290	9,847	20,664	Other Foreign West Indies.
206,788	267,837	251,010	232,994	165,535	254,089	236,084	235,568	South America (other than British Guiana.
24,148,962	23,350,439	24,865,860	28,345,942	33,730,003	32,650,049	39,430,423	40,374,171	Total Principal and other Countries.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

TABLE

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and other Articles entered for Con
1897 to 1901 inclusive, showing in each case the portion taken
(From Canadian Returns, Trade and Commerce

ABBREVIATIONS.—G. B., Great Britain ;

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Ale, beer, porter and ginger ale.....	G. B.	89,472		89,472	98,390		98,390
	U. S.	59,233		59,233	59,615		59,615
	O. C.	1,013		1,013	481		481
Totals.....		149,718		149,718	158,486		158,486
Animals, living— Horned cattle.....	G. B.		2,847	2,847		8,758	8,758
	U. S.	52,704	3,370	56,074	35,136	15,991	51,127
	O. C.	5		5			
Totals.....		51,709	6,217	58,926	35,136	24,749	59,885
Horses.....	G. B.		6,797	6,797	420	6,725	7,145
	U. S.	98,639	106,788	205,427	293,059	127,469	420,528
	O. C.	10		10	6	100	106
Totals.....		98,649	113,585	212,234	293,485	134,294	427,779
Sheep.....	G. B.		5,069	5,069	16	3,880	3,896
	U. S.	80,715	1,500	82,215	87,985	739	88,724
Totals.....		80,715	6,569	87,284	88,001	4,619	92,620
Other.....	G. B.	311	1,991	2,302	341	933	1,274
	U. S.	30,183	6,645	36,828	17,454	11,121	28,575
	O. C.	328		328	1,389		1,389
Totals.....		30,822	8,636	39,458	19,184	12,054	31,238
Recapitulation, animals.....	G. B.	311	16,704	17,015	777	20,296	21,073
	U. S.	262,241	118,303	380,544	433,634	155,320	588,954
	O. C.	343		343	1,395	100	1,495
Grand totals.....		262,895	135,007	397,902	435,806	175,716	611,522
Articles for use of the army and navy.....	G. B.		1,683,694	1,683,694		625,623	625,623
	U. S.		5,466	5,466		10,666	10,666
	O. C.		5,569	5,569		393	393
Totals.....			1,694,729	1,694,729		636,712	636,712
Articles for the use of the Dominion of Canada.....	G. B.		89,609	89,609		184,765	184,765
	U. S.		141,096	141,096		155,643	155,643
	O. C.		4,106	4,106		13,959	13,959
Totals.....			234,811	234,811		354,367	354,367
Asphaltum or asphalt.....	G. B.					15	15
	U. S.		7,808	7,808		24,935	24,935
	O. C.		1,204	1,204		30,214	30,214
Totals.....			9,012	9,012		55,164	55,164

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

III.

sumption in Canada (both Dutiable and Free) during the Fiscal Years ended June 30, from Great Britain, the United States and all Other Countries.

Report for 1900-1, No. 10-1902.)

U. S., United States; O. C., Other Countries.

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
100,289	.....	100,289	106,973	.....	106,973	103,768	.....	103,768
72,860	.....	72,860	95,751	.....	95,751	86,079	.....	86,079
269	.....	269	739	.....	739	743	.....	743
173,418	.....	173,418	203,463	.....	203,463	190,590	.....	190,590
.....	18,579	18,579	.....	54,358	54,358	.....	86,906	86,906
31,278	23,125	54,403	67,315	47,165	114,480	182,227	23,218	205,445
10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,288	41,704	72,992	67,815	101,523	169,338	182,227	110,124	292,351
.....	29,397	29,397	.....	46,573	46,573	.....	64,898	64,898
413,064	101,065	514,129	336,792	116,657	453,449	263,216	89,839	353,055
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
413,064	130,462	543,526	337,031	163,230	500,261	264,178	154,737	418,915
.....	5,762	5,762	.....	16,697	16,697	.....	12,990	12,990
86,701	1,290	87,991	99,590	2,115	102,005	159,504	810	160,314
86,701	7,052	93,753	99,590	19,112	118,702	159,504	13,800	173,304
.....	4,182	4,210	.....	2,497	2,445	.....	2,194	2,371
52,866	10,273	63,139	42,386	8,161	50,547	19,305	13,504	32,809
352	75	427	164	60	224	.....	290	290
53,246	14,530	67,776	42,588	10,628	53,216	19,482	15,988	35,470
.....	57,920	57,918	.....	120,035	120,812	1,132	166,988	168,120
583,909	135,733	719,662	546,083	174,398	720,481	624,252	127,371	751,623
362	75	437	164	60	224	7	290	297
584,299	193,748	778,047	547,024	294,493	841,517	625,391	294,649	920,040
.....	382,625	382,625	.....	550,282	550,282	.....	597,078	597,078
.....	6,184	6,184	.....	46,961	46,961	.....	34,410	34,410
.....	285	285	.....	608	608	.....	2,291	2,291
.....	389,094	389,094	.....	597,851	597,851	.....	633,779	633,779
.....	190,513	190,543	.....	306,127	306,127	.....	474,127	474,127
.....	656,768	656,768	.....	376,296	376,296	.....	1,092,198	1,092,198
.....	12,054	12,054	.....	30,084	30,084	.....	84,488	84,488
.....	859,365	859,365	.....	712,807	712,807	.....	1,650,815	1,650,815
.....	.....	.....	.....	485	485	.....	9	9
.....	57,911	57,911		64,330	64,330		61,328	61,328
.....	37,889	37,889		3,933	3,933		6,250	6,250
.....	95,800	95,800		68,748	68,748		67,587	67,587

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No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and Other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Baking powder	G. B..	676		676	154		154
	U. S..	79,181		79,181	101,801		101,801
	O. C..						
Totals		79,857		79,857	101,955		101,955
Bells, all kinds	G. B..	334	11,224	11,558	376	5,313	5,689
	U. S..	21,933	6,864	28,797	16,300	10,333	26,633
	O. C..	698	6,517	7,215	230	128	358
Totals		22,965	24,605	47,570	16,906	15,774	32,680
Belts of all kinds	G. B..	12,099		12,099	18,451		18,451
	U. S..	28,132		28,132	38,964		38,964
	O. C..	1,342		1,342	3,814		3,814
Totals		41,573		41,573	61,229		61,229
Belts, surgical or truss and suspensory bandages of all kinds.	G. B..	3,800		3,800	745		745
	U. S..	12,969		12,969	9,096		9,096
	O. C..	455		455	705		705
Totals		17,224		17,224	10,546		10,546
Billiard tables	G. B..	1,702		1,702	613		613
	U. S..	4,448		4,448	4,350		4,350
	O. C..						
Totals		6,150		6,150	4,963		4,963
Blacking, shoe and shoe- maker's ink.	G. B..	2,179		2,179	3,125		3,125
	U. S..	20,658		20,658	15,747		15,747
	O. C..	2,048		2,048	470		470
Totals		24,885		24,885	19,342		19,342
Blueing, laundry, all kinds..	G. B..	16,308		16,308	16,477		16,477
	U. S..	4,242		4,242	2,542		2,542
	O. C..				157		157
Totals		20,550		20,550	19,176		19,176
Bone and manufactures of . .	G. B..	9,936	3	9,939	1,209	222	1,431
	U. S..	5,219	4,811	10,030	6,033	18,634	24,667
	O. C..	1,785	19	1,804	3,313	7,200	10,513
Totals		16,940	4,833	21,773	10,555	26,056	36,611
Books, periodicals, &c., pam- phlets, &c.	G. B..	205,706	139,790	345,496	185,008	255,811	440,819
	U. S..	535,946	203,803	739,749	578,220	242,759	820,979
	O. C..	72,511	40,342	112,853	51,757	50,121	101,878
Totals		814,163	383,935	1,198,098	814,985	548,691	1,363,676

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Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
498		498	1,002		1,002	185		185
93,155		93,155	103,999		103,999	101,416		101,416
						2		2
93,653		93,653	105,001		105,001	101,603		101,603
2,044	2,982	5,026	540	6,830	7,370	4,238	6,614	10,852
18,263	11,891	30,154	20,168	24,582	44,750	16,390	14,990	31,380
395	4,292	4,687	198	6,547	6,745	511	14,273	14,784
20,702	19,165	39,867	20,906	37,959	58,865	21,139	35,877	57,016
21,716		21,716	21,546		21,546	13,406		13,406
28,378		28,378	22,776		22,776	23,961		23,961
3,247		3,247	9,380		9,380	6,299		6,299
53,341		53,341	53,702		53,702	43,666		43,666
2,146		2,146	1,455		1,455	960		960
11,995		11,995	14,885		14,885	16,520		16,520
294		294	678		678	529		529
14,435		14,435	17,018		17,018	18,009		18,009
291		234	2,777		2,777	1,696		1,696
2,666		2,666	4,357		4,357	4,558		4,558
						135		135
2,900		2,900	7,134		7,134	6,389		6,389
4,416		4,416	2,033		2,033	2,315		2,315
20,150		20,150	17,823		17,823	17,981		17,981
2,991		2,991	1,903		1,903	965		965
27,557		27,557	21,759		21,759	21,261		21,261
18,371		18,371	14,200		14,200	18,422		18,422
2,540		2,540	2,214		2,214	2,407		2,407
			123		123	167		167
20,911		20,911	16,537		16,537	20,996		20,996
9,066		9,066	22,006	125	22,131	3,297	48	3,345
11,774	10,329	22,103	11,327	15,298	26,625	6,491	2,066	8,557
1,389	459	1,848	3,756	3,560	7,316	4,322	725	5,047
22,229	10,788	33,017	37,089	18,983	56,072	14,110	2,839	16,949
222,442	157,818	380,260	203,167	133,528	336,695	228,885	162,540	391,425
695,134	270,152	965,286	729,099	365,920	1,095,019	790,827	349,029	1,139,856
59,083	42,402	101,575	64,122	66,248	130,370	69,656	62,802	132,458
976,659	470,462	1,447,121	996,388	565,696	1,562,084	1,089,368	574,371	1,663,739

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No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and Other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
				\$	\$	\$	\$
Boot, shoe and stay laces of all kinds.....	G. B.	38,838		38,838	44,687		44,687
	U. S.	6,779		6,779	7,360		7,360
	O. C.	10,842		10,842	16,843		16,843
Totals		56,459		56,459	68,890		68,890
Braces and suspenders.....	G. B.	24,138		24,138	25,783		25,783
	U. S.	36,048		36,048	31,868		31,868
	O. C.	1,000		1,000	2,560		2,560
Totals.....		61,186		61,186	60,211		60,211
Breadstuffs:—							
Arrowroot and tapioca	G. B.	22,378		22,378	21,636		21,636
	U. S.	1,997		1,997	7,732		7,732
	O. C.	2,360		2,360	5,632		5,632
Totals.....		26,735		26,735	35,000		35,000
Biscuits, all kinds.	G. B.	8,006		8,006	6,678		6,678
	U. S.	33,467		33,467	32,471		32,471
	O. C.	404		404	547		547
Totals		41,877		41,877	39,696		39,696
Corn, Indian (including ensilage corn).	U. S.	512,505	718,374	1,230,879	63,576	6,963,908	7,057,484
	O. C.		7	7		272	272
Totals.....		512,505	718,381	1,230,886	63,576	6,964,180	7,057,756
Wheat.....	G. B.	20		20			
	U. S.	37,718		37,719	42,402		42,402
	O. C.				2		2
Totals.....		67,719		37,739	42,404		42,404
Wheat flour.	G. B.	114		114	47		47
	U. S.	94,263		94,263	148,166		148,166
	O. C.	2		2	14		14
Totals		94,379		94,379	148,227		148,227
Other	G. B.	72,487		72,487	135,100		135,100
	U. S.	236,636	1,683	238,319	471,557	4,491	476,048
	O. C.	153,462		153,462	221,364		221,364
Totals		462,585	1,683	454,268	828,021	4,491	832,512
Recapitulation, breadstuffs....	G. B.	103,005		103,005	163,461		163,461
	U. S.	916,587	720,057	1,636,644	705,904	6,968,399	7,734,303
	O. C.	156,228	7	156,235	227,559	272	227,831
Grand totals		1,175,820	720,064	1,895,884	1,156,924	6,968,671	8,125,595

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
£	¢	¢	£	¢	¢	£	¢	¢
40,957	.....	40,957	45,378	.....	45,378	61,596	.....	61,596
8,440	.....	8,440	8,842	.....	8,842	10,553	.....	10,553
15,795	.....	15,795	11,120	.....	11,120	11,935	.....	11,935
65,192	.....	65,191	65,340	.....	65,340	84,084	.....	84,084
30,256	.....	30,250	27,364	.....	27,364	32,726	.....	32,726
40,032	.....	40,032	34,619	.....	34,619	86,218	.....	86,218
2,691	.....	2,691	3,065	.....	3,065	1,988	.....	1,988
72,973	.....	72,973	65,048	.....	65,048	70,932	.....	70,932
21,525	.....	21,525	16,734	.....	16,734	26,529	.....	26,529
4,657	.....	4,657	8,218	.....	8,218	4,641	.....	4,641
13,777	.....	13,777	25,398	.....	25,398	26,941	.....	26,941
39,959	.....	39,959	50,350	.....	50,350	58,111	.....	58,111
9,476	.....	9,476	7,612	.....	7,612	10,083	.....	10,083
27,862	.....	27,862	27,332	.....	27,332	17,814	.....	17,814
747	.....	747	666	.....	666	974	.....	974
38,085	.....	38,085	35,610	.....	35,610	28,871	.....	28,871
218,163	8,966,890	9,185,053	175,515	6,961,970	7,137,485	162,677	6,484,181	6,646,858
	35	35					346	346
218,163	8,966,925	8,185,088	175,515	6,961,970	7,137,485	162,677	6,484,527	6,647,201
21,542	.....	21,542	15,770	.....	15,770	61,914	.....	61,914
5	.....	5		.....		1	.....	1
21,547	.....	21,547	15,770	.....	15,770	61,915	.....	61,915
161	.....	161	36	.....	36	503	.....	503
196,007	.....	196,007	167,939	.....	167,939	145,492	.....	145,492
9	.....	9	20	.....	20	6	.....	6
196,177	.....	196,177	167,995	.....	167,995	146,001	.....	146,001
99,152	.....	99,152	231,912	.....	231,912	155,643	41	155,684
476,693	3,448	480,141	505,898	4,189	510,087	551,700	4,111	555,811
352,311	.....	352,311	211,394	.....	211,394	116,899	.....	116,899
928,156	3,448	931,604	949,204	4,179	953,383	1,124,242	4,152	1,128,394
130,314	.....	130,314	256,294	.....	256,294	192,758	41	192,799
944,924	8,970,338	9,915,262	900,672	6,966,159	7,866,831	944,238	6,488,292	7,432,530
366,849	35	366,884	237,478	.....	237,478	444,821	346	445,167
1,442,087	8,970,373	10,412,460	1,394,444	6,966,156	8,360,603	1,581,817	6,488,679	8,070,496

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and Other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bricks, clays and tiles	G. B.	14,632	67,386	82,018	12,371	81,394	94,305
	U. S.	67,593	73,223	140,816	62,033	80,130	142,163
	O. C.	1,067	648	1,715	183	3,904	4,087
Totals		83,292	141,257	224,549	74,587	165,968	240,555
Bristles	G. B.		17,938	17,938		21,013	21,013
	U. S.		25,179	25,179		26,319	26,319
	O. C.		10,430	10,430		11,963	11,963
Totals			53,547	53,547		59,295	59,295
British gum, dextrine, sizing	G. B.	3,867		3,867	5,944		5,944
cream and enamel sizing.	U. S.	10,779		10,779	14,919		14,919
	O. C.	4,157		4,157	4,511		4,511
Totals		18,803		18,803	25,374		25,374
Brooms and brushes	G. B.	12,297		12,297	19,273		19,273
	U. S.	40,071		40,071	49,618		49,618
	O. C.	53,232		53,232	70,175		70,175
Totals		105,600		105,600	139,066		139,066
Broom corn	G. B.						
	U. S.		81,373	81,373		106,330	106,330
	O. C.						
Totals			81,373	81,373		106,330	106,330
Buttons, all kinds	G. B.	31,113	4	31,117	28,478		28,478
	U. S.	45,268	4,015	49,283	50,311	3,020	53,331
	O. C.	59,045	1,987	61,032	50,425	2,597	53,022
Totals		135,426	6,006	141,432	129,214	5,617	134,831
Candles	G. B.	10,118		10,118	8,952		8,952
	U. S.	48,675		48,675	75,060		75,060
	O. C.	1,189		1,189	803		803
Totals		59,982		59,982	84,815		84,815
Carpets, squares, mats, rugs, N.E.S.	G. B.	92,820		92,820	78,181		78,181
	U. S.	66,183		66,183	46,526		46,526
	O. C.	7,599		7,599	13,906		13,906
Totals		166,602		166,602	138,613		138,613
Carriages, all kinds	G. B.	57,964		57,964	13,815		13,815
	U. S.	1,507,373		1,507,373	1,240,783		1,240,783
	O. C.	25,410		25,410	47,596		47,596
Totals		1,590,747		1,590,747	1,302,194		1,302,194

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
26,708	103,964	130,672	27,927	141,603	169,530	23,987	97,290	121,277
101,341	105,453	210,794	117,630	324,758	442,448	108,902	443,999	552,901
193	2,095	2,288	297	883	1,180	454	18,423	18,877
182,242	215,512	343,754	145,914	467,241	613,158	133,343	559,712	693,055
.....	25,009	25,009	.....	29,656	29,656	.....	30,201	30,201
.....	35,032	35,032	.....	37,347	37,347	.....	23,170	23,170
.....	14,099	14,099	.....	17,102	17,102	.....	7,320	7,320
.....	74,140	74,140	.....	84,105	84,105	.....	60,691	60,691
4,694	.....	4,694	5,928	.....	5,928	7,279	.....	7,279
25,262	.....	25,262	30,742	.....	30,742	29,490	.....	29,490
3,641	.....	3,641	7,102	.....	7,102	9,972	.....	9,972
33,597	.....	33,597	43,772	.....	43,772	46,741	.....	46,741
15,533	.....	15,533	16,023	.....	16,023	16,058	.....	16,058
65,585	.....	65,585	83,443	.....	83,443	79,496	.....	79,496
78,944	.....	78,944	92,281	.....	92,281	94,581	.....	94,581
160,062	.....	160,062	191,747	.....	181,747	190,135	.....	190,135
.....	102	102	.....	8,974	8,974	.....	.....	.....
.....	108,149	108,149	.....	125,360	125,360	.....	209,440	209,440
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	2,597	2,597
.....	108,251	108,251	.....	134,384	134,384	.....	212,037	212,037
30,705	.....	30,705	33,012	1	33,013	30,352	1,117	31,469
71,931	2,581	74,512	86,548	1,210	90,758	85,181	1,476	86,657
47,106	1,140	48,246	65,997	30	66,027	61,857	1,046	62,903
149,742	3,721	153,463	185,557	4,241	189,798	177,390	3,639	181,029
8,638	.....	8,638	11,140	.....	11,140	12,031	.....	12,031
71,472	.....	71,472	51,355	.....	51,355	91,315	.....	91,315
1,134	.....	1,134	1,101	.....	1,101	1,743	.....	1,743
81,244	.....	81,244	63,596	.....	63,596	105,089	.....	105,089
121,936	.....	121,936	190,104	.....	190,104	215,634	.....	215,634
36,317	.....	36,317	35,012	.....	35,012	21,137	.....	21,137
39,410	.....	39,410	57,072	.....	57,072	52,611	.....	52,611
197,663	.....	197,663	282,188	.....	282,188	289,382	.....	289,382
17,378	.....	17,378	8,147	.....	8,147	27,614	.....	27,614
1,318,789	.....	1,318,789	1,325,407	.....	1,325,407	1,033,805	.....	1,033,805
31,558	.....	31,558	71,913	.....	71,913	49,235	.....	49,235
1,367,725	.....	1,367,725	1,405,167	.....	1,405,167	1,110,654	.....	1,110,654

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and Other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Cases, jewel, and watch cases	G. B.	3,031		3,031	1,087		1,087
	U. S.	2,462		2,462	5,705		5,705
	O. C.	607		607	1,768		1,768
Totals		6,100		6,100	8,560		8,560
Cement	G. B.	111,551		111,551	106,548		106,548
	U. S.	45,210		45,210	59,855		59,855
	O. C.	104,081		104,081	200,574		200,574
Totals		260,842		260,842	366,977		366,977
Clocks and parts of	G. B.	5,283		5,283	7,342		7,342
	U. S.	91,326		91,326	130,727		130,727
	O. C.	19,957		19,957	26,701		26,701
Totals		116,566		116,566	164,770		164,770
Coal, coke, &c.	G. B.	98,900	33,365	132,265	123,227	2,346	125,573
	U. S.	3,214,715	5,923,800	9,138,515	3,191,018	6,192,379	9,293,397
	O. C.	211	5,543	5,754	906		906
Totals		3,313,826	5,962,708	9,276,534	3,225,151	6,194,725	9,419,876
Cocoanuts, and cocoa paste	G. B.	49,585	13,982	63,567	58,587	16,501	75,088
	U. S.	80,269	20,015	100,284	91,270	18,796	110,066
	O. C.	39,051	24,798	63,849	45,864	28,525	74,389
Totals		168,905	58,795	227,700	195,721	63,822	259,543
Coffee, chicory, &c.	G. B.	4,468	136,499	140,967	5,111	82,556	87,667
	U. S.	65,025		65,025	81,068		81,068
	O. C.	2,904	519,194	522,098	4,550	360,317	364,867
Totals		72,397	655,693	728,090	90,729	442,873	533,602
Collars and cuts	G. B.	39,119		39,119	42,022		42,022
	U. S.	7,656		7,656	9,294		9,294
	O. C.	1,377		1,377	6,826		6,826
Totals		39,152		39,152	58,142		58,142
Combs	G. B.	35,399		35,399	41,441		41,441
	U. S.	16,695		16,695	20,617		20,617
	O. C.	21,515		21,515	25,615		25,615
Totals		73,609		73,609	87,673		87,673
Cordage twine and m'fns. of	G. B.	18,324		18,324	21,971	465	22,436
	U. S.	258,126		258,126	189,041	385,880	574,921
	O. C.	743		743	1,449	118	1,567
Totals		277,193		277,193	212,461	386,463	598,924

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
790		790	466		466	1,675		1,675
5,018		5,018	6,262		6,262	2,427		2,427
2,304		2,304	1,836		1,836	1,910		1,910
8,112		8,112	8,564		8,564	6,012		6,012
129,738		129,738	247,089		247,089	229,795		229,795
52,578		52,578	55,862		55,862	231,068		231,068
298,098		298,098	214,689		214,689	208,976		208,976
480,414		480,414	517,640		517,640	669,839		669,839
7,326		7,326	6,840		6,840	9,882		9,882
156,674		156,674	174,885		174,885	174,170		174,170
23,020		23,020	16,635		16,635	24,794		24,794
186,720		186,720	198,360		198,360	208,846		208,846
72,031	7,305	79,336	49,571	1,127	50,698	87,818	52,767	140,585
3,664,612	6,846,030	10,510,642	4,359,742	7,108,624	11,468,366	5,143,450	8,551,321	13,694,771
20		20			316	316		316
3,736,663	6,853,335	10,589,998	4,409,313	7,109,751	11,519,064	5,231,584	8,604,088	13,835,672
76,186	15,356	91,542	96,498	21,150	117,648	107,147	29,518	127,665
122,414	24,345	146,759	148,735	33,202	181,937	131,897	49,227	181,124
44,675	59,686	104,361	58,976	63,409	122,385	84,434	93,471	177,905
243,275	99,387	342,662	304,209	117,761	421,970	323,478	163,216	486,694
5,591	82,667	88,198	4,986	68,215	73,201	5,331	79,221	84,552
105,464		105,464	120,177		120,177	138,310		138,310
1,969	378,746	380,715	1,466	373,965	375,431	3,452	268,005	271,457
113,024	461,358	574,377	126,629	442,180	568,809	147,093	347,226	494,319
44,870		44,870	36,028		36,028	25,612		25,612
11,400		11,400	14,622		14,622	24,994		24,994
9,666		9,666	15,411		15,411	38,469		38,469
65,936		65,936	66,061		66,061	89,075		89,075
51,323		51,323	54,424		54,424	54,137		54,137
30,245		30,245	37,484		37,484	32,740		32,740
40,875		40,875	61,223		61,223	41,601		41,601
122,443		122,443	153,131		153,131	128,478		128,478
34,835	575	35,410	32,186	752	32,938	66,627	1,897	68,524
73,465	886,604	960,069	80,454	898,396	978,850	95,315	1,015,674	1,110,989
1,826	8	1,834	1,893		1,893	1,802		1,802
110,126	887,187	997,313	114,533	899,548	1,013,681	163,744	1,917,571	1,181,315

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

No. 17. STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and Other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton and manuf. of	G. B..	2,693,114	177,378	2,870,492	3,086,068	198,256	3,284,324
	U. S..	1,119,147	3,361,379	4,480,526	1,332,533	4,148,607	5,481,140
	O. C..	239,100	19,418	258,518	292,193	16,059	308,252
Totals		4,051,361	3,558,175	7,609,536	4,710,794	4,362,922	9,073,716
Crapes, all kinds	G. B..	13,674		13,674	15,820		15,820
	U. S..	1,514		1,514	207		207
	O. C..	1,079		1,079	3,220		3,220
Totals		16,267		16,267	19,247		19,247
Curtains	G. B..	169,192		169,192	192,766		192,766
	U. S..	58,692		58,692	78,480		78,480
	O. C..	36,822		36,822	42,323		42,323
Totals		264,706		264,706	313,569		313,569
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	G. B..	228,350	640,341	868,691	300,548	805,028	1,105,576
	U. S..	553,990	875,048	1,429,038	616,294	1,074,644	1,690,938
	O. C..	343,380	276,644	620,024	381,985	520,290	902,275
Totals		6,125,720	1,792,033	2,917,753	1,298,827	2,399,962	3,698,789
Earthenware and chinaware	G. B..	386,780		386,780	454,062		454,062
	U. S..	62,662		62,662	77,059		77,059
	O. C..	146,380		146,380	144,753		144,753
Totals		595,822		595,822	675,874		675,874
Electric apparatus	G. B..	6,806		6,806	8,274		8,274
	U. S..	449,553		449,553	428,644		428,644
	O. C..	2,340		2,340	5,104		5,104
Totals		458,699		458,699	442,022		442,022
Embroideries, N.O.P.	G. B..	42,626		42,626	20,308		20,308
	U. S..	4,641		4,641	2,272		2,272
	O. C..	93,055		93,055	16,389		16,389
Totals		140,322		140,322	38,969		38,969
Emery and manuf. of	G. B..	979	796	1,775	442	2,032	2,474
	U. S..	10,214	15,522	25,736	14,833	15,629	30,462
	O. C..	38		38	203		203
Totals		11,231	16,318	27,549	15,478	17,661	33,139
Fancy Goods :— Bead ornaments	G. B..	13,218		13,218	9,463		9,463
	U. S..	1,140		1,140	4,607		4,607
	O. C..	15,129		15,129	17,237		17,237
Totals		29,487		29,487	31,307		31,307

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3,906,676	197,090	4,103,766	4,474,687	378,113	4,852,800	4,879,909	204,715	5,084,624
1,679,428	3,416,664	5,096,092	1,509,312	4,491,575	6,000,887	1,463,686	5,148,970	6,612,656
398,084	16,981	415,065	522,570	19,514	542,084	584,397	20,222	604,619
5,984,188	3,630,735	9,614,923	6,506,569	4,889,202	11,395,771	6,927,992	5,373,907	12,301,899
16,657	.. ..	16,657	19,504	.....	19,504	20,227	.....	20,227
1,072	.....	1,072	340	.....	340	502	.....	502
2,571	.....	2,571	3,232	.....	3,232	1,709	.....	1,709
20,300	.....	20,300	23,076	.....	23,076	22,438	.....	22,438
248,944	.....	248,944	284,183	.....	284,183	305,623	.....	305,623
88,986	.....	88,986	92,024	.....	92,024	55,443	.....	55,443
52,449	.....	52,449	61,778	.....	61,778	75,884	.....	75,884
390,379	.....	390,379	437,985	.....	437,985	436,950	.....	436,950
415,155	599,974	1,015,129	551,908	670,795	1,222,703	714,336	697,776	1,412,112
157,240	1,327,483	2,084,723	771,119	1,373,414	2,144,533	765,109	1,917,007	2,682,116
356,337	421,737	778,074	260,030	417,500	677,530	356,152	528,251	884,403
1,528,732	2,349,194	3,887,926	1,583,057	2,461,709	4,044,766	1,835,597	3,143,034	4,978,631
577,290	.....	577,290	563,931	.....	563,931	687,158	.....	687,158
136,256	.....	136,256	188,495	.....	188,495	161,805	.....	161,805
203,181	.....	203,181	207,100	.....	207,100	265,714	.....	265,714
916,727	.....	916,727	959,526	.....	959,526	1,114,677	.....	1,114,677
12,475	.....	12,475	21,225	.....	21,225	9,177	.....	9,177
538,789	.....	538,789	847,653	.....	847,653	904,629	.....	904,629
2,690	.....	2,690	2,434	.....	2,434	6,048	.....	6,048
553,954	.....	553,954	871,312	.....	871,312	919,854	.....	919,854
18,566	.....	18,566	22,298	.....	22,298	20,502	.....	20,502
4,790	.....	4,790	8,444	.....	8,444	6,905	.....	6,905
23,202	.....	23,202	23,237	.....	23,237	29,172	.....	29,172
46,558	.....	46,558	53,979	.....	53,979	56,579	.....	56,579
399	2,798	3,197	410	1,634	2,044	647	2,736	3,383
21,692	18,656	40,348	25,101	17,678	42,779	22,158	13,243	35,401
252	.....	252	104	.....	104	.....	332	332
22,343	21,454	43,797	25,615	19,312	44,927	22,805	16,341	39,146
9,087	.....	9,087	8,813	.....	8,813	5,914	.....	5,914
3,396	.....	3,396	4,178	.....	4,178	6,975	.....	6,975
27,492	.....	27,492	25,372	.....	25,372	37,055	.....	37,055
39,975	.....	39,975	38,363	.....	38,363	49,944	.....	49,944

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fancy Goods— <i>Con.</i>							
Braids, bracelets, cords,	G. B.	156,379		156,379	173,438		173,438
fringes, tassels, &c.	U. S.	85,280		85,280	95,535		95,535
	O. C.	79,879		79,879	105,616		105,616
Totals.....		321,538		321,538	374,589		374,589
Flowers, artificial.....	G. B.	109,668		109,668	117,794		117,794
	U. S.	51,795		51,795	66,373		66,373
	O. C.	26,584		26,584	39,245		39,245
Totals.....		188,047		188,047	223,412		223,412
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, dressed and undressed.	G. B.	121,787		121,787	127,315		127,315
	U. S.	23,848		23,848	48,246		48,246
	O. C.	30,742		30,742	47,025		47,025
Totals.....		176,377		176,377	222,586		222,586
Laces, lace collars, and similar goods, &c.	G. B.	447,380		447,380	544,113		544,113
	U. S.	15,972		15,972	13,923		13,923
	O. C.	74,615		74,615	133,067		133,067
Totals.....		537,967		537,967	691,103		691,103
Other.....	G. B.	24,750		24,750	31,550		31,560
	U. S.	84,774		84,774	91,138		91,138
	O. C.	117,766		117,766	116,934		116,934
Totals.....		227,290		227,290	239,632		239,632
Recapitulation, fancy goods..	G. B.	873,182		873,182	1,003,683		1,003,683
	U. S.	262,809		262,809	319,822		319,822
	O. C.	344,715		344,715	459,124		459,124
Grand totals.....		1,480,706		1,480,706	1,782,629		1,782,629
Fertilizers.....	G. B.	1,375	3,232	4,607	740	23,988	24,728
	U. S.	52,747	31,859	84,606	45,195	25,930	71,125
	O. C.		2,763	2,763	503	220	723
Totals.....		54,122	37,854	91,976	46,438	50,138	96,576
Fish and fish produce, N.E.S.	G. B.	41,815		41,815	54,126	102	54,228
	U. S.	286,220	102,519	388,739	276,491	86,920	363,411
	O. C.	41,165	264,398	305,563	39,066	334,465	373,531
Totals.....		369,200	366,917	736,117	369,683	421,487	791,170
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, lines, &c.	G. B.		334,399	334,399	8,665	274,107	282,772
	U. S.		204,168	204,168	3,613	206,528	210,141
	O. C.		2,059	2,059		3,003	3,003
Totals.....			540,626	540,626	12,278	483,638	495,916

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
147,156	.....	147,156	153,288	.....	153,288	129,874	.....	129,874
125,957	.....	125,957	139,867	.....	139,867	103,753	.....	103,753
112,075	.....	112,075	109,988	.....	109,988	155,622	.....	155,622
385,188	.....	385,188	403,143	.....	403,143	389,249	.....	389,249
87,171	.....	87,171	73,083	.....	73,083	56,190	.....	56,190
71,961	.....	71,961	65,455	.....	65,455	58,920	.....	58,920
33,496	.....	33,496	33,966	.....	33,966	26,378	.....	26,378
192,628	.....	192,628	172,504	.....	172,504	141,488	.....	141,488
155,904	.....	155,904	156,557	.....	156,557	136,962	.....	136,962
75,920	.....	75,920	78,876	.....	78,876	43,895	.....	43,895
51,945	.....	51,945	55,686	.....	55,686	39,421	.....	39,421
283,769	.....	283,769	291,119	.....	291,119	220,278	.....	220,278
464,226	.....	464,226	505,583	.....	505,583	538,528	.....	538,528
21,474	.....	21,474	35,177	.....	35,177	31,977	.....	31,977
133,431	.....	133,431	152,120	.....	152,120	228,711	.....	228,711
619,131	.....	619,131	693,880	.....	693,889	799,219	.....	799,219
28,695	.....	28,695	30,691	.....	30,691	30,663	.....	30,663
102,895	.....	102,895	115,275	.....	115,275	113,949	.....	113,949
166,489	.....	166,489	144,575	.....	144,575	185,923	.....	185,923
298,079	.....	298,079	290,541	.....	290,541	330,535	.....	330,535
892,239	.....	892,239	928,015	.....	928,015	898,131	.....	898,131
401,603	.....	401,603	438,828	.....	438,828	359,469	.....	359,469
524,928	.....	524,928	522,707	.....	522,707	673,113	.....	673,113
1,818,770	.....	1,818,770	1,889,550	.....	1,889,550	1,939,713	.....	1,939,713
565	730	1,295	5,820	8,485	14,305	3,427	5,141	8,568
59,037	45,827	104,864	61,543	56,756	118,299	70,781	101,391	172,172
	234	234		769	769		300	300
59,602	46,791	106,393	67,363	66,010	123,373	74,208	106,832	181,040
74,564	137	74,701	55,618		55,618	63,267		63,267
369,207	1,313	370,520	483,412	1,133	484,545	487,999	517	488,516
52,415	385,895	438,310	43,629	485,131	528,761	53,021	359,053	412,074
496,186	387,345	883,531	582,650	486,264	1,068,914	521,287	359,570	880,857
9,089	298,252	307,341	10,730	305,719	316,449	14,829	298,054	312,883
5,263	233,730	238,993	6,914	298,310	305,224	12,197	321,205	333,402
	4,046	4,046		5,845	5,845	16	7,657	7,673
11,352	536,928	550,380	17,644	609,884	627,528	27,042	629,910	656,952

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and Other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Flax, hemp, jute and manu- factures of	G. B..	1,158,809	831,632	1,990,441	1,280,829	916,003	2,196,832
	U. S..	55,149	212,819	267,968	55,321	254,434	309,755
	O. C..	49,750	5,382	55,132	76,186	23,002	99,188
Totals		1,263,708	1,049,833	2,313,541	1,412,336	1,193,439	2,605,755
Fruits—							
Fruits, dried, including nuts	G. B..	46,878		46,878	65,036		65,036
	U. S..	307,420		307,420	497,472		497,472
	O. C..	479,342		479,342	657,274		657,274
Totals		833,640		833,640	1,219,782		1,219,782
Fruits, green and ripe . . .	G. B..	135,873	5	135,878	94,311	24	94,335
	U. S..	583,080	465,006	1,048,086	762,027	506,372	1,268,399
	O. C..	171,882	11,092	182,974	177,204	4,847	182,051
Totals		890,835	476,103	1,366,938	1,033,542	511,243	1,544,785
Fruits, other, including pre- served fruits	G. B..	31,549	726	32,275	35,433	336	35,769
	U. S..	30,685	1,425	32,110	36,495		36,495
	O. C..	6,077	1,409	7,486	8,827	782	9,609
Totals		68,311	3,560	71,871	80,755	1,118	81,873
Recapitulation, fruits	G. B..	214,300	731	215,031	194,780	360	195,140
	U. S..	921,185	466,431	1,387,616	1,295,994	506,372	1,802,366
	O. C..	657,301	12,501	669,802	843,305	5,629	848,934
Grand totals		1,792,786	479,663	2,272,449	2,334,079	512,361	2,846,440
Furs, manufactures of . . .	G. B..	185,724	112,706	398,430	185,038	123,324	308,362
	U. S..	38,516	266,774	325,290	56,951	246,173	303,124
	O. C..	172,258	125,593	297,851	199,386	80,517	279,903
Totals		396,498	505,073	901,571	441,375	450,014	891,389
Glass and manufactures of . .	G. B..	187,888		187,888	228,643		228,643
	U. S..	433,729		433,729	363,523		363,523
	O. C..	518,147		518,147	432,540		432,540
Totals		1,139,764		1,139,764	1,024,706		1,024,706
Glue, glue stock and mucilage	G. B..	5,844		5,844	14,122		14,122
	U. S..	53,081	96	53,177	78,468	485	78,953
	O. C..	39,102		39,102	44,065		44,065
Totals		98,027	96	98,123	136,655	485	137,140
Gloves and mitts of all kinds.	G. B..	228,427		228,427	193,395		197,395
	U. S..	21,398		21,398	27,399		27,399
	O. C..	266,553		266,553	343,287		343,287
Totals		516,378		516,378	564,081		564,081

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,610,210	1,081,210	2,691,420	1,660,274	1,269,254	2,929,528	1,747,244	1,101,085	2,848,379
69,395	450,330	519,725	63,348	478,240	541,588	74,864	376,296	451,160
74,959	2,848	77,807	107,269	15,688	122,957	90,912	28,007	118,979
1,754,564	1,534,388	3,288,952	1,830,891	1,763,182	3,594,073	1,913,070	1,505,448	3,418,518
52,171	.....	52,171	57,629	.....	57,629	56,057	.....	56,057
471,840	.....	471,840	692,171	.....	692,171	727,861	.....	727,861
727,305	.....	727,305	807,540	.....	807,540	929,004	.....	929,004
1,241,316	.....	1,241,316	1,557,340	.....	1,557,340	1,712,922	.....	1,712,922
117,147	.....	117,147	157,291	.....	157,291	155,563	31	155,594
817,003	557,499	1,374,502	927,381	578,017	1,505,398	961,759	666,749	1,628,506
234,331	9,208	243,539	90,261	3,463	93,724	204,039	2,517	206,556
1,168,481	566,707	1,735,188	1,174,933	581,480	1,756,413	1,321,361	669,295	1,990,656
49,754	.....	49,754	64,933	134	65,067	78,502	.....	78,502
57,237	.....	57,237	91,239	.....	91,259	77,359	248	77,607
8,925	187	9,112	10,077	.....	10,077	13,802	.....	13,802
115,916	187	116,103	166,269	134	166,403	169,663	248	169,911
219,072	.....	219,072	279,853	134	279,987	290,122	31	290,153
1,346,080	557,499	1,903,579	1,710,811	578,017	2,288,828	1,766,979	666,995	2,433,974
960,561	9,395	969,956	907,878	3,463	911,341	1,146,845	2,517	1,149,362
2,525,713	566,894	3,092,607	2,898,542	581,614	3,480,156	3,203,946	669,543	3,873,489
275,130	250,457	525,587	260,739	215,258	475,997	378,431	283,206	661,537
99,357	332,575	431,932	109,787	745,779	855,566	148,691	809,129	957,820
311,284	294,217	605,501	388,699	386,370	775,069	438,369	327,455	765,824
685,771	877,249	1,563,020	759,225	1,347,407	2,106,632	965,391	1,419,790	2,385,181
289,049	.....	289,049	367,115	.....	367,115	352,204	.....	352,204
484,210	.....	484,210	535,735	.....	535,735	538,692	.....	538,692
569,799	.....	569,799	755,844	.....	755,844	684,723	.....	684,723
1,343,058	.....	1,343,058	1,658,694	.....	1,658,694	1,575,619	.....	1,575,619
17,682	.....	17,682	25,215	.....	25,215	28,045	.....	28,045
101,160	1,797	101,160	96,322	649	96,971	91,960	1,183	93,143
59,319	.....	59,319	49,888	.....	49,888	76,476	.....	76,476
178,161	1,797	178,161	171,425	649	172,074	196,481	1,183	197,664
220,458	.....	220,458	208,118	.....	208,118	215,122	.....	215,122
37,097	.....	37,097	51,580	.....	51,580	37,926	.....	37,926
166,185		166,185	143,311		143,311	149,530		149,530
723,740		723,740	703,009		703,009	702,578		702,578

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No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of Principal and other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grasses, fibres and manuf. of.	G. B.	1,168	1,687	2,855	725	30,103	30,828
	U. S.	8,982	46,936	55,918	9,958	98,478	108,436
	O. C.	1,271	461	1,732	3,325	530	3,855
Totals.....		11,421	49,084	60,505	14,008	129,111	143,119
Grease, all kinds	G. B.	1,069	2,493	3,562	567	1,733	2,300
	U. S.	16,227	175,641	191,868	22,476	152,055	174,531
	O. C.		554	554		7,423	7,423
Totals.....		17,296	178,688	195,984	23,043	161,211	184,254
Gunpowder and other explo-	G. B.	19,444		19,444	21,977		21,977
sives.....	U. S.	111,471		111,471	118,051		118,051
	O. C.	647		647	1,703		1,703
Totals.....		131,562		131,562	141,731		141,731
Gutta percha, India rubber,	G. B.	90,274	16,531	10,805	127,034	4,854	131,888
and manuf. of.....	U. S.	207,273	1,163,084	1,370,357	255,435	1,718,886	1,974,321
	O. C.	20,428	2,875	23,303	20,762	8,929	29,691
Totals.....		317,975	1,182,490	1,500,465	403,231	1,732,669	2,135,900
Hair and manuf. of.....	G. B.	4,890	6,848	11,738	8,473	16,745	25,215
	U. S.	11,797	39,634	51,431	18,338	26,366	44,704
	O. C.	1,895	1,622	3,517	2,604	1,294	3,898
Totals.....		18,582	48,104	66,686	29,415	44,405	73,820
Hats, caps and bonnets. . .	G. B.	694,342	28,862	723,204	730,706	58,766	789,472
	U. S.	479,438	98,602	578,040	651,281	86,741	738,022
	O. C.	17,624	9,966	27,590	20,534	11,836	32,370
Totals.....		1,191,404	137,430	1,328,834	1,402,521	157,343	1,559,864
Hay.....	U. S.	44,868		44,868	66,422		66,422
Hides, skins, hoofs, horns, G. B.			148,202	148,202		508,805	508,805
tips and pelts.....	U. S.		2,134,430	2,134,430		2,242,987	2,242,987
	O. C.		144,398	144,398		849,590	849,590
Totals.....			2,427,030	2,427,030		3,601,382	3,601,382
Hops.....	G. B.	13,871		13,871	25,657		25,657
	U. S.	46,222		46,222	46,136		46,136
	O. C.	23,931		23,931	28,185		28,185
Totals.....		84,024		84,024	99,978		99,978

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—(Continued).

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
393	1,184	1,577	297	4,173	4,470	1,554	6,517	8,071
12,657	76,917	89,574	20,596	74,257	94,853	36,173	77,604	113,777
5,356	444	5,800	7,670	1,562	9,232	11,410	864	12,274
18,406	78,545	96,951	28,563	79,992	108,555	49,137	84,985	134,122
531	2,899	3,430	176	2,453	2,629	467	6,043	6,510
18,228	172,894	191,122	24,161	269,209	293,370	28,917	338,949	367,866
.....	5,490	5,490	.....	3,333	3,333	588	9,109	9,697
18,759	181,283	200,042	24,337	274,995	299,332	29,972	354,101	384,073
40,465	.....	40,465	48,459	.....	48,459	82,169	.....	82,169
170,752	.....	170,752	195,361	.....	195,361	186,970	.....	186,970
1,751	.....	1,751	4,509	.....	4,509	9,401	.....	9,401
212,968	.....	212,968	248,329	.....	248,329	278,540	.....	278,540
120,681	9,614	130,295	116,840	41,198	158,038	155,445	254	155,699
355,951	1,823,261	2,179,212	399,738	2,251,375	2,651,113	432,649	1,969,474	2,402,123
15,497	18,080	33,577	19,493	21,790	41,193	21,797	17,185	38,982
492,129	1,850,955	2,343,084	536,071	2,314,273	2,850,344	609,891	1,986,913	2,596,804
8,915	17,990	26,905	8,209	18,405	26,614	6,324	2,824	9,148
14,393	35,822	50,216	15,880	39,415	55,295	15,584	28,585	42,169
2,121	1,758	3,879	1,613	2,356	3,969	1,379	1,998	3,377
25,429	55,571	81,000	25,702	60,176	85,878	21,287	33,407	54,694
794,338	46,271	840,609	878,891	69,982	948,873	893,501	63,735	957,236
702,687	99,449	802,136	736,106	108,442	844,548	738,708	168,803	907,511
17,384	20,631	38,015	22,425	23,241	45,666	29,554	33,082	62,636
1,514,409	166,351	1,680,760	1,637,422	201,605	1,839,027	1,661,763	265,620	1,927,383
57,988	.....	57,988	88,212	.....	88,212	116,228	.....	116,228
.....	880,327	880,327	.....	1,008,698	1,008,698	.....	680,730	680,730
.....	1,947,188	1,947,188	.....	2,128,488	2,128,488	.....	2,435,411	2,435,411
.....	1,059,476	1,059,476	.....	1,082,213	1,082,213	.....	1,004,302	1,004,302
.....	3,877,991	3,877,991	.....	4,219,399	4,219,399	.....	4,129,443	4,129,443
21,843	.....	21,843	17,702	.....	17,702	49,465	.....	49,465
101,133	.....	101,133	113,924	.....	113,924	119,140	.....	119,140
11,280	.....	11,280	12,019	.....	12,019	16,327	.....	16,327
134,256	.....	134,256	143,645	.....	143,645	146,179	.....	146,179

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Ink, writing and printing....	G.B..	18,727		18,727	12,923		12,923
	U.S..	63,259		63,259	72,822		72,822
	O.C..	3,538		3,538	3,115		3,115
Totals.....		85,524		85,524	88,860		88,860
Ivory and manufactures of...	G.B..	167	16,659	16,826		19,011	19,011
	U.S..	59	1,142	1,201	52	5,895	5,947
	O.C..	81	8,584	8,665	4	9,909	9,913
Totals.....		307	26,385	26,692	56	33,915	33,971
Jewellery of gold and silver and other metals and imita- tions of.....	G.B..	35,661		35,661	34,477		34,477
	U.S..	228,450		228,450	279,314		279,314
	O.C..	27,735		27,735	27,658		27,658
Totals.....		291,846		291,846	341,449		341,449
Junk, old and oakum.....	G.B..		14,203	14,203		23,799	23,799
	U.S..		14,149	14,149		21,432	21,432
	O.C..		1,918	1,918		1,822	1,822
Totals.....			30,270	30,270		47,053	47,053
Leather and manufs. of:—							
Boots and shoes.....	G.B..	12,553		12,553	15,902		15,902
	U.S..	271,957		271,957	354,268		354,268
	O.C..	35,360		35,360	4,709		4,709
Totals.....		319,876		319,876	374,879		374,879
Calf, kid, lamb and sheep skins, dressed and un- dressed.....	G.B..	12,244		12,244	17,939		17,939
	U.S..	336,752		336,752	341,378		341,378
	O.C..	19,517		19,517	26,330		26,330
Totals.....		368,513		368,513	385,647		385,647
Leather belting, all kinds.	G.B..	39,800		39,800	57,175		57,175
	U.S..	32,575		32,575	40,637		40,637
	O.C..						
Totals.....		72,375		72,375	97,812		97,812
Sole leather.....	G.B..	1,923		1,923	4,969		4,969
	U.S..	117,145		117,145	222,642		222,642
	O.C..						
Totals.....		119,068		119,068	227,611		227,611
Other.....	G.B..	34,726		34,726	50,509		50,509
	U.S..	435,301		435,301	488,471		488,471
	O.C..	27,686		27,686	33,348		33,348
Totals.....		497,713		497,713	572,328		572,328

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
21,265		21,265	19,195		19,195	21,660		21,660
79,769		79,769	87,862		87,862	106,517		106,517
3,489		3,489	2,096		2,096	4,552		4,552
104,523		104,523	109,153		109,153	132,729		132,729
36	16,359	16,395	27	21,735	21,762	10	27,368	27,378
49	15,910	15,959	39	22,497	22,536	301	28,402	28,703
66	5,025	5,091	113	2,719	2,832	96	2,340	2,436
151	37,294	37,445	179	46,951	47,130	407	58,110	58,517
39,338		39,338	47,699		47,699	67,814		67,814
393,427		393,427	464,249		464,249	422,146		422,146
38,756		38,756	66,837		66,837	50,260		50,260
471,521		471,521	578,785		578,785	540,220		540,220
.....	20,364	20,364	.....	32,670	32,670	.....	20,621	20,621
.....	16,951	16,951	.....	21,372	21,372	.....	29,629	29,629
.....	1,273	1,273	.....	990	990	.....	2,524	2,524
.....	38,588	38,588	.....	55,032	55,032	.....	52,774	52,774
20,237		20,237	9,628		9,628	19,774		19,774
430,161		430,161	529,281		529,281	618,479		618,479
3,233		3,233	3,271		3,271	4,107		4,107
453,631		453,631	542,180		542,180	642,360		642,360
36,281		36,281	21,331		21,331	34,160		34,160
254,658		254,658	233,629		233,629	166,817		166,817
24,399		24,399	19,547		19,547	13,822		13,822
315,238		315,338	274,507		274,507	214,799		214,799
58,520		58,520	96,383		96,383	65,049		65,049
28,516		28,516	39,990		39,990	27,855		27,855
97		97	18		18	806		806
87,133		87,133	136,391		136,391	93,710		93,710
16,613		16,613	34,034		34,034	9,652		9,652
132,223		132,223	139,780		139,780	67,010		67,010
106		106	12		12	.....		.....
148,942		148,942	173,826		173,826	76,662		76,662
69,143		69,143	61,188		61,188	79,156		79,156
585,591		585,591	667,410		667,410	579,728		579,728
35,333		35,333	23,831		23,831	50,637		50,637
690,667		690,667	752,429		752,429	700,518		700,518

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and Other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Recapitulation. Leather and manufactures of.</i>	G. B..	101,246	.....	101,246	146,494	.....	146,494
	U. S..	1,193,730	.....	1,193,730	1,447,396	.....	1,447,396
	O. C..	82,569	.....	82,569	64,387	.....	64,387
Grand totals.....		1,377,545	.....	1,377,545	1,658,277	.....	1,658,277
Machine card clothing.....	G. B..	23,110	.....	23,110	15,213	.....	15,213
	U. S..	4,724	.....	4,724	2,577	.....	2,577
	O. C..	1,083	.....	1,083	3,154	.....	3,154
Totals.....		28,917	.....	28,917	20,944	.....	20,944
Marble and manufactures of.	G. B..	13,394	10	13,404	12,005	.....	12,005
	U. S..	55,667	1,832	57,499	70,872	.....	70,872
	O. C..	6,247	.....	6,247	13,017	.....	13,017
Totals.....		75,308	1,842	77,150	95,894	.....	95,894
Metals and minerals and manufactures of— Brass and manuf'rs of.....	G. B..	35,125	21,030	56,155	35,550	27,005	62,555
	U. S..	267,492	173,337	440,829	291,184	240,177	531,361
	O. C..	23,175	5,327	28,502	19,953	8,790	28,743
Totals.....		325,792	199,694	525,486	346,687	275,972	622,659
Copper and manuf'rs of....	G. B..	5,473	60,313	65,786	5,518	45,267	50,785
	U. S..	53,426	149,480	202,906	83,131	733,552	816,683
	O. C..	1,308	262	1,570	641	251	892
Totals.....		60,207	210,055	270,262	89,290	779,070	868,360
Gold and silver and manufactures of.	G. B..	50,365	.....	50,365	44,517	.....	44,517
	U. S..	202,558	.....	202,558	206,194	.....	206,194
	O. C..	43,220	.....	43,220	46,531	.....	46,531
Totals ..		296,143	.....	296,143	297,242	.....	297,242
Iron m'frs of Agricultural implements...	G. B..	6 106	.....	6,156	9,151	.....	9,151
	U. S..	598,902	.....	598,902	1,062,279	.....	1,062,279
	O. C..	13	.....	13	84	.....	84
Totals.....		605,021	.....	605,021	1,071,514	.....	1,071,514
Machines and machinery, including locomotives...	G. B..	193,750	9,226	202,976	181,338	22,063	203,401
	U. S..	1,620,770	114,239	1,735,009	2,682,871	196,741	2,879,612
	O. C..	36,850	5,315	42,165	9,770	8,337	13,107
Totals.....		1,851,370	128,780	1,980,150	2,873,979	222,141	3,096,120
Other iron and steel and manufactures of.....	G. B..	1,649,081	818,734	2,467,815	1,734,274	306,589	2,040,863
	U. S..	4,300,357	992,278	5,352,635	6,908,223	3,345,594	10,253,727
	O. C..	315,634	27,628	343,262	313,484	40,147	353,631
Totals		6,325,072	1,838,640	8,163,712	8,955,981	3,692,240	12,648,221

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
200,794		200,794	222,564		222,564	207,788		207,788
1,431,149		1,431,149	1,610,090		1,610,090	1,450,889		1,450,889
63,168		63,168	46,679		46,679	69,372		69,372
1,695,111		1,695,111	1,879,333		1,879,333	1,728,049		1,728,049
36,933		36,933	23,239		23,239	24,416		24,416
3,463		3,463	5,505		5,505	7,404		7,404
485		485	425		425	3,105		3,105
40,881		40,881	29,169		29,169	34,925		34,925
3,212		3,312	3,869		3,869	4,750		4,750
86,026		86,026	79,471		79,471	77,881		77,881
12,541		12,541	19,677		19,677	13,528		13,528
101,879		101,879	94,017		94,017	96,159		96,159
44,122	57,016	101,138	47,099	72,845	119,944	47,231	69,801	117,032
364,815	331,672	696,487	404,353	378,703	783,056	386,215	381,378	770,593
18,319	10,242	28,561	19,430	13,465	32,895	27,234	5,401	32,635
427,256	398,930	826,186	470,882	465,013	935,895	463,680	156,580	920,260
4,017	67,210	71,227	5,482	74,891	80,373	4,590	35,548	40,138
78,336	644,210	722,546	221,513	959,241	1,180,754	148,914	909,985	1,058,899
1,484	3,129	4,613	2,566	7,966	10,532	3,861	509	4,370
83,837	714,549	798,386	229,561	1,042,098	1,271,659	157,365	946,042	1,103,407
51,623		51,623	54,854		54,854	63,012		63,012
233,026		233,026	234,661		234,661	236,350		236,350
57,671		57,671	49,630		49,630	60,284		60,284
342,320		342,320	339,145		339,145	359,646		359,646
16,451		16,451	24,789		24,789	22,025		22,025
1,696,357		1,696,357	1,905,846		1,905,846	1,903,470		1,903,470
.....		.....	851		854	2,319		2,319
1,712,808		1,712,808	1,931,489		1,931,489	1,927,814		1,927,814
453,728	16,308	470,036	676,203	43,720	719,923	545,809	33,202	579,011
2,944,914	306,396	3,251,310	4,112,847	708,608	4,821,455	4,374,801	1,542,351	5,907,152
15,307	11	15,318	31,854	217	32,071	39,083	5,380	44,463
3,413,949	322,715	3,736,664	4,820,904	752,545	5,573,449	4,950,693	1,570,933	6,520,626
1,865,642	369,285	2,234,927	3,603,877	1,382,922	5,986,799	2,049,290	752,921	2,802,211
8,531,904	3,528,898	12,060,802	11,644,632	4,831,999	16,476,631	9,776,596	5,524,028	15,300,624
354,401	59,378	413,779	473,867	116,181	590,048	379,699	239,391	619,090
10,751,947	3,957,561	14,709,508	15,722,376	6,331,102	22,053,478	12,205,585	6,516,346	18,721,925

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Metals, minerals, &c.— <i>Con.</i>							
Lead and manuf. of.	G. B..	76,584	19,635	96,219	134,964	33,379	168,343
	U. S..	142,839	217	143,056	184,826	704	185,536
	O. C..	13,702	2,375	16,077	15,488	2,638	18,126
Totals		233,125	22,227	255,352	335,278	36,721	371,999
Tin and manuf. of.	G. B..	6,193	881,438	887,631	8,585	1,237,349	1,245,934
	U. S..	66,951	256,358	323,309	69,139	191,630	260,769
	O. C..	4,042	59,126	63,168	3,214	40,934	44,148
Totals		77,186	1,196,922	1,274,108	80,938	1,469,913	1,550,851
Zinc and manuf. of.	G. B..	887	31,592	32,479	147	48,909	49,047
	U. S..	4,071	26,729	30,800	5,845	26,891	32,736
	O. C..	187	33,256	33,443	971	54,095	55,066
Totals		5,145	91,577	96,722	6,963	129,886	136,849
Miscellaneous metals and minerals and manuf. of.	G. B..	78,966	106,968	185,934	76,523	87,892	164,415
	U. S..	270,730	754,873	1,025,603	512,829	269,654	782,483
	O. C..	24,187	71,684	95,871	36,200	29,751	65,951
Totals		373,883	933,525	1,307,408	625,552	387,297	1,012,849
<i>Recapitulation, metals, minerals and manuf. of.</i>	G. B..	2,102,530	1,948,936	4,051,466	2,230,567	1,808,444	4,039,011
	U. S..	7,588,096	2,467,511	10,055,607	12,006,521	5,004,853	17,011,374
	O. C..	462,318	204,973	667,291	446,366	179,943	626,279
Grand totals		10,152,944	4,621,420	14,774,364	14,683,424	6,993,240	21,676,664
Musical instruments.	G. B..	6,589	.....	6,589	7,071	.....	7,071
	U. S..	181,313	.....	181,313	235,816	.....	235,816
	O. C..	73,092	.....	73,092	60,442	.....	60,442
Totals		261,294	.....	261,294	303,329	.....	303,329
Oils:—							
Mineral oils.	G. B..	1,744	336	2,080	1,501	721	2,222
	U. S..	613,188	61	613,249	621,863	64	621,927
	O. C..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals		614,932	397	615,329	623,364	785	624,149
Fish oils.	G. B..	162	.....	162	1,274	.....	1,274
	U. S..	10,271	.....	10,271	7,647	.....	7,647
	O. C..	6,240	97,268	103,508	9,233	55,954	65,187
Totals		16,673	97,268	113,941	18,154	55,954	74,108
Vegetable and animal oils.	G. B..	303,121	12,809	315,930	222,604	13,151	235,755
	U. S..	345,612	51,316	396,928	397,280	54,429	451,709
	O. C..	43,322	5,824	49,146	54,921	1,553	56,474
Totals		692,055	69,949	762,044	674,805	69,133	743,938

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
217,848	54,599	272,447	184,708	54,578	239,286	110,815	49,836	160,651
136,299	321	136,620	115,237	574	115,811	113,013	1,124	114,137
14,303	4,354	18,657	22,501	3,908	26,409	16,983	1,889	18,872
368,450	59,274	427,724	322,446	59,060	381,506	240,811	52,849	293,660
10,400	994,197	1,004,597	8,750	1,804,208	1,812,958	9,190	1,538,920	1,548,110
79,981	247,711	327,692	88,775	387,424	476,199	108,607	493,388	601,995
5,120	35,404	40,524	4,217	125,081	129,298	4,405	184,599	189,004
95,501	1,277,312	1,372,813	101,742	2,316,713	2,418,455	122,202	2,216,907	2,339,109
896	47,931	48,827	800	45,744	46,544	133	32,391	32,524
8,101	33,424	41,525	8,032	57,189	65,221	5,904	69,684	75,588
627	60,846	61,473	773	84,520	85,293	845	59,665	60,510
9,624	142,201	151,825	9,605	187,453	197,058	6,882	161,740	168,622
83,460	78,847	162,307	98,968	91,460	190,368	113,058	72,851	185,969
629,781	223,838	853,619	707,527	440,707	1,148,234	711,632	476,229	1,187,861
49,992	48,276	98,268	57,175	58,121	115,296	63,658	298,556	362,214
763,233	350,961	1,114,194	863,610	590,288	1,453,898	888,348	847,636	1,735,984
2,748,187	1,685,393	4,433,580	4,705,470	3,570,368	8,275,838	2,965,153	2,585,470	5,550,623
14,703,514	5,316,470	20,019,984	19,443,423	7,764,445	27,207,868	17,768,502	9,388,167	27,156,669
517,224	221,640	738,864	662,867	409,459	1,072,326	598,371	795,390	1,393,761
17,968,925	7,223,503	25,192,428	24,811,760	11,744,272	36,556,032	21,332,026	12,769,027	34,101,053
11,201	.....	11,201	7,284	.....	7,284	9,676	.....	9,676
261,761	.....	261,761	300,688	.....	300,688	308,197	.....	308,197
92,334	.....	92,334	82,435	.....	82,435	94,775	.....	94,775
365,296	.....	365,296	390,407	.....	390,407	412,648	.....	412,648
1,351	242	1,593	527	1,081	1,608	2,662	337	2,999
681,092	726	681,818	739,039	588	739,627	844,448	1,151	845,599
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
682,447	968	683,415	739,566	1,669	741,235	847,110	1,488	848,598
1,284	.....	1,284	1,255	.....	1,255	762	.....	762
6,972	16	6,988	8,748	.....	8,748	9,959	.....	9,959
6,368	37,099	43,467	11,871	38,361	50,232	9,391	37,973	47,364
14,624	37,115	51,739	21,874	36,361	60,235	20,112	37,973	58,085
386,430	9,64	396,078	518,465	8,194	526,659	479,416	53,657	533,073
371,350	54,414	425,769	439,261	82,011	521,272	571,748	99,994	671,732
53,815	1,256	55,095	43,955	2,149	46,104	47,402	281	47,683
811,625	65,317	876,942	1,001,681	92,354	1,094,035	1,098,566	153,922	1,252,488

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Oils— <i>Con.</i>							
<i>Recapitulation, oils</i>	G. B.	305,027	13,145	318,172	225,379	13,872	239,251
	U. S.	969,071	51,377	1,020,448	1,026,790	54,493	1,081,283
	O. C.	49,562	103,092	152,654	64,154	57,507	121,661
Grand totals.....		1,323,660	167,614	1,491,274	1,316,323	125,872	1,442,195
Oil cloth	G. B.	127,179		127,179	168,326		168,326
	U. S.	27,815		27,815	48,412		48,412
	O. C.	1,019		1,019	4,688		4,688
Totals		156,013		156,013	221,426		221,426
Optical, philosophical and mathematical instruments.	G. B.	14,571	3,530	18,101	16,880	5,636	22,516
	U. S.	101,758	10,823	112,581	143,948	13,364	157,312
	O. C.	19,354	4,573	23,927	28,613	4,993	33,606
Totals.....		135,683	18,926	154,609	189,441	23,993	213,434
Packages, including post office packages.	G. B.	204,028	503	204,531	218,076	998	219,074
	U. S.	774,153	7,186	781,339	925,965	8,867	934,832
	O. C.	209,736	367	210,103	206,356	494	206,850
Totals		1,187,917	8,056	1,195,973	1,350,397	10,359	1,360,756
Paintings, oil and water colours.	G. B.	7,090	113,546	120,636	27,219	104,474	131,693
	U. S.	43,441	179,490	222,931	91,258	34,788	126,046
	O. C.	5,825	16,359	22,184	22,799	34,567	57,366
Totals.....		56,356	309,395	365,751	141,276	173,829	315,105
Paints and colours	G. B.	210,234	38,321	248,555	202,793	50,358	253,151
	U. S.	184,659	45,703	230,362	243,805	39,338	283,143
	O. C.	124,552	10,966	135,518	212,595	9,781	222,376
Totals.....		519,445	94,990	614,435	659,193	99,477	758,670
Paper and manufactures of	G. B.	229,368	95	229,463	230,345		230,345
	U. S.	686,172	664	686,836	822,983	500	823,483
	O. C.	86,318	324	86,642	82,576	28	82,604
Totals		1,001,858	1,083	1,002,941	1,135,904	528	1,136,432
Pickles, sauces, capers, &c....	G. B.	87,098		87,098	95,482		95,482
	U. S.	33,387		33,387	52,198		52,198
	O. C.	4,949		4,949	5,798		5,798
Totals.....		125,434		125,434	153,478		153,478
Plants and trees	G. B.	1,394	4,378	5,772	1,615	3,516	5,131
	U. S.	57,900	21,436	79,336	20,149	21,514	41,663
	O. C.	1,028	17,847	18,875	3,477	19,308	22,785
Totals.....		60,322	43,661	103,983	25,241	44,338	69,579

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
389,065	9,890	398,955	520,247	9,275	529,522	482,840	53,994	536,834
1,059,414	55,161	1,114,575	1,187,048	82,599	1,269,647	1,426,155	101,135	1,527,290
60,217	38,849	99,066	55,826	40,510	96,336	56,793	38,254	95,047
1,508,696	103,400	1,612,096	1,763,121	132,384	1,895,505	1,965,788	193,383	2,159,171
230,492		230,492	289,451		289,451	341,712		341,712
65,647		65,647	69,880		69,880	77,291		77,291
1,234		1,234	1,583		1,583	1,827		1,827
297,373		297,373	360,914		360,914	420,830		420,830
15,733	2,987	18,720	16,346	7,201	23,547	15,712	4,099	19,811
166,566	24,479	191,045	196,388	17,493	213,881	174,053	21,438	195,491
31,842	8,201	40,043	22,756	7,849	30,605	25,227	9,218	34,445
214,141	35,667	249,808	235,490	32,543	268,033	214,992	34,755	249,747
265,286	676	265,962	304,851	946	305,797	335,794	155	335,949
1,191,977	12,169	1,204,146	1,386,153	17,053	1,403,206	1,734,428	23,707	1,758,135
243,311	176	243,487	273,934	140	274,074	248,726	162	284,888
1,700,574	13,021	1,713,595	1,964,938	18,139	1,983,077	2,354,948	24,024	2,378,972
30,629	361,896	392,525	41,263	235,978	277,241	50,115	172,341	222,456
118,033	155,977	274,010	138,295	101,200	239,495	148,743	232,995	381,738
18,599	55,120	73,719	19,852	102,339	122,191	32,844	17,247	50,091
167,261	572,993	740,254	199,410	439,517	638,927	231,702	422,583	654,285
255,967	62,597	318,564	311,743	59,073	370,816	224,202	92,793	316,995
190,674	42,724	233,398	275,586	41,765	317,351	387,112	52,773	439,885
329,962	6,198	336,160	330,533	8,421	338,954	157,529	12,106	169,635
776,603	111,519	888,122	917,862	109,259	1,027,121	768,843	157,672	926,515
248,745		248,745	259,762		259,762	382,018		382,018
911,896		911,896	1,042,504	541	1,043,045	1,320,869	4	1,320,873
102,723	192	102,915	105,235	167	105,402	101,037		101,037
1,263,364	192	1,263,556	1,407,501	708	1,408,209	1,803,924	4	1,803,928
118,724		118,724	126,226		126,226	154,753		154,753
63,547		63,547	86,907		86,907	77,183		77,183
8,616		8,616	10,186		10,186	12,784		12,784
190,887		190,887	223,319		223,319	244,720		244,720
3,773	3,400	7,173	4,300	4,230	8,530	4,940	2,674	7,614
11,318	22,134	33,452	15,718	17,858	33,576	27,896	29,328	53,224
9,080	27,037	36,117	8,492	37,460	45,952	7,265	36,966	44,231
24,171	52,571	76,742	28,510	59,548	88,058	37,104	64,008	102,069

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Precious stones	G. B.	9,038	281,780	290,818	14,540	227,002	241,542
	U. S.	4,439	32,238	36,677	7,963	21,695	29,658
	O. C.	17,160	181,953	199,113	21,514	114,735	136,249
Totals		30,637	495,971	526,608	44,017	363,432	407,449
Provisions	G. B.	23,913		23,913	47,197		47,197
	U. S.	655,140	1,457	656,597	1,415,061	1,230	1,416,291
	O. C.	22,374		22,374	36,316		36,316
Totals		701,427	1,457	702,884	1,498,574	1,230	1,499,804
Rags for manufacture of paper	G. B.		48,614	48,614		144,138	144,138
	U. S.		138,398	138,398		171,399	171,399
	O. C.		4,685	4,685		23,989	23,989
Totals			191,697	191,697		339,526	339,526
Rennet	G. B.		637	637		6,141	6,141
	U. S.		36,302	36,302		46,899	46,899
	O. C.		7,476	7,476		9,938	9,938
Totals			44,415	44,415		62,978	62,978
Salt	G. B.	370	241,259	241,629	107	216,426	216,533
	U. S.	33,082	10,712	43,794	32,125	22,557	54,682
	O. C.	18	60,146	60,164	560	54,427	54,987
Totals		33,470	312,117	345,587	32,792	293,410	326,202
Seeds and roots	G. B.	11,864	34,434	46,298	9,291	32,191	41,482
	U. S.	524,974	6,014	530,988	419,144	73,919	493,063
	O. C.	14,392	21,308	35,670	12,657	21,168	33,825
Totals		551,200	61,756	612,956	441,092	127,278	568,370
Settlers' effects	G. B.		383,243	383,243		488,935	488,935
	U. S.		1,803,275	1,803,275		2,324,457	2,324,457
	O. C.		47,212	47,212		15,283	15,283
Totals			2,233,730	2,233,730		2,828,675	2,828,675
Silk and manufactures of:— Clothing, N.O.P.	G. B.	207,395		207,395	178,474		178,474
	U. S.	14,763		14,763	23,937		23,937
	O. C.	30,340		30,340	27,406		27,406
Totals		252,498		252,498	229,817		229,817
Dress and piece goods	G. B.	514,843		514,843	761,899		761,899
	U. S.	52,778		52,778	78,485		78,485
	O. C.	198,260		198,260	476,341		476,341
Totals		765,881		765,881	1,316,725		1,316,725

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c. — *Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
17,925	237,252	255,177	32,512	339,969	372,481	23,455	397,625	421,080
9,746	26,226	35,972	15,647	52,067	67,714	19,883	75,639	95,522
16,779	154,080	170,859	14,142	175,597	189,739	34,215	214,225	248,440
44,450	417,558	462,008	62,301	567,633	629,934	77,553	687,489	765,042
36,842	63	36,905	58,548	58,548	58,548	38,993	38,993	38,993
1,618,078	3,799	1,621,877	1,795,798	1,280	1,797,078	2,234,630	2,553	2,237,183
51,573		51,573	50,677		50,677	49,518		49,518
1,706,493	3,862	1,710,355	1,905,023	1,280	1,906,303	2,343,141	2,553	2,345,694
	143,995	143,995		119,036	119,036		67,748	67,748
	130,046	130,046		169,480	169,480		133,075	133,075
	24,520	24,520		18,327	18,327		25,101	25,101
	298,561	298,561		306,843	306,843		225,924	225,924
	516	516		445	445		1,879	1,879
	46,452	46,452		45,686	45,686		50,107	50,107
	8,010	8,010		13,573	13,573		16,064	16,064
	54,978	54,978		59,704	59,704		68,050	68,050
312	212,885	213,197		241,242	241,242	46	289,193	289,239
32,525	8,423	40,948	30,180	7,700	37,880	33,373	14,114	47,487
2	46,212	46,214		46,311	46,311	668	36,580	37,248
32,839	267,520	300,359	30,180	295,253	325,433	34,087	339,887	373,974
7,911	26,112	34,103	10,136	108,374	118,510	6,830	70,994	77,824
342,116	1,073,898	1,416,014	460,415	1,279,801	1,740,216	517,047	688,388	1,205,435
17,752	83,352	101,104	10,291	55,643	65,934	18,272	20,696	38,968
367,859	1,183,362	1,551,221	480,842	1,443,818	1,924,660	542,149	780,078	1,322,227
	458,888	458,888		657,344	657,344		801,538	801,538
	2,183,861	2,183,861		2,385,724	2,385,724		2,915,603	2,915,603
	163,207	163,207		22,342	22,342		23,489	23,489
	2,805,956	2,805,956		3,065,410	3,065,410		3,740,630	3,740,630
172,180		172,180	157,620		157,620	135,018		135,018
38,199		38,199	42,842		42,842	65,741		65,741
33,856		33,856	43,656		43,656	43,902		43,902
244,235		244,235	244,118		244,118	244,661		244,661
1,040,489		1,040,489	1,325,017		1,325,017	1,308,068		1,308,068
120,960		120,960	120,067		120,067	105,640		105,640
944,933		944,933	980,765		980,765	946,045		946,045
2,106,382		2,106,382	2,425,849		2,425,849	2,359,753		2,359,753

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and Other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Silk and manuf. of— <i>Con.</i>							
Handkerchiefs.....	G. B.	32,425		32,425	30,426		30,426
	U. S.	1,934		1,934	870		870
	O. C.	47,319		47,319	37,746		37,746
Totals.....		81,678		81,678	69,042		69,042
Ribbons.....	G. B.	351,723		351,723	423,157		423,157
	U. S.	38,551		38,551	44,964		44,964
	O. C.	111,963		111,963	184,644		184,644
Totals		502,237		502,237	652,765		652,765
All other.....	G. B.	289,629	785	290,414	259,842	135	259,977
	U. S.	42,748	150,425	193,173	49,408	240,207	289,615
	O. C.	53,634	276	53,910	72,915	1,542	74,457
Totals.....		386,011	151,486	537,497	382,165	241,884	624,049
<i>Recapitulation, silk and manufactures of.</i>		1,396,015	785	1,396,800	1,653,798	135	1,653,933
		150,774	150,425	301,199	197,664	240,207	437,871
		441,516	276	441,792	799,052	1,542	800,594
Grand totals		1,988,305	151,486	2,139,791	2,650,514	241,884	2,892,398
Soap, all kinds.....	G. B.	106,345		106,345	120,550		120,550
	U. S.	131,120		131,120	141,586		141,586
	O. C.	24,664		24,664	25,886		25,886
Totals		262,129		262,129	288,022		288,022
Spices	G. B.	87,292		87,292	83,146		83,146
	U. S.	54,135		54,135	94,236		94,236
	O. C.	9,019		9,019	13,561		13,561
Totals.....		150,446		150,446	190,943		190,943
Spirits and wines	G. B.	444,319		444,319	504,348		504,348
	U. S.	41,033		41,033	40,340		40,340
	O. C.	821,370		821,370	767,553		767,553
Totals		1,306,722		1,306,722	1,312,246		1,312,245
Starch	G. B.	20,973		20,973	19,573		19,573
	U. S.	44,186		44,186	54,909		54,909
	O. C.	1,432		1,432	780		780
Totals		66,591		66,591	76,262		76,262
Stone and manufactures of...	G. B.	35,465	1,896	37,361	31,397	2,896	34,293
	U. S.	77,689	31,984	109,673	77,651	51,097	128,748
	O. C.	3,764	4,326	8,090	3,867	6,826	10,692
Totals		116,918	38,206	155,154	112,915	60,818	173,733

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31,834		31,834	41,796		41,796	42,261		42,261
861		861	2,938		2,938	912		912
57,159		57,159	59,258		59,258	73,142		73,142
89,854		89,854	103,992		103,992	116,316		116,315
496,048		496,048	448,044		448,044	376,112		376,112
34,585		34,585	28,408		28,408	34,156		34,156
313,957		313,957	220,315		220,315	206,929		206,929
844,590		844,590	696,767		696,767	617,197		617,197
321,877	647	322,524	270,578		270,578	245,573	36	245,609
51,206	276,889	328,095	65,826	289,725	355,550	49,305	277,199	326,504
119,002	1,496	120,498	75,007	1,428	76,435	93,219	286	93,505
492,085	279,032	771,117	411,410	291,153	702,563	388,097	277,521	665,618
2,062,428	647	2,063,075	2,243,055		2,243,055	2,107,032	36	2,107,068
245,811	276,889	522,700	260,080	289,725	549,805	255,754	277,199	532,953
1,468,907	1,496	1,470,403	1,379,001	1,428	1,380,429	1,363,237	286	1,363,523
3,777,146	279,032	4,056,178	3,382,136	291,153	4,173,289	3,726,023	277,521	4,003,544
188,068		188,068	230,131		230,131	124,430		124,430
165,777		165,777	179,604		179,604	204,977		204,977
30,329		30,329	36,400		36,400	35,306		35,306
384,174		384,174	446,135		446,135	364,713		364,713
90,688		90,688	114,348		114,348	136,264		136,264
76,013		76,013	79,043		79,043	62,914		62,914
24,798		24,798	17,127		17,127	30,727		30,727
191,489		191,489	210,518		210,518	228,905		228,905
618,240		618,240	697,255		697,255	782,415		782,415
52,017		52,017	48,287		48,287	50,062		50,062
894,702		894,702	996,169		996,169	1,089,041		1,089,041
1,564,959		1,564,959	1,741,711		1,741,711	1,921,518		1,921,518
22,542		22,542	20,545		20,545	20,939		20,939
55,748		55,748	50,151		50,151	40,364		40,364
1,197		1,197	2,071		2,071	2,640		2,640
79,487		79,487	72,767		72,767	63,943		63,943
48,470	1,199	49,669	46,341	885	47,196	50,558	2,786	53,344
105,407	46,190	151,597	132,153	55,626	187,779	129,762	49,537	179,309
1,929	5,310	7,239	2,590	2,461	5,051	2,477	7,904	10,381
155,806	52,699	208,505	181,084	58,942	240,026	182,747	60,227	243,024

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar, molasses, &c.....	G. B.	56,859	.....	56,859	200,665	.....	200,665
	U. S.	975,492	34	975,526	728,364	28	738,392
	O. C.	7,393,523	134,916	7,528,439	4,666,762	.....	4,666,762
Totals		8,425,874	134,950	8,560,824	5,605,791	28	5,605,819
Tea.....	G. B.	2,141	1,136,536	1,138,677	1,583	665,649	667,232
	U. S.	39,394	.....	39,394	58,957	17	58,974
	O. C.	455	2,131,832	2,132,287	450	1,994,533	1,994,983
Totals.....		41,990	3,268,368	3,310,358	69,990	2,660,199	2,721,189
Tobacco and manufactures of.	G. B.	20,244	2,032	22,276	30,679	.....	30,679
	U. S.	31,279	2,030,568	2,061,847	498,131	1,224	499,355
	O. C.	231,156	20,241	251,397	154,981	.....	154,981
Totals.....		282,679	2,052,841	2,335,520	683,791	1,224	685,015
Turpentine.....	G. B.	16	.....	16	9,173	2	9,175
	U. S.	153,465	.....	153,465	202,027	73	202,100
	O. C.	2	.....	2	16	.....	16
Totals.....		153,483	.....	153,483	211,216	75	211,291
Umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades, &c	G. B.	101,736	.....	101,736	107,084	.....	107,084
	U. S.	3,891	.....	3,891	3,904	.....	3,904
	O. C.	6,102	.....	6,102	5,919	.....	5,919
Totals.....		111,729	.....	111,729	116,907	.....	116,907
Varnish, japans, &c.....	G. B.	24,910	175	25,085	23,550	154	23,704
	U. S.	35,457	374	35,831	50,495	154	50,649
	O. C.	354	.....	354	246	.....	246
Totals		60,721	549	61,270	74,291	308	74,599
Vegetables.....	G. B.	19,063	.....	19,063	23,655	.....	23,655
	U. S.	171,846	.....	171,846	232,454	.....	232,454
	O. C.	30,172	.....	30,172	33,188	.....	33,188
Totals		221,081	.....	221,081	289,297	.....	289,297
Watches and parts of.....	G. B.	5,997	.....	5,997	6,636	.....	6,636
	U. S.	418,380	.....	418,380	392,321	.....	392,321
	O. C.	33,607	.....	33,607	51,823	.....	51,823
Totals.....		457,984	.....	457,984	450,780	.....	450,780
Wood and manufactures of ..	G. B.	70,286	11,677	81,963	53,090	5,847	58,937
	U. S.	898,159	2,036,576	2,844,735	824,318	2,535,786	3,360,104
	O. C.	71,276	1,930	73,206	75,222	1,945	77,167
Totals		949,721	2,050,183	2,999,904	952,630	2,543,578	3,496,208

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29a

Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
233,399	...	233,399	163,251	...	163,251	643,185	...	643,185
862,240	11	862,251	1,708,338	659	1,708,997	988,538	349	998,887
5,700,166	...	5,700,166	6,731,532	1,270	6,732,802	7,684,460	...	7,684,460
6,795,805	11	6,795,816	8,603,121	1,929	8,605,050	9,316,183	349	9,316,532
1,636	786,737	788,373	904	747,432	748,336	2,554	185,445	687,999
142,216	...	142,216	38,660	...	38,660	20,752	...	20,752
22	2,581,117	2,581,139	60	2,816,971	2,817,031	310	2,467,734	2,468,044
143,874	3,367,854	3,511,728	39,624	3,564,403	3,604,027	23,616	3,153,179	3,176,795
47,820	1,056	48,876	61,040	...	61,040	71,356	1,708	73,064
69,481	1,878,725	1,948,206	98,232	1,500,672	1,598,904	72,395	1,720,589	1,792,984
168,835	4,659	173,494	237,417	7,438	244,855	290,399	2,329	292,728
286,136	1,884,440	2,170,576	396,689	1,508,110	1,904,799	434,150	1,724,626	2,158,776
29	...	29	15	...	15	240	20	260
229,254	564	229,818	359,794	351	360,145	308,251	443	308,694
...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...	4
229,283	564	229,847	359,812	351	360,163	308,495	463	308,958
120,550	...	120,550	100,230	...	100,230	67,183	...	67,183
6,467	...	6,467	5,301	...	5,301	8,297	...	8,297
4,228	...	4,228	3,114	...	3,114	5,185	...	5,185
131,245	...	131,245	108,645	...	108,645	80,665	...	80,665
31,039	48	31,087	25,587	127	25,714	36,166	25	36,191
54,382	237	54,619	59,313	294	59,607	80,755	326	81,081
144	...	144	281	...	281	203	...	203
85,565	285	85,850	85,181	421	85,602	117,124	351	117,475
16,434	...	16,434	19,705	...	19,705	31,081	...	31,081
275,318	...	275,318	329,925	...	329,925	370,419	...	370,419
43,434	...	43,434	52,800	...	52,800	39,639	...	39,639
335,186	...	335,186	402,430	...	402,430	441,139	...	441,139
13,947	...	13,947	8,784	...	8,784	10,541	...	10,541
348,259	...	348,259	406,633	...	406,633	511,019	...	511,019
65,049	...	65,049	84,601	...	84,601	102,385	...	102,385
427,255	...	427,255	500,018	...	500,018	623,945	...	623,945
51,982	1,117	53,159	76,781	10,664	87,445	74,425	15,528	89,953
983,738	2,919,433	3,903,171	1,200,025	3,606,549	4,806,574	1,229,065	3,481,338	4,710,403
105,116	8,968	114,114	95,598	6,826	102,424	123,967	12,749	136,716
1,140,836	2,929,608	4,070,444	1,372,404	3,624,039	4,996,443	1,427,457	3,509,615	4,937,07

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No. 17.—STATEMENT of the Values of the Principal and other

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Value, 1897.			Value, 1898.		
		Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Wool and manufactures of—	G. B.	5,576,859	231,470	5,808,329	6,221,836	1,232,265	7,454,101
	U. S.	218,396	528,238	746,634	252,242	323,033	575,275
	O. C.	1,330,493	170,837	1,501,330	1,511,788	463,793	1,075,581
Totals.....		7,125,748	930,545	8,056,293	7,985,866	2,019,091	10,004,957
All other goods.....	G. B.	364,086	139,866	503,952	458,662	173,997	632,659
	U. S.	843,957	402,170	1,246,127	1,278,715	451,366	1,730,081
	O. C.	301,618	27,324	328,942	361,453	35,901	397,354
Totals.....		1,509,661	569,360	2,079,021	2,098,830	661,264	2,760,094
Values of total imports of merchandise.....	G. B.	20,217,422	9,183,766	20,401,188	22,556,479	9,486,982	32,043,461
	U. S.	30,482,509	26,540,833	57,023,342	38,063,960	36,760,963	74,824,923
	O. C.	15,520,834	4,672,463	20,193,297	14,004,649	5,434,129	19,438,778
Totals.....		66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162
Coin and bullion.....	G. B.		11,000	11,000		457,456	457,456
	U. S.		4,625,699	4,625,699		3,880,667	3,880,667
	O. C.		39,495	39,495		52,721	52,721
Totals.....			4,676,194	4,676,194		4,390,844	4,390,844
RECAPITULATION—							
Value of total imports entered for consumption, including coin and bullion.	G. B.	20,217,422	9,194,766	29,412,188	22,556,479	9,944,438	32,500,917
	U. S.	30,482,509	31,166,532	61,649,041	38,063,960	40,641,630	78,705,590
	O. C.	15,520,834	4,711,958	20,232,792	14,004,649	5,486,850	19,491,499
Grand totals.....		66,220,765	45,073,256	111,294,021	74,625,088	56,072,918	130,698,006

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Articles entered for Consumption in Canada, &c. *Concluded.*

Value, 1899.			Value, 1900.			Value, 1901.		
Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
7,686,366	755,680	8,442,046	7,787,929	904,194	8,692,123	8,061,459	645,351	8,706,810
428,681	520,684	949,315	359,986	449,892	809,878	370,453	424,497	794,950
1,688,206	229,663	1,917,869	1,653,650	400,626	2,054,276	1,512,193	343,496	1,855,689
9,803,203	1,506,027	11,309,230	9,801,565	1,754,712	11,556,277	9,944,105	1,413,344	11,357,449
582,881	204,259	787,140	625,025	263,578	888,603	749,572	135,647	885,219
1,548,429	545,010	2,093,439	2,054,409	771,709	2,826,118	1,896,949	972,959	2,869,909
436,416	48,701	485,117	451,380	45,199	496,579	528,063	75,969	604,032
2,567,726	797,970	3,365,696	3,130,814	1,080,486	4,211,300	3,174,584	1,184,575	4,359,159
27,521,508	9,409,815	36,931,323	31,561,756	12,718,227	44,279,983	31,701,654	11,118,341	42,819,995
44,471,824	43,995,349	88,467,173	53,897,561	48,182,616	102,080,177	53,600,278	53,549,047	107,149,325
17,439,840	6,508,123	23,947,963	18,887,478	7,259,240	26,146,718	20,667,824	7,063,559	27,731,374
89,433,172	59,913,287	149,346,459	104,346,795	68,160,083	172,506,878	105,969,756	71,730,938	177,700,694
.....	128,800	128,800	.....	509,747	509,747	.....	198,169	198,169
.....	4,539,993	4,539,993	.....	7,764,201	7,764,201	.....	3,335,683	3,335,683
.....	36,341	36,341	.....	23,490	23,490	.....	3,442	3,442
.....	4,705,134	4,705,134	.....	8,297,438	8,297,438	.....	3,537,294	3,537,294
27,521,508	9,538,615	37,060,123	31,561,756	13,227,974	44,789,730	31,701,654	11,316,510	43,018,164
44,471,824	48,535,342	93,007,166	53,897,561	55,946,817	109,844,378	53,600,278	56,884,730	110,485,008
17,439,840	6,544,464	23,984,304	18,887,478	7,282,730	26,170,208	20,667,824	7,066,992	27,734,816
89,433,172	64,618,421	154,051,593	104,346,795	76,457,521	180,804,316	105,969,756	75,268,232	181,237,988

TABLE IV.

VALUE OF EXPORTS of various Classes of Goods to the United Kingdom, the United States, and to "Other Countries," during each of the Years ended 30th June, 1897 to 1901.

NOTE.—Conversions of dollars into £ sterling have been made at the rate of 4s. 12½d. per dollar.

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.				
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Products of the mines—		§	§	§	
United Kingdom.....	56,169	215,402	154,216	193,851	882,274
United States.....	10,774,239	14,052,237	12,871,696	23,878,781	38,501,207
Other countries.	419,679	426,415	542,673	705,707	1,147,833
Total.....	11,550,087	14,694,054	13,568,585	24,778,339	40,531,314
Products of the fisheries—					
United Kingdom.....	4,371,937	4,824,270	3,612,567	4,075,226	3,113,376
United States.....	3,068,241	2,993,295	3,194,895	3,707,294	4,230,533
Other countries.....	3,128,910	3,156,412	3,143,842	3,442,846	3,387,090
Total.....	10,569,088	10,973,977	9,951,304	11,224,866	10,730,999
Products of the forest—					
United Kingdom.....	14,224,927	16,167,610	15,857,460	15,334,091	15,912,474
United States.....	15,442,768	9,337,587	9,934,059	12,818,389	12,205,764
Other countries.....	1,764,599	1,537,875	2,322,776	1,801,609	2,157,942
Total.....	31,432,294	27,043,072	28,114,295	29,954,089	30,276,180
Animals and animal produce—					
United Kingdom.....	34,373,936	41,159,670	42,582,490	50,812,612	49,686,767
United States.....	5,393,929	4,572,804	4,903,766	5,520,534	5,618,606
Other countries.....	600,395	403,664	538,558	963,521	993,909
Total.....	40,368,260	46,136,138	48,024,814	57,296,667	56,299,282
Agricultural products—					
United Kingdom.....	20,058,758	37,549,818	31,144,302	31,496,668	28,840,253
United States.....	3,019,734	1,330,619	1,374,436	2,227,548	3,210,827
Other countries.....	2,615,775	4,847,342	4,883,176	4,745,745	6,516,972
Total.....	25,694,267	43,727,779	37,401,914	38,469,961	38,568,052
Manufactures—					
United Kingdom.....	3,733,791	5,016,993	5,606,015	5,741,905	6,859,123
United States.....	3,762,749	3,796,940	4,017,526	5,954,130	6,350,619
Other countries.....	2,803,804	3,056,918	3,200,431	3,815,546	4,541,762
Total.....	10,300,344	11,870,851	12,823,972	15,511,581	17,751,504
Miscellaneous articles—					
United Kingdom.....	107,984	65,055	129,931	81,615	34,689
United States.....	472,132	371,025	266,462	394,718	289,439
Other countries.....	16,117	19,864	40,073	64,208	27,838
Total.....	596,233	455,944	436,466	540,541	351,966

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TABLE IV.—VALUE of Exports, &c.—*Concluded.*

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.				
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
Coin and bullion—					
United Kingdom.....		39	4,874	400	
United States.....	3,492,550	4,620,441	4,011,151	8,656,118	1,975,235
Other countries.....		2,658		650	3,100
Total.....	3,492,550	4,623,138	4,016,025	8,657,168	1,978,335
Estimated amount short, returned at inland ports and exported to the United States.....	3,947,130	4,627,730	4,559,530	5,461,511	*
Total—					
United Kingdom.....	£ 77,227,502	104,998,857	99,091,855	107,736,368	105,328,956
United States.....	£ 15,868,665	21,575,108	20,861,340	22,137,610	21,642,936
United States.....	£ 49,373,472	45,702,678	45,183,521	68,619,023	72,382,230
United States.....	£ 10,145,234	9,390,961	9,274,011	14,099,799	14,873,061
Other countries.....	£ 11,349,279	13,451,148	14,671,529	13,539,332	18,776,446
Other countries.....	£ 2,332,043	2,763,934	3,014,698	3,193,014	3,858,174
Grand totals.....	£ 137,950,253	164,152,683	158,896,905	191,894,723	196,487,632
Grand totals.....	£ 28,345,942	33,730,003	32,650,049	39,430,423	40,374,171

* After 1899-1900 no estimate was made of the amount short reported in exports to United States.

TABLE V.

STATEMENT of the Canadian Duties on (1) Foreign and (2) United Kingdom Goods of the Class we send to Canada, showing in each Case the difference between the Duty on Foreign Goods and on our Goods.

ARTICLES.	CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
	Rates under the General Tariff.	Rates under the British Preferential Tariff.	Difference in favour of British Goods.
Carpets—			
Brussels..... ad val.	35 per cent.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
Tapestry..... "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Cement, Portland..... per 100 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Clothing, made waterproof with indiarubber... ad val.	35 per cent.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
Cotton manufactures—			
Sewing and crochet thread—			
In hanks, 3 and 6 cord..... "	15 "	10 "	5 "
Other kinds..... "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Curtains..... "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Fabrics—			
Gray, unbleached..... "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
White or bleached..... "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Printed, dyed or coloured..... "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Handkerchiefs..... "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Velvets and velvetens..... "	30 "	26 "	10 "
Cutlery..... "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Earthen and Chinaware—			
White granite or ironstone ware, C.C. or cream-coloured ware..... "	30 "	20 "	10 "
China and porcelain ware..... "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Earthenware tiles..... "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Other manufactures..... "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Fancy goods—			
Braids, fringes, tassels, &c..... "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Laces, lace collars, lace nets and nettings.. "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed..... "	15 "	10 "	5 "
Glass, common or window..... "	20 "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gloves and mitts of all kinds..... "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Glycerine—			
If imported for the use of explosive manufacturers in their own factories... "	10 "	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Otherwise..... "	20 "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Hats—			
Beaver, silk and felt..... "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Straw..... "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Hemp, flax and jute manufactures—			
Bags and sacks..... "	20 "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Carpeting, rugs or matting..... "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Damask of linen, stair linen, diaper, napkins and other like articles of linen.... "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Handkerchiefs..... "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Towels..... "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Linen, duck, canvas, huckabacks and other linen manufactures..... "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Linen thread..... "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Jute cloth—			
Not otherwise finished than calendered or blended..... "	10 "	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Not calend red or finished in any way. "	Free.	Free.	.....
Metals—			
Iron or steel—			
Canada plates, galvanized sheets and rolled sheets of iron, coated with zinc or other metal..... "	5 per cent.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Tin plates and sheets..... "	Free.	Free.	
Tin, in blocks, pigs or bars..... "	Free.	Free.	

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TABLE V.—STATEMENT of the Canadian Duties, &c. *Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
	Rates under the General Tariff.	Rates under the British Preferential Tariff.	Difference in favour of British Goods.
Mustard, ground ad val.	25 per cent.	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
Oil, linseed (raw or boiled) "	25 "	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ "
Oilcloth and linoleum "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Pickle and sauces "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Salt—			
If for the gulf or sea fisheries "	Free.	Free.	
Otherwise—			
In bulk per 100 lbs.	5 cents.	Free.	The whole duty
Silk manufactures—			
Fabrics, velvets and velveteens ad val.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Clothing "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Soap, common or laundry per lb.	1 cent.	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cent.
Spirits—whisky per proof gall.	\$2.40	\$2.40	
Tobacco pipes ad val.	35 per cent.	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Woollen manufactures—			
Yarns—			
Costing 30 cents per lb. and over, imported on the cop, tube or in hank by woollen manufacturers for use in their factories "	20 "	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Other kinds "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Cloths and coatings and tweeds "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Shawls "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Ready-made clothing, flannels, hosiery, blankets and other manufactures "	35 "	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

TABLE VI.

The following are the Principal Articles of British Production of which practically nothing is sent from this country to Canada, and in which there appears to be some reason to attribute the absence of exports either to the protective tariff or to United States competition :—

ARTICLES.	CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
	Rates under the General Tariff.	Rates under the British Preferential Tariff.	Difference in favour of British Goods.
Agricultural implements ad val.	20 per cent to 35 per cent.	13½ per cent to 23½ per cent.	6½ per cent to 11½ per cent.
Bicycles "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Clocks and watches "	25 "	16½ "	8½ "
Watch cases "	20 "	20 "	10 "
" " actions and movements "	10 "	6½ "	3½ "
Coal, bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	53 cents.	35½ cents.	17½ cents.
Electrical apparatus ad val.	25 per cent.	16½ per cent.	8½ per cent.
Household furniture "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Iron and steel—			
Pig iron per ton of 2,000 lbs.	\$2.50	\$1 66½	83½ cents.
Machinery (except mining) ad val.	25 per cent	16½ per cent.	8½ per cent.
Wire, single or covered with cotton, linen, silk, rubber, &c "	25 "	20 "	10 "
Other manufactures "	Various (principally 30 per ct.)	Various (principally 20 per ct.)	10
Jewellery "	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 "
Leather—			
Sole and upper "	15 "	10 "	5 "
Boots and shoes "	25 "	16½ "	8½ "
Musical instruments—			
Organs "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Pianos "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Paper—			
Wall or hanging "	35 "	23½ "	11½ "
Printing "	25 "	16½ "	8½ "
Other manufactures "	Various (mostly 25 and 35 per ct.)	Various (mostly 16½ and 23½ p.ct.)	10
Proprietary medicines—			
In liquid form containing alcohol "	50 per cent.	33½ per cent.	16½ "
Other kinds "	25 "	16½ "	8½ "
Railway materials—			
Cars for passengers "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Railway bars or rails of any kind "	30 "	20 "	10 "
Railway fish and tie plates per ton of 2,000 lbs.	ss	\$5 33½	\$2 63½
Seeds—			
Garden, field, and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels ad val.	10 per cent.	6½ per cent.	3½ cents.

APPENDIX IX.

CANADIAN MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE OPERATION OF THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

On the 23rd April, 1897, the Canadian Government promulgated a Reciprocal Tariff providing for a reduction of duty on British goods of one-eighth from the General Tariff rates ; such reduction of one-eighth to be in operation from the 23rd April, 1897, until the 30th day of June, 1898 ; it was also provided that the reduction would be increased to one-fourth on and after the 1st day of July, 1898. It was a provision of this Reciprocal Tariff that the reduction in duty would apply to any country the Customs Tariff of which admitted the products of Canada on terms which were, on the whole, as favourable to Canada as the terms of the Reciprocal Tariff were to the countries to which it might apply. The belief and expectation of the Canadian Government were that the reduced rates would only apply to Great Britain, and perhaps one or two of the British Colonies, but it was realized that, possibly, under the operation of the British Treaties with Belgium and Germany, these two foreign countries and others might have to be admitted to the benefits of the preference. The Law Officers of the Crown subsequently gave an opinion that these treaties applied ; as a result of this the benefits of the Reciprocal Tariff were extended to Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, and many other countries.

The treaties between Great Britain and Belgium and Germany were later denounced, and expired at the end of July, 1898.

On the 1st of August of 1898 the Reciprocal Tariff was repealed and superseded by the British Preferential Tariff, which provided for a reduction of one-fourth of the General Tariff rates of duty on all goods, except wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes, imported from the United Kingdom, the British Colony of Bermuda, the British Colonies commonly called the British West Indies, including the following :—The Bahamas, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands) ; the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia) ; Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana ; any other British Colony or Possession the Customs Tariff of which is, on the whole, as favourable to Canada as the British Preferential Tariff herein referred to is to such Colony or Possession.

It was provided, however, that manufactured articles to be admitted under such Preferential Tariff should be *bonâ fide* manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the benefits of such tariff, and that such benefits would not extend to the importation of articles into the production of which there had not entered a substantial portion of the labour of such countries. By regulation it was determined that 25 per cent of the completed cost of manufactured articles must represent British labour in order to entitle the articles to come under the preference.

By Order in Council of 14th July, 1898, the following British Colonies were added to the list of countries entitled to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff :—

British India ;
Ceylon ;
New South Wales ;
Straits Settlements.

On the 1st July 1900, the Preferential reduction was increased from one-fourth to one-third.

It is respectfully submitted that the preference has arrested the decline in the volume of British imports into Canada, and given a stimulus to the trade, as a result of which increased sales have been made.

For some years prior to the adoption of the preference the imports into Canada from Great Britain steadily declined, as the following figures show :—

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Dutiable.	Total.
	£	£
1887	35,766,233	44,962,233
1890	33,267,721	43,390,241
1893	31,869,267	43,148,413
1897	20,217,422	29,412,188

The decrease in total *British* imports between the years 1893 and 1897 was at the rate of 32 per cent; in dutiable goods alone the decline was 36 per cent.

During that period the total volume of imports entered for consumption declined only 9 per cent; dutiable alone declined 5 per cent.

The total imports from the *United States* increased by 6 per cent; dutiable increased by 7 per cent.

From *Other Countries* the total imports did not vary much for this period, but the dutiable alone increased by 64 per cent.

Taking the period from 1890 to 1897 the total *British* imports into Canada declined at the rate of 32 per cent, while that of the *United States*, and *All Other Countries* increased by 18 per cent. The total volume of imports from *All Countries* for this period did not vary very much, there being a decline of only 1 per cent.

To further demonstrate the decline in *Britain's* trade the following figures are cited :—

Year.	Proportion of Dutiable Imports from Great Britain to Total Dutiable.	Proportion Dutiable and Free from Great Britain to Total Dutiable and Free (exclusive of Coin and Bullion).
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1893	15.61	36.92
1897	31.53	27.58

The preference went into operation on the 23rd April, 1897, two months before the close of the fiscal year 1896-97. In view of the fact that a considerable length of time is necessary to disseminate information as to radical changes of such a nature, and to secure compliance with the authorised regulations thereunder, it not probable that the preference had much effect upon the trade operations of the fiscal year 1896-97, which closed June 30th, 1897. For comparative purposes, therefore, it seems fair to consider that year as the last prior to the preference.

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It will be seen, then, from the following figures that, since the preference went into operation, there has been a steady and substantial increase of British imports to Canada.

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEARS
1897 TO 1901.

Year.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1897.....	20,217,422	9,194,766	29,412,188
1898.....	22,556,479	9,944,438	32,500,917
1899.....	27,521,508	9,538,615	37,060,123
1900.....	31,561,756	13,227,974	44,789,730
1901.....	31,701,654	11,316,510	43,018,164

Comparing 1901 with 1897 there was an increase in British dutiable goods of 56 per cent ; free, 23 per cent ; and for the total, an increase of 46 per cent.

From the *United States* for the same period there were increases as follows :—

Dutiable.....	75 per cent.
Free.....	82 “
Total.....	79 “

From *British Colonies* enjoying the preference the increases were thus :—

Dutiable.....	53 per cent.
Free.....	106 “
Total.....	73 “

The Imports from *All Countries* other than those mentioned increased at the following rates :—

Dutiable.....	32 per cent.
Free.....	41 “
Total.....	33 “

The total volume of imports from *All Countries* increased in these ratios :—

Dutiable.....	60 per cent.
Free.....	67 “
Total.....	63 “

Attached hereto is a statement marked A showing the values of imports for the years 1897 and 1901, as regards total volume, *Great Britain, United States, and Other Countries.*

It will be noticed that the total dutiable imports increased in 1901 over 1897 by 60 per cent,—and that the same class of imports from *Great Britain*, increased in practically the same proportion—the actual rate of increase being 56 per cent. When this is compared with the period from 1893 to 1897, when *British* dutiable imports decreased by 36 per cent, while those from the *United States* increased by 7 per cent, and from *All Other Countries* by 64 per cent, the showing is a gratifying one; and it is submitted it proves that the Canadian Preferential Tariff not only arrested the decline of British Trade but stimulated it.

Eighty-two per cent of the dutiable goods entered for consumption last year (1901) from *Great Britain* came under the preference.

Particular attention should be directed to the fact that while British dutiable imports increased by 56 per cent from 1897 to 1901, the increase in similar imports from all countries (exclusive of the United States), not enjoying the preference, was at the rate of only 32 per cent.

Hereto attached, marked B, is a statement showing the principal increases from 1897 to 1901 in British imports.

In paragraph No. 11 of the Memorandum styled 'Effect of the Canadian Preferential Tariff on Trade between the United Kingdom and Canada,' prepared in the Colonial Office, it is stated that a comparison of the percentages of the total import trade of Canada, which came from the United Kingdom before and after the introduction of the Preferential Tariff respectively, shows that the continuous decrease in the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom into Canada had not been arrested by the operation of the Preferential Tariff. It is true that Great Britain's proportion of Canada's total trade slightly decreased even with the preference in force, but it should be particularly noted that the preference only applies to dutiable goods. To ascertain the effect of the Preferential Tariff the comparison should, therefore, be made in regard to dutiable goods only. On this basis, the figures show that whereas from 1893 to 1897 there was a decrease in the proportion of British imports from 45.61 per cent to 30.53 per cent, in the following four-year period, under the preference, the average annual proportion was 30.29 per cent, and in 1901 it was 29.92 per cent.

Paragraph No. 13 of the said memorandum contains the following statement:—

'We should not expect to find any material effect exerted by the Preferential Tariff in the case of heavy and bulky goods in which freight bears a high proportion of total value, and it is precisely in these classes of goods in which the main increase of Canadian imports has recently taken place. It is also in these classes of goods, *e.g.*, coal, grain, raw cotton, timber, iron and steel, and heavy manufactures thereof, such as bridges, girders, rails, engines, &c., that the United States, by geographical contiguity, as well as by wealth of natural resources, is to a large extent beyond reach of any competition from the United Kingdom in the Canadian market, even if aided by a much greater preference than that now accorded.'

Paragraph 14 gives a statement of the imports of such articles from the United States and other sources. The articles stated are:—*Metals and manufactures thereof, coal, and coke, grain and breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, and fruit, wood and manufactures thereof, raw cotton.*

If we eliminate the dutiable imports of these articles in which it is admitted that Great Britain cannot compete in the Canadian market, *even if aided by a much greater preference than that now accorded*, and compare the progress of trade in the balance of dutiable imports, it will be found that the preference has been of substantial advantage to Great Britain.

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The following statement shows the net dutiable importations for consumption after deducting these articles :—

1901.	1897.	1893.
Total from ALL COUNTRIES.		
\$20,849,785	\$48,133,701	\$47,772,016
Increase, 1897 to 1901 22,716,084	Increase, 1893 to 1897 360,785	
Rate of increase, 47 per cent.	Rate of increase, 1 per cent.	
From GREAT BRITAIN.		
\$28,052,385	\$17,603,948	\$26,559,888
Increase, 1897 to 1901 10,448,437	Decrease, 1893 to 1897 8,955,940	
Rate of increase, 59 per cent.	Rate of decrease, 33 per cent.	
From UNITED STATES.		
\$24,493,414	\$16,378,627	\$13,406,351
Increase, 1897 to 1901 8,114,787	Increase, 1893 to 1897 2,972,276	
Rate of increase, 49 per cent.	Rate of increase, 22 per cent.	
From OTHER COUNTRIES.		
\$18,303,986	\$14,151,126	\$7,806,677
Increase, 1897 to 1901 4,152,860	Increase, 1893 to 1897 6,344,449	
Rate of increase, 29 per cent.	Rate of increase, 81 per cent.	

These figures are instructive.

Briefly stated they show, first, that between 1893 and 1897 the imports from *Great Britain* declined by 33 per cent, as compared with an increase of 22 per cent from the *United States*, and an increase of 81 per cent from *Other Countries*.

But a change took place during the following four-year period when the preference was in operation. During that time British imports increased 59 per cent, *United States* 49 per cent, and *Other Countries* 29 per cent. The increase in the total from *All Countries* was at the rate of 47 per cent.

RATES OF DUTY.

In paragraph 15 of the said Colonial Office Memorandum it is stated that 'the Canadian Tariff, as a rule, discourages the importation of manufactured goods more than that of raw materials. Although, therefore, British goods enjoy a preference compared with the same goods imported from other countries, the average *ad valorem* rate of duty on British imports, *taken as a whole*, is still higher than the average duty levied on all imports, and much higher than the average duty levied on imports from the *United States*.'

These rates (eliminating coin and bullion) were for 1901 :—

All imports	16·35 per cent.
Great Britain, all imports.....	18·32 "
United States, all imports.....	12·42 "

It must be considered, however, that a very small proportion of the free goods is imported from Great Britain. The imports of free goods from Great Britain last year amounted to only \$11,316,510, whereas from the United States they were \$56,884,730.

The policy of the Canadian Government is (and the necessities of the country require it) to admit free of duty, as far as possible, raw materials for the manufacturing industries, and necessities for agricultural, mining, fishing, and other great industries. These raw materials and necessities are largely produced in the United States. Many lines are not produced in Great Britain at all, and many others cannot be obtained by Canadians there to advantage. Great Britain cannot hope to compete in the Canadian market to any appreciable extent in the raw materials we require. It should be observed at this point that the Free List of the Canadian Tariff is open to all countries. There are no restrictions.

The preference, of course, only applies to dutiable goods, and to ascertain the advantage that has been accorded to British trade the comparison should be made in respect of the rates of duty on dutiable imports. Taking this basis the average rates of duty were as follows :—

Year.	All Dutiable Imports.	Great Britain Dutiable Imports.	United States Dutiable Imports.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1897	29.96	30.69	26.72
1901	27.42	24.74	24.83

Probably a fairer way to make the comparisons would be to eliminate narcotics and stimulants, upon which there are very high duties for revenue, *not protective*, purposes, and to which the preference does not apply. These articles form the main sources of revenue in nearly all countries.

Deducting these lines, the average rates of duty were as follow :—

Year.	All Imports.	Great Britain.	United States.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1897	26.57	27.65	26.53
1901	24.15	21.05	24.59

The rate under the Preferential Tariff on goods from Great Britain, in 1901, was 19.40.

It is practically admitted in the Colonial Office Memorandum that the preference has at any rate arrested the decline in the imports of textiles from Great Britain, but it is argued that the Canadian Tariff is still highly protectionist as regards these classes of goods, the result being seen in the small and diminishing consumption per head of British textiles by the Canadian population. It is also stated that the consumption of these classes of goods is much higher in other British Colonies than in Canada.

In reply to these observations, it may be stated that the textile industries, particularly woollens and cottons, are very well established in Canada, and made rapid strides

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in the last decade. The manufacturers naturally expect a share of the home market, and as their establishments develop they correspondingly look for a larger share. However, under the operation of the preference the rates of duty were very materially reduced, and the British manufacturer has, therefore, been placed in a much better position to compete in the Canadian market. For instance, the average rate on dutiable woollens under the Tariff prior to 1897 was 32 per cent, and on cottons 29 per cent. In 1901, under the preference, the average rates were, woollens 23 per cent, cottons 20 per cent. It is submitted that the preferential rates on textiles are not too high to shut out reasonable competition with the Canadian manufacturer.

The trade statistics show that the *imports from Great Britain of textiles*, including woollens, silks, cottons, flax, hemp and jute, carpets, curtains, oil cloth, embroideries and crape, decreased by 36 per cent from 1893 to 1897, while during the same period they increased from other countries by 20 per cent. However, in the four years from 1897 to 1901, under the preference, they increased by 57 per cent from Great Britain, and by 55 per cent from other countries. Attached hereto, marked C, is a table showing the importations of textiles for the years stated.

In 1897 the British imports into Canada of dutiable cottons amounted to 66 per cent of the total, in 1901 the proportion had increased to 70 per cent. If we take woollens the proportion in 1897 was 78 per cent and in 1901 it was 81 per cent.

In this connection it might be noted that the Canadian Government has been attacked by Canadian manufacturers on the ground that the preference is seriously interfering with their trade. The woollen manufacturers have been foremost in the attack, and they have made very bitter complaints to the effect that the industry is threatened with ruin through the severe competition from Britain brought about by the operation of the preference. In brief, these manufacturers claim that the rates on woollens are too low to be protective of their industry.

Referring to the argument that the consumption of British textiles and British goods generally in Australia and New Zealand is much higher than in Canada, it is submitted that this is largely due to the fact that the manufacturing industries are more highly developed in Canada than in the Colonies stated.

On this point is worthy of special note that the rates of duty on textiles in New Zealand seem to be about as high as the net rates under the preference in Canada. The New Zealand rates vary from 20 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Under the preference the average rates on woollens last year was 23 per cent, and on cottons 20 per cent.

Referring to the general statement made in paragraph No. 15 of the said Colonial Office Memorandum, that Canadian policy remains protectionist in spite of the preference to British goods, it may be stated that the Canadian Tariff was framed specially for revenue purposes, with protection as an incident, and that it admits of reasonable British and foreign competition with the domestic manufacturer and producer—it is not in any sense prohibitory. This is evidenced by the facts that the imports of dutiable goods are very large, and that they have increased very considerably in recent years. In 1897 the total dutiable imports were \$66,220,765, whereas in 1901 they amounted to \$105,969,756.

Even the general tariff rates, which are one-third higher than the Preferential Rates, do not discourage importations, as is seen from the fact that the dutiable imports from countries not entitled to the preference have largely increased. During the fiscal year 1896-7 the dutiable imports from countries not now enjoying the preference amounted to \$44,888,582, and they increased to \$72,558,286 in 1901.

Foreign countries have increased their trade with Canada, it, of course, follows that Great Britain, with the advantage of the preference, has been in a much better position to do so.

The following table shows the average rates of duty paid on the importations for 1901 under the Preferential Tariff, on the principal lines which are imported from Great Britain :—

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Cement.. .. .	20·7
Cottons.. .. .	20·4
Drugs and Chemicals.. .. .	15·1
Earthenware.. .. .	20·0
Fancy Goods.. .. .	22·2
Flax and Jute.. .. .	17·9
Fur and Manufactures.. .. .	11·9
Glass.. .. .	17·1
Gold and Silver Manufactures.. .. .	20·0
Gutta-percha Manufactures.. .. .	22·1
Hats and Caps.. .. .	20·0
Iron and Steel.. .. .	11·6
Paints.. .. .	7·6
Paper and Manufactures.. .. .	18·9
Silks.. .. .	20·9
Woollens.. .. .	23·0

It is contended that these rates admit of reasonable competition with the domestic producer in the Canadian market.

While on the whole the dutiable imports from *Great Britain* have increased materially under the operation of the preference, it is a matter of considerable surprise to find that the imports from foreign countries, in quite a number of lines in which Britain chiefly competes, and to which the preference applies, have increased in as great a ratio as those from Britain, and in some cases at a greater rate. These statements, which are worthy of careful and serious consideration, are substantiated by the following figures :—

DUTIABLE Importations for Consumption into Canada.

	1897.	1901.
	£	£
Silks from Great Britain.. .. .	1,396,015	2,107,032
" other countries.. .. .	592,200	1,618,991
Fancy goods from Great Britain.. .. .	873,182	898,131
" other countries.. .. .	607,524	1,032,582
Gloves and mitts from Great Britain.. .. .	238,427	215,122
" other countries.. .. .	287,951	487,456
Combs from Great Britain.. .. .	35,399	54,137
" other countries.. .. .	38,210	74,341
Collars and cuffs from Great Britain.. .. .	30,119	25,612
" other countries.. .. .	9,033	63,463
Buttons from Great Britain.. .. .	31,113	30,352
" other countries.. .. .	104,313	147,038
Furs from Great Britain.. .. .	185,724	378,331
" other countries.. .. .	210,774	587,060
Glass from Great Britain.. .. .	187,888	352,204
" other countries.. .. .	951,876	1,223,445
Hats, caps and bonnets from Great Britain.. .. .	694,342	893,501
" other countries.. .. .	497,062	768,262
Gutta-percha and indiarubber manufactures from Great Britain.. .. .	90,274	455,445
" other countries.. .. .	227,701	454,446
Gold and silver manufactures from Great Britain.. .. .	50,365	63,012
" other countries.. .. .	245,778	296,634
Paints and colours from Great Britain.. .. .	210,234	224,202
" other countries.. .. .	309,211	544,641
Varnish and Japans from Great Britain.. .. .	24,910	36,166
" other countries.. .. .	35,811	80,858

It might be remarked here that if any doubt exists in Britain as to the substantial nature of the preference granted by Canada in favour of British goods, certainly none

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exists in the United States. The manufacturers there have found it necessary to reduce their prices to Canada to offset the preference.

To conclude and to summarise it is respectfully submitted :

- (1.) That the preference is a very substantial and genuine one.
- (2.) That it gives British merchants a material advantage over foreign competitors in the Canadian markets.
- (3.) That the preferential rates are not too high to shut out reasonable competition with the Canadian producer.
- (4.) That the preference has resulted, not only in arresting the continuous decline in British trade, but in stimulating the trade. If it had not been granted it is not very likely that the volume of British imports into Canada would be as large as it is to-day, to say the least.
- (5.) That the advantage given by Canada to the British manufacturer is proved beyond all question. If he has not fully availed himself of it that is not the fault of the Canadian Government, or of Canadian fiscal policy.

IMPORTANT.

Since the foregoing report was prepared and typewritten, a cable has been received from the Customs Department, Canada, stating that the unrevised Foreign Trade Statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, show that the imports entered for consumption from *Great Britain* amounted to \$49,072,293, and from *all countries* to \$202,791,406. These figures are subject to final revision, but they may be considered approximately correct. The amount stated for *Great Britain* is an increase of \$6,054,129 over the previous year, or an advance of 14 per cent. The total imports from *all countries* increased \$21,553,418, or at the rate of 12 per cent.

'A.'

TOTAL IMPORTATIONS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA.

Year.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	105,969,756	75,268,232	181,237,988
1897.....	66,220,765	45,073,256	111,294,021
Increases	39,748,991	30,194,976	69,943,967
<i>From Great Britain.</i>			
1901.....	31,701,654	11,316,510	43,018,164
1897.....	20,217,422	9,194,766	29,412,188
Increases	11,484,232	2,121,744	13,605,976
<i>From United States.</i>			
1901.....	53,600,278	56,884,730	110,485,008
1897.....	30,482,509	31,166,532	61,649,041
Increases	23,117,769	25,718,198	48,835,967
<i>From British Colonies Enjoying Preference.</i>			
1901.....	1,709,816	1,363,766	3,073,582
1897.....	1,114,761	659,767	1,774,528
Increases	595,055	703,999	1,299,054
<i>From all Other Countries not before-mentioned.</i>			
1901.....	18,958,008	5,703,226	24,661,234
1897.....	14,406,073	4,052,191	18,458,264
Increases	4,551,935	1,651,035	6,202,970

'B.'

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL LINES OF DUTIABLE IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEARS 1897 AND 1901.

Books, periodicals and pamphlets—

1901.....	\$ 228,885
1897.....	205,706
Increase....	23,179

Carpets, squares, mats, rugs other than woollens—

1901.....	215,634
1897.....	92,820
Increase....	122,814

Cement—

1901.....	229,795
1897.....	111,551
Increase..	118,244

Cotton manufactures—

1901.....	4,879,909
1897.....	2,693,114
Increase...	2,186,795

Curtains—

1901.....	305,623
1897.....	169,192
Increase...	136,431

Drugs, dyes and chemicals—

1901.....	714,336
1897.....	228,350
Increase....	485,986

Earthenware and chinaware—

1901.....	687,158
1897.....	386,780
Increase.....	300,378

Fancy goods—

1901.....	\$ 898,131
1897.....	873,182
Increase....	24,949

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Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of—

1901.....	\$ 1,747,294
1897.....	1,158,809
Increase....	588,485

Fruits—

1901.....	290,122
1897.....	214,300
Increase.....	75,822

Furs—

1901.....	378,331
1897.....	185,724
Increase....	192,607

Glass and manufactures of—

1901.....	352,204
1897.....	187,888
Increase..	164,316

Gunpowder and other explosives—

1901.....	82,169
1897.....	19,444
Increase....	62,725

Gutta-percha, indiarubber, manufactures of—

1901.....	155,545
1897.....	90,274
Increase..	65,271

Hats, caps, and bonnets—

1901.....	893,501
1897.....	694,342
Increase.....	199,159

Leather and manufactures of—

1901.....	207,788
1897.....	101,246
Increase.....	106,542

Metals, minerals, and manufactures of—

1901.....	2,965,153
1897.....	2,102,530
Increase..	862,623

Oil cloth—

1901.....	\$ 341,712
1897.....	127,179
Increase.....	214,533

Oils—

1901.....	482,840
1897.....	305,027
Increase.....	177,813

Paints and colours—

1901.....	224,202
1897.....	201,234
Increase.....	13,968

Paper and manufactures of—

1901.....	382,018
1897.....	229,368
Increase.....	152,650

Silk and manufactures of—

1901.....	2,107,032
1897.....	1,396,015
Increase.....	711,017

Soap and spices—

1901.....	259,694
1897.....	194,637
Increase.....	65,057

Sugar and molasses—

1901.....	643,185
1897.....	56,859
Increase.....	586,326

Wool and manufactures of—

1901.....	8,061,459
1897.....	5,576,859
Increase.....	2,484,600

Gloves and mitts—

1901.....	215,122
1897.....	228,427
Decrease.....	13,305

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'C'

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE TEXTILES.

	1901.	1897.	1893.
	£	£	£
FROM GREAT BRITAIN.			
Woollens	8,061,459	5,576,859	9,646,287
Silks	2,107,032	1,396,015	2,238,556
Cottons	4,879,909	2,693,114	3,480,519
Flax, hemp and jute	1,747,294	1,158,809	1,531,314
Carpets other than woollen	215,634	92,820	136,716
Curtains	305,523	169,192	216,817
Oil cloth	341,712	127,179	191,868
Embroideries	20,502	42,626	90,738
Crape	20,227	13,674	45,013
	17,699,392	11,270,288	17,577,828

Increase, 1897 to 1901, 57 per cent. Decrease, 1893 to 1897, 36 per cent.

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

	1901.	1897.	1893.
	£	£	£
Woollens	1,882,646	1,548,889	1,300,296
Silks	1,618,991	592,290	524,980
Cottons	2,048,083	1,358,247	1,088,224
Flax, hemp and jute	165,776	104,899	87,669
Carpets	73,748	73,782	43,574
Curtains	131,327	95,514	96,945
Oil cloth	79,118	28,834	41,527
Embroideries	36,077	97,696	69,587
Crape	2,211	2,593	4,212
	6,037,977	3,902,744	3,257,017

Increase, 1897 to 1901, 55 per cent. Increase, 1893 to 1897, 20 per cent.

APPENDIX X.

MUTUAL PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

MEMORANDUM BY BOARD OF TRADE.

In the matter of patents, the United Kingdom and its Colonies have each of them independent laws and administration, one result of which is that in every case the protection granted to the patentee by the patent is limited either to the United Kingdom or to the particular Colony in which the patent is granted, as the case may be. In most of the Colonies the Patent Laws have been modelled more or less on the general lines of the Acts which have been in force in the United Kingdom at the dates when the Colonial laws have been passed.

The changes which have taken place from time to time in the Patent Laws in force in the United Kingdom have thus been accidentally a contributory cause of many divergencies, some trivial, some important, in the Patent Laws of various Colonies. Other divergencies have their origin in the local circumstances of particular Colonies, or the deliberate policy of the Colonial Governments. Thus, in Canada, several of the details of the Patent Law are assimilated to those of the United States, from which the great bulk of the inventions patented in Canada come : and the propinquity of the States, and the fear that obstructive patents may be taken out in Canada by inventors in the States for the purpose of preventing the manufacture of patented articles in Canada, have led to the passing of stringent enactments for the forfeiture of patents in the event of the importation into Canada of the patented goods, or if the patented inventions are not worked in Canada within a limited period.

Where there are good and sufficient reasons for the divergencies, it would manifestly be a mistaken policy to endeavour to remove them merely for the purpose of bringing about any east-iron uniformity. But where any divergency is the result of accident rather than design, and no good object is gained by retaining it, it would be well to bear in mind, in any future revision of the law, that unnecessary discrepancies between the Patent Laws of the Colonies and the United Kingdom cannot but add to the trouble and expense which confront inventors in the United Kingdom who are desirous of patenting their inventions abroad, and Colonial inventors who desire to patent their inventions in the United Kingdom or in Colonies in which they do not themselves reside. It will be generally admitted that some approach to uniformity is desirable, so far as it is not purchased too dearly by disregard of local circumstances and requirements. It will, therefore, probably be useful to furnish the Colonial Premiers with a somewhat detailed summary, such as is included in the present memorandum, of some of the points in which the legislation relating to patents in force in the self-governing Colonies differs from or resembles that in force in the United Kingdom at the present time.

It should be borne in mind that in connection with this memorandum, that important changes in the British Patent law are proposed by the Patents Bill now before Parliament, and that, if that Bill becomes law during the next few months, its provisions in such form as they may ultimately pass may have an important bearing on any future Colonial legislation on 'Examination for Novelty,' 'Forfeiture of Patents' and 'Compulsory Licenses.'

The memorandum is confined to the self-governing Colonies, and is prefaced by a statement of the number of patents granted in the United Kingdom and in the Col-

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onies to which it relates, and ends with some account of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and the provisions which have been inserted in some of the Colonial Patent Laws, giving privileges to foreign patentees or providing for the contingency of the Colonies in which they are in force joining the Union.

NUMBER OF COLONIAL PATENTS GRANTED.

The following table, compiled chiefly from information contained in 'La Propriété Industrielle,' will give some indication of the extent of the patent business transacted in the Patent Offices of the Colonies to which this memorandum relates:—

Name of Colony.	Year.	Number of Patents Issued.
Canada.....	1901	4,766
Newfoundland.....	*	*
New South Wales.....	1899	674
Queensland.....	1900	459
South Australia.....	1899	405
Victoria.....	1898	572
Western Australia.....	1899	340
Tasmania.....	1899	208
New Zealand.....	1900	536
Cape Colony.....	1898	188
Natal.....	1900	152
Total (excepting Newfoundland).....		8,300

* No statistics available. The total number of patents granted in Newfoundland up to 1899 is only 198.

The number of patents issued in the United Kingdom in 1901, was 13,062.

It will be seen from the above table that a majority of the patents issued in the self-governing Colonies are granted in Canada, and that the number of patents granted in the self-governing Colonies amounts to considerably more than half of the number granted in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that it not unfrequently happens that an invention patented in the United Kingdom is patented in more than one Colony.

WHO MAY OBTAIN PATENTS.

The main points of difference arising in this branch of the Patent Law are (1) whether an inventor may assign or bequeath his right to obtain a patent for his invention; and (2) whether a person, who is not the inventor in the ordinary sense of the term, but who is the first to introduce the invention from abroad, should be allowed to obtain a patent for it, in disregard of the rights of the real inventor, or his assignee.

In the United Kingdom a patent may be granted to one or more applicants. Every application must contain a declaration to the effect that the applicant or applicants is or are in the possession of an invention whereof he, or, in the case of a joint application, one or more of the applicants, claims or claim to be the true and first inventor or inventors.

If an inventor dies before applying for a patent, the patent may be obtained by his legal representative, provided that he makes his application within six months of the decease of the inventor.

If an applicant dies before the expiration of 15 months from the date of application, the patent may be granted to his legal representative at any time within 12 months after the death of the applicant.

Any person to whom an invention has been communicated from abroad, and who declares that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the invention is not in use in the United Kingdom by any other person or persons is regarded as the true and first inventor within this country.

In Canada and South Australia a patent may be obtained by the inventor, or by any person to whom he has assigned or bequeathed the right of obtaining it, or in the event of the death of the inventor, by his legal representatives.

In Newfoundland, before any person can obtain a patent he must 'make oath, in writing that he doth verily believe that he is the inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, composition of matter, or improvement for which he solicits letters patent.'

In New South Wales patents may be granted to any person claiming to be the author or designer of any invention in, or improvement to, the arts or manufactures, or to his agent or assignee.

In Queensland the law is the same as in the United Kingdom, except that, when an inventor is out of the Colony, application for the patent may be made by his assignee, either alone, or, if the whole right of the invention is not assigned, jointly with the inventor.

In Victoria and Western Australia the applicant may be—

- (a) The actual inventor ; or
- (b) His assigns ; or
- (c) The actual inventor jointly with the assigns of a part interest in the invention ; or
- (d) The legal representatives of a deceased actual inventor or of his assigns ; or
- (e) Any person to whom the invention has been communicated by the actual inventor, his legal representatives or assigns (if the actual inventor, his legal representatives or assigns, is not or are not resident in Victoria or Western Australia).

The Act in the case of each of these Colonies prescribes that the term inventor 'shall not include a person importing an invention from any other colony or country without the authority of the actual inventor, his legal representatives or assigns.'

In Tasmania the terms of the Act indicate that the law is the same as in the United Kingdom, but the 'Brief Instructions, 1896,' state that the applicant must claim to be either (1) the true and first inventor, (2) the inventor's agent, (3) the inventor's assignee, (4) the introducer of the invention into the Colony, (5) a deceased inventor's legal representative.

In New Zealand, one or more of the applicants for a patent must be the true and first inventor, and the Act prescribes that the true and first inventor 'means the person who is the actual inventor of an invention, or his nominee or assignee, but does not include the unauthorized importer of an invention from any place outside the Colony.'

In Cape Colony and Natal, a patent may be granted to the true and first inventor ; or if he dies within six months from the date of the application for the patent, to his executors within such six months or at any time within three months from his death.

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WHAT INVENTIONS ARE PATENTABLE.

(a) Definition of 'Invention.'

The differences as regards the definition of 'invention' are not very material. Most of the Colonies, by a reference to the Statute of Monopolies, adopt the principles of the law of the United Kingdom.

In the Patent Acts of New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria, the definition of 'invention' is the same as in the British Act, i.e., 'invention' means any manner of new manufacture the subject of letters patent and grant of privilege within section 6 of the Statute of Monopolies, and includes an alleged invention. In Victoria no patent is granted for any invention the use of which would be dangerous or prejudicial to the public interest.

In the Canadian Patent Act 'invention' is defined as meaning 'any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter.' No Canadian patent may issue which has an illicit object in view, or for any mere scientific principle or abstract theorem.

Similar provisions to those in the Canadian definition are to be found in the Newfoundland and South Australian Patent Acts. In South Australia the patent becomes void if it appears that the grant was prejudicial or inconvenient to the general public.

In the Patent Acts of Cape Colony and Natal 'invention' has the same meaning as in the old British Act of 1852 (15 & 16 Vict., c. 83). The definition of 'invention' in that Act was 'any manner of new manufacture the subject of Letters Patent and grant of privilege within the meaning of the Act of the 21st year of the Reign of King James I., chapter 3,' (commonly known as the Statute of Monopolies).

In New South Wales 'invention' is construed as meaning 'any invention or improvement in the arts or manufactures unless such invention or improvement appears to be detrimental to the public health, public welfare, morality, or the interest of the State. Scientific principles or theories can not be patented, but the practical application of them to industrial ends may form the subject of a patent.'

The Patent Act of Western Australia does not apparently contain any express definition of 'invention.'

(b) Qualifying provisions as to novelty.

The above definitions of 'invention' are in some cases explained or qualified by further provisions.

Under the Canadian Patent Act the invention must not have been in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor, for more than one year previously to his application for a patent, and any inventor who elects to obtain a patent for his invention in any foreign country before obtaining a patent for the same invention in Canada, can only obtain a patent in Canada, if the same be applied for within one year from the date of the issue of the first foreign patent for the invention.

The applicant for a patent in Newfoundland is required to 'make oath in writing' that the invention 'hath not to the best of his knowledge or belief, been known or used in this colony, or in any other country, but he will not be deprived of his right to a patent by reason of his having previously taken out Letters Patent for the invention in another country if 'such invention shall not have been introduced into public and common use in this colony prior to the application for a patent therein.'

In New South Wales prior exhibition without any limit as to period does not prejudice patent rights.

In South Australia the invention must not have been 'publicly used or offered for sale within the province prior to the date of the patent for the same,' but the fact of

an exhibitor having exhibited or tested his invention, either publicly or privately within a limited period, does not prejudice his right to a patent. An expired foreign patent is a bar to the grant of a patent in this Colony.

Provisions as to the exhibition of unpatented inventions within a limited period exist also in Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. In Victoria patents for foreign inventions may be granted within one year of the foreign patent, notwithstanding prior use or publication in Victoria.

EXAMINATION FOR NOVELTY.

In Canada, on every application for a patent, a thorough and reliable examination is required by law to be made by competent examiners employed in the Patent Office for that purpose.

The Commissioner may object to grant a patent in any of the following cases :—

- (a.) When he is of opinion that the alleged invention is not patentable in law ;
- (b.) When it appears to him that the invention is already in the possession of the public, with the consent or allowance of the inventor ;
- (c.) When it appears to him that there is no novelty in the invention ;
- (d.) When it appears to him that the invention has been described in a book or other printed publication before the date of the application, or is otherwise in the possession of the public ;
- (e.) When it appears to him that the invention has already been patented in Canada or elsewhere, unless the Commissioner has doubts as to whether the patentee or the applicant is the first inventor.

Whenever the Commissioner objects to grant a patent in any of the above cases, he must notify the applicant the ground or reason therefor with sufficient detail to enable him to answer the objection if he can. An appeal lies from the Commissioner's decision to the Governor in Council.

In New Zealand and Tasmania the registrar of patents may refuse to grant a patent for any alleged invention which he knows is not new, after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard personally or by his agent.

In Queensland it is the duty of every examiner to whom an application for a patent is referred, to report whether, to the best of his knowledge, any of the following conditions exists with respect to the invention, that is to say :—

- (a.) That it is not novel ;
- (b.) That the invention is already in the possession of the public, with the consent or allowance of the inventor ;
- (c.) That the invention has been described in a book or other printed publication, published in Queensland before the date of the application, or is otherwise in the possession of the public ;
- (d.) That the invention has already been patented in Queensland.

Where an examiner reports that any of these conditions exists with respect to the alleged invention, the registrar may refuse to proceed with the application, unless the case is one which falls within the provisions of the Act relating to industrial or international exhibitions and international arrangements, or unless, in the case of a prior patent having been granted, he has doubts whether the patentee or the applicant is the first inventor. An appeal lies from the registrar's decision to the law officer.

In Victoria the examiner is required to ascertain and report to the Commissioner of Patents whether, to the best of his knowledge, the invention which it is sought to patent is not novel or is already in the possession of the public, with the consent or allowance of the true and first inventor, and if he reports to this effect the Commissioner may refuse to proceed with the application, which refusal is subject to an appeal to the law officer.

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In New South Wales and South Australia the provisions of the Act as regards the duties of the examiner appear to cover an inquiry as to whether the applicant is the true and first inventor.

In Western Australia provision is made for examination as to interference between concurrent applications.

CAVEATS.

In Canada any intending applicant who has not perfected his invention, and is in fear of being despoiled of his idea, may file in the Patent Office a description of his invention so far, with or without plans at his own will; and the Commissioner, on payment of the prescribed fee, is required to cause the document, which is called a caveat, to be preserved in secrecy, with the exception of delivering copies of the same whenever required by the said applicant or by any judicial tribunal; but the secrecy of the document is to cease when the applicant obtains a patent for the invention. If application be made by any other person for a patent for any invention with which such caveat may in any respect interfere, the Commissioner is required to give notice by mail of such application to the person who has filed the caveat, and such last mentioned person must within three months from the date of mailing such notice, if he wishes to avail himself of his caveat, file his petition and take the other steps necessary on an application for a patent; and if in the opinion of the Commissioner the applications are conflicting, they will be referred to arbitration. Unless the person filing a caveat makes application within one year from the filing thereof for a patent the Commissioner is relieved from the obligation of giving notice, and the caveat then remains as a simple matter of proof as to novelty or priority of invention if required.

Very similar provisions as regards the filing of caveats and the sending of notices of any conflicting application to the person filing the caveat are contained in the South Australian Patent Act.

As the above provisions relating to 'Caveats' have been taken from the Patent Law of the United States, it may be of interest to the Colonial Premiers to know that the Commissioners appointed in 1898 to revise the statutes relating to patents, trade and other marks, and trade and commercial names, on page 23 of their report say that they are clearly of opinion that the statute providing for the filing of caveats should be repealed. The reasons which have led them to this conclusion are set out in the following passage on page 22 of their report, viz. :—'The very general opinion of those most familiar with patent practice, as expressed to us, is that the caveat is practically of no use to inventors. Many attorneys of long experience in patent matters have assured us that they always advise their clients not to file caveats. The preparation of a caveat, if it be prepared with care and skill, involves considerable expense, hardly less than the preparation of an application. The filing of a caveat necessarily implies the subsequent filing of an application, with the result that the inventor is put to practically a double expense without practical advantage.

If foreigners are permitted to file caveats, as it would seem must be done if our citizens are permitted to do so, the result will be the introduction of a class of evidence which has always been considered open to very serious objection, and has never been permitted to be introduced in any proceeding before the Patent Office, or before the courts in patent matters, namely, evidence of acts performed in a foreign country. If foreigners are permitted to establish conception of an invention in a foreign country by filing a caveat—and a caveat has practically no other effect than that of establishing conception of the invention described therein on the date on which it was filed—it would seem to be necessary to permit evidence to be introduced of the reduction of the invention to practice, as by construction of a machine, in the foreign country.'

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION.

No great differences exist in regard to Provisional Protection. Such differences as occur relate chiefly to the period of protection. In Newfoundland the nature of the protection, and in Cape Colony the character of the specification which must be filled with the application, are exceptional.

In Newfoundland every applicant for a patent is required with his petition to deliver into the office of the Colonial Secretary 'a written description of his invention and of the manner of using or process of compounding the same,' in accordance with detailed instructions contained in the Act; and after the expiration of one week, and until the expiration of six months from the date of the delivery of this description, the applicant has like privileges and rights as if a patent had been sealed to him on the date of such delivery.

In New South Wales any person claiming to be the author or designer of any invention, or his agent or assignee, may obtain a certificate entitling him to provisional protection for his invention on payment of £2 and on depositing with the Minister of Justice a petition addressed to the Governor and a provisional specification in the prescribed form. This certificate is in force for twelve months, and becomes null and void if before the date of the expiration thereof its lawful holder fails to make application for a patent.

In Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, the law relating to provisional and complete specifications resembles that of the United Kingdom (1) in leaving it to the option of the applicant whether his application shall be accompanied with a provisional or a complete specification; (2) in the provisional protection which, after the acceptance of an application, is accorded to him during the period before the date of the application and the sealing of the Patent, which protection enables him to use and publish the invention during this interval without prejudice to the patent subsequently granted to him; and (3) in granting to him during the interval between the acceptance of the complete specification and the sealing of the patent or the expiration of the time for sealing, the like privileges and rights, as if a patent had been sealed to him at the date of such acceptance, subject to the qualification that he may not institute any proceeding for infringement unless and until a patent has been granted to him. In all these Colonies the normal time allowed for leaving the complete specification is nine months. This time may be extended, on payment of the prescribed fee, by three months in Queensland, and by one month in New Zealand, Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

In Natal every applicant has also the option of selecting whether he will deposit a provisional or a complete specification with his application. In either case his invention obtains provisional protection for six months from the date of the deposit; and if no complete specification is deposited within eight weeks at least before the expiration of the term of provisional protection, the application will be deemed to be abandoned. Extension of this time, for what appears to be an indefinite period at the discretion of the Attorney-General, is allowed. If the specification is deposited in fraud of the true and first inventor, any patent granted to such inventor will not be invalidated by it, or by any use or publication of the invention during the term of provisional protection.

In Cape Colony a specification must be deposited with the application; and the invention obtains similar provisional protection for six months, during which period, in case the title of the invention or the specification is too large or insufficient, the Attorney-General may before the grant of a patent allow or require the specification to be amended, or another and sufficient specification to be deposited, which will have the same force, effect, and operation as if it had been originally deposited in its amended state. The specification originally filed is required particularly to describe and ascertain the nature of the invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed.

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OPPOSITION TO THE GRANT OF PATENTS.

(a) Grounds of Opposition.

In the United Kingdom and all the self-governing Colonies, except Newfoundland, provision is made for opposition by persons interested to the grant of a patent. The grounds of opposition vary greatly, and in some of the Colonies include prior publication, prior user, or possession by the public, while in one Colony the grant of provisional protection may be opposed.

In the United Kingdom there are three grounds on which the grant of a patent may be opposed by persons interested: (a) that the applicant has obtained the patent from the opponent or from a person of whom the opponent is the legal representative; (b) that the invention has been patented in this country on an application of prior date; and (c) that the complete specification describes or claims an invention other than that described in the provisional specification, and that such other invention forms the subject of an application made by the opponent in the interval between the leaving of the provisional specification and the leaving of the complete specification.

In Canada the only cases in which the grant of a patent can be opposed by persons interested are apparently those of conflicting applications.

In Newfoundland there seems to be no machinery provided by which the grant of a patent can be opposed by persons interested.

In New South Wales the Act and Patent Office Regulations, jointly, provide for the lodging of a protest against the issue of a patent, or of a certificate of provisional protection.

In Queensland the grant of a patent may be opposed by persons interested on any of the three grounds on which the grant of a patent can be opposed in the United Kingdom; and also on any of the following grounds, viz.: (d) that the invention is not novel; or (e) that it is already in the possession of the public with the consent or allowance of the inventor; or (f) that it has been described in a book or other printed publication published in Queensland before the date of the application, or is otherwise in the possession of the public.

In New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal there are apparently no limitations to the grounds of opposition.

In Victoria the grounds of opposition are: (1) that the applicant has fraudulently or without the authority of the opponent obtained the invention from him or from a person of whom he is the legal representative or assignee; (2) that the invention has not been communicated to the applicant by the actual inventor, his legal representatives or assigns, if the actual inventor, his legal representatives or assigns, is or are not resident in Victoria; (3) that the invention has been patented in Victoria on an application of prior date; (4) want of novelty, or the invention having been already published or publicly used; and (5) that the complete specification describes or claims an invention other than that described in the provisional specification, and that such other invention forms the subject of an application made by the opponent in the interval between the leaving of the provisional specification and the leaving of the complete specification.

In Western Australia a patent may be opposed on either of the first two grounds specified in the Patent Law of the United Kingdom, or (3) on the ground of an examiner having reported to the Registrar that the specification appeared to him to comprise the same invention as is comprised in a specification bearing the same or a similar title, and accompanying a previous application.

(b) Hearing of Oppositions.

In the United Kingdom oppositions to the grant of patents are heard and decided by the Comptroller-General of Patents, or his deputy, with an appeal from his decision to the Law Officer.

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In Canada, conflicting applications are submitted to three skilled arbitrators, two of whom are chosen by the applicants and the third by the Commissioner or his deputy. The decision or award of these, or any two of them, delivered to the Commissioner in writing and subscribed by them, or any two of them, is final, as far as concerns the granting of the patent.

In Queensland and Western Australia, the Registrar of Patents, and in Victoria, the Commissioner of Patents hears and decides the opposition, subject, in all three cases, to an appeal to the Attorney-General or other Law Officer.

In South Australia, the Commissioner of Patents hears the opposition, and his decision is final.

In Tasmania the opposition is heard and decided by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Chambers, with an appeal to the Supreme Court of Tasmania.

In New Zealand it is heard and decided by the Registrar of Patents, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

In Cape Colony and Natal objections to the grant of patents are heard by the Attorney-General.

DURATION OF PATENTS.

In the United Kingdom and in all the Colonies to which this memorandum relates, with the exception of Canada, the duration of a patent, unless it is extended in accordance with special statutory provisions, is limited to 14 years. In Canada it is 18 years. Extensions of these periods may, under special circumstances, be granted in the following Colonies, viz.:—Cape Colony, Natal, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, for a period not exceeding 14 years; in Newfoundland and South Australia, for a period not exceeding seven years. In the majority of these cases the patentee can only obtain the extension when he can prove that he has been unable to obtain a due remuneration for the expense and labour of perfecting the invention, and that an exclusive right of using and vending the invention for a further period is necessary for his adequate remuneration. In Canada, Cape Colony, Natal, Newfoundland and South Australia, the patent expires with the first foreign patent, an arrangement which is at variance with the new clause inserted in the International Convention by the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, to which reference is made on page 16 of this memorandum.

PATENT FEES.

In the United Kingdom the fees charged by the State for a patent which will continue in force for four years from the date of the application, amount to £4. If the patentee desires his patent to continue in force after the expiration of the four years he must pay renewal fees of £5 for the fifth year, £6 for the sixth year, and so on to £14 for the fourteenth year. If a patent be kept in force for the full period of 14 years, the total patent fees will amount to £99. The patent fees charged in the Colonies are considerably lower than this. In New South Wales fees amounting to £5 will keep the patent in force for the full term of 14 years. In most of the Colonies the British system of renewal fees prevails, but the intervals at which these fees are payable are longer than in the United Kingdom. Thus, in Canada £4 is payable on the application, a second £4 before the end of the sixth year, and a third £4 before the end of the twelfth year, making £12 in all. The following table gives the details of these fees in the several self-governing Colonies.

Canada—

Application.....	\$ 20 00
Renewal Fee—	
Before end of 6th year.....	20 00
Before end of 12th year.....	20 00
Total	\$60 00

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Newfoundland—

Patent..	\$ 25 00
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In addition to the ordinary fee for documents under Great
Seal of Colony.

New South Wales—

	£	s.	d.
Application..	2	0	0
Petition for patent..	3	0	0
Total..	5	0	0

Queensland—

Application..	1	0	0
Complete specification..	2	0	0
Before end of 4th year..	5	0	0
Before end of 8th year..	10	0	0

(Or annual renewal fees.)

Total..	18	0	0
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South Australia—

Provisional protection	1	0	0
Patent..	2	0	0
Before end of 3rd year..	2	10	0
Before end of 7th year..	2	10	0

Total..	8	0	0
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Victoria—

Provisional specification..	1	0	0
Complete specification..	2	0	0
On obtaining patent..	1	0	0
Before end of 3rd year..	2	10	0
Before end of 7th year..	2	10	0

Total..	9	0	0
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Western Australia—

Application..	1	0	0
Complete specification..	2	0	0
Before end of 4th year	5	0	0
Before end of 7th year..	10	0	0

Total..	18	0	0
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New Zealand—

Application..	0	10	0
Complete specification..	0	10	0
Grant of patent..	2	0	0
Before end of 4th year..	5	0	0
Before end of 7th year..	10	0	0

Total..	18	0	0
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Tasmania—

	£	s.	d.
Application.....	0	10	0
Complete specification.....	0	10	0
Grant of patent.....	2	0	0
Before end of 3rd year.....	15	0	0
Before end of 7th year.....	20	0	0
Total.....	38	0	0

Cape Colony—

Application.....	2	10	0
Grant of patent.....	2	10	0
Before end of 3rd year.....	10	0	0
Before end of 7th year.....	20	0	0
Total.....	35	0	0

Natal—

On depositing provisional specification.....	1	1	0
Notice to proceed.....	0	5	0
Fee for Attorney General's warrant.....	1	1	0
Complete specification.....	1	1	0
Grant of patent.....	1	10	0
Before end of 3rd year.....	5	0	0
Before end of 7th year.....	10	0	0
Total.....	19	18	0

FORFEITURE OF PATENTS FOR NON-WORKING.

Patents cannot be forfeited for non-working in the United Kingdom, or in any of the Colonies to which this memorandum relates, with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland, and South Australia.

In Canada patents become null and void at the end of two years from the date thereof, unless the patentee or his legal representatives or his assignee within that time, or any authorized extension thereof, commence and after such commencement continuously carry on in Canada the construction or manufacture of the patented invention in such a manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it, or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable price at some manufactory or establishment for making or constructing it in Canada. This period of two years may be extended at any time not more than three months before its expiration by the Commissioner of Patents on its being proved to his satisfaction that the patentee was, for reasons beyond his control, prevented from complying with the above condition. Any question as to whether a patent has become void under these provisions may be adjudicated upon by the Exchequer Court of Canada upon information in the name of the Attorney General of Canada, or at the suit of any person interested.

Any patent in Newfoundland which has not been brought into operation within two years from the date thereof becomes void at the end of that period.

Every patent in South Australia is liable to be revoked by the Governor upon the application of any person after the expiration of three years from the granting thereof, if it is made to appear to the Governor that neither the patentee nor his assignee or licensee has before the time of such application used the patented invention to a reasonable extent for the public benefit. But the Governor may, in his absolute discretion, refuse any such application upon such terms and conditions as he may see fit. No

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patent has yet been forfeited under these provisions, and it is believed that no application has yet been made under them.

FORFEITURE OF PATENTS WHEN PATENTED GOODS ARE IMPORTED.

The only Colony in which it has been considered necessary to forfeit a patent by reason of the importation of the patented goods, or to place any special prohibition on the importation of patented goods, as such, is Canada, which is of course very exceptionally situated by reason of its propinquity to the United States, the most inventive country in the world. In Canada, if after the expiration of 12 months from the granting of a patent, or any extension of such period which may be authorized by the Commissioner of Patents on satisfactory cause being shown at some time within three months of the expiry of the period, the patentee, or any of his representatives or assignees, imports or causes to be imported into Canada, the inventions for which the patent has been granted, the patent becomes void as to the interests of the importer.

COMPULSORY LICENSES.

In New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, if it is proved that by reason of the default of a patentee to grant licenses on reasonable terms (1) the patent is not being worked in the Colony ; or (2) the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the invention cannot be supplied ; or (3) any person is prevented from working or using to the best advantage an invention of which he is possessed, the Governor may require the patentee to grant licenses on such terms as having regard to the nature of the invention and the circumstances of the case he may think just ; but so far as we are aware, no application for a compulsory license has yet been made in any of these Colonies under the above provisions.

In the above Colonies the law on this point is substantially the same as in the United Kingdom, with the exception that the jurisdiction exercised by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom is exercised in the Colonies by the Governor.

In the remainder of the Colonies, to which this memorandum relates, it has not been thought necessary to pass any legislation for the grant of compulsory licenses.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

By the International Convention of 20th March, 1883, the Governments of Belgium, Brazil, France, Guatemala, Holland, Italy, Portugal, San Salvador, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland constituted themselves into a Union for the protection of industrial property.

The following Governments have since adhered to the Convention and become parties to the Union, viz. : Great Britain, Tunis, the Dominican Republic, Sweden, Norway, Queensland, the United States, New Zealand, Denmark, and Japan ; while San Salvador and Guatemala have left the Union.

Article II. of the Convention provides that the subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting States shall in all the other States of the Union, in matters concerning patents of invention, industrial designs or models, trade and commercial marks and trade names, enjoy the advantages which their respective laws now grant or shall hereafter grant to natives.

Article IV. provides that :—

‘ Any person who has duly lodged an application for a patent of invention, an industrial design or model, or a trade or commercial mark in one of the contracting States, shall enjoy, for lodging the application in the other States, and reserving the rights of third parties, a right of priority during the terms hereinafter stated.

‘Consequently, a subsequent application in one of the other States of the union before the expiration of these terms shall not be invalidated through any acts accomplished in the interval, either, for instance, by another application, by publication of the invention, or by the working thereof by a third party, by the sale of copies of the design or model, or by the use of the mark.’

The above mentioned terms of priority, as fixed by the original Convention of 1883, were six months for patents of inventions, and three months for industrial designs and models and for trade and commercial marks. These terms were increased by a month for ‘countries beyond the sea,’ an expression which has been interpreted as meaning ‘countries outside Europe which do not border on the Mediterranean.’

By the additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, the terms of priority were fixed for all countries at twelve months for patents and four months for industrial designs and models and for trade and commercial marks.

Article V. of the Convention provided that :—

‘The introduction by the patentee into the country where the patent has been issued of objects manufactured in any of the States of the Union shall not entail forfeiture.

‘Nevertheless, the patentee shall remain subject to the obligation to work his patent in conformity with the laws of the country into which he introduces the patented objects.’

This article has been modified by the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, which provides that ‘the patentee in each country shall not incur forfeiture for non-working until the expiration of a minimum period of three years commencing from the date of the deposit of his application in the country in question, and in case the patentee fails to give satisfactory reasons for his inaction.’

Articles VI. to X. of the Convention relate to trade or commercial marks.

Article XI., as modified by the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, provides that the High Contracting Parties shall, in conformity with the legislation of each country, grant temporary protection to patentable inventions, industrial designs or models, and to trade or commercial marks, for articles exhibited at official or officially recognized International Exhibitions which have been organized in the territory of one of them.

Article XII. provides that each of the contracting States shall establish ‘a special department for industrial property, and a central office for the communication to the public of patents of invention, industrial designs or models, and trade or commercial marks.’

In the final Protocol of the Convention it is stated that the organization of this special department is to comprise, so far as possible, the publication in each State of a periodical official paper.

Article XIII. provides that an International Office shall be established under the authority and supervision of the Central Administration of the Swiss Confederation, the expenses being borne in common by the Contracting States. The total expenses are limited by the Protocol of the 15th of April, 1891, to the sum of 60,000 francs a year.

By the Additional Act of the 14th of December, 1900, a new clause has been inserted in the Convention providing that :—

‘That patents claimed in the different Contracting States by persons entitled to the benefit of the Convention shall be independent of the patents obtained for the same invention in other States whether adhering to the Union or not.

‘This provision shall apply in the case of the accession of new States to patents existing in either State at the time of accession.’

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INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

The only two Colonies that are already parties to the International Convention are Queensland and New Zealand. The Government of Western Australia has recently expressed a desire to join the Convention, while those of Natal and Newfoundland have expressed a contrary desire.

The Patent Laws of New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia (in common with those of Queensland and New Zealand, which have already entered the Union) contain provisions on the same lines as those in section 103* of the British Act of 1883, which, when made applicable by Order in Council to any Colony which has joined the Union, give the priority conceded by Article IV. of the Convention to applicants from all countries belonging to the Union : and when made applicable to Colonies which have not joined the Union give similar rights of priority to applicants from such Colonies and the United Kingdom. Orders in Council have made the section applicable to Western Australia and Tasmania, neither of which has yet joined the Union.

The Patent Law of Victoria provides that, subject to the issue of Orders in Council, an applicant for a patent in the United Kingdom, any Australian Colony, or the Colonies of New Zealand or Fiji, may have six months' priority in Victoria. The Law in this Colony also gives twelve months' priority to a patentee abroad, provided that any publication of the invention in Victoria shall have been without the inventor's consent.

The Patent Laws of Canada, Newfoundland, South Australia, Cape Colony and Natal contain no provision for International arrangements for the protection of inventions. The Canadian Patent Act, however, gives twelve months' priority to a patentee abroad, provided notice of intention to apply for a patent in Canada be given to the Commissioner within three months of the date of the foreign application. In the Newfoundland Consolidated Statutes (Second Series) chapter 109, section 18 implies that patents may be granted in England which shall extend to Newfoundland, but provides that they shall not be effective there until the arrival of the specification and drawings.

The Patent Law of Natal provides that, from and after the promulgation in this Colony of the Order in Council referred to in section 104 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, all Letters Patent granted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be deemed and taken to be granted under the provision of Law No. 4, 1870, and may be dealt with accordingly : provided that this law shall only apply to patents granted for inventions in the United Kingdom, and not to designs or trade marks. The effect of this provision is not altogether clear. Some of the difficulties which would arise under it, if Natal were to join the Union, are commented on in a recent letter from the acting Attorney General of Natal to the Colonial Secretary.

* This section has been amended by section 6 of the Act of 1885 and by the Act of 1901.

APPENDIX XI.

IMPERIAL STAMP DUTY CHARGES ON COLONIAL BONDS.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

I. COLONIAL GOVERNMENT BONDS.

These securities, together with foreign securities, were first brought into charge to stamp duty by the Act 25 Vict. c. 22, the charge of 2s. 6d. per cent on the amount secured being confined to those securities which were made, or the interest payable in the United Kingdom. By the Act 34 & 35 Vict. c. 4, the charge was extended to those securities which were assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

In 1885, when the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51, whereby all securities transferable by delivery were made chargeable with the duty of 10s. per cent, came into operation, these securities were specially excepted from the higher rate of duty, and remained, and are still, within the 2s. 6d. per cent rate, whether transferable by delivery or otherwise. It will be thus seen that they are placed in a more favourable position as regards duty than similar securities of a foreign Government, or even the English municipal corporation bonds transferable by delivery which fall within the 10s. per cent rate. Possibly these securities may be liable to duty in the issuing Colony, but that objection applies equally to all instruments, and the revenue laws of one country are not taken notice of by the revenue laws of another.

II. COLONIAL MUNICIPAL BONDS (CORPORATION OR COMPANY).

These securities are chargeable in the same way as those of English corporations or companies, namely, if transferable by delivery, 1s. for every £10 or fractional part of £10 secured; if transferable otherwise than by delivery, 2s. 6d. per cent.

In connection with this question, it may be useful to point out that under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, now represented by section 114 of the Stamp Act, 1891, the Government of Canada or other Colony may pay a composition duty for the duty on the transfers of stock issued by the Colony, which is inscribed in books kept in the United Kingdom, and so free from the duty of 10s. per cent, all transfers of stock included in the payment.

The rate of composition is 1s. 3d. for every £10 or any fraction of £10 of the nominal amount of stock inscribed at the date of the compositions with the addition:—

- (a) when the period of redemption exceeds 60 years and does not exceed 100 years, of 3d. for every £10 or fraction of £10;
- (b) when the period exceeds 100 years or no period is fixed, of 6d. for every £10 or fraction of £10.

May 22, 1902.

APPENDIX XII.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PACIFIC CABLE AND THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE OF THE EMPIRE, RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED FOR THE INFORMATION AND CONSIDERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION CONFERENCE BY SIR SANDFORD FLEMING.

1. In the Canadian Parliament a few weeks ago, the Honourable William Mulock, Postmaster General, informed the members that a complication, prejudicial to Canadian interests, had arisen in connection with the Pacific Cable.

2. Although this complication is distinctly traceable to the pronounced hostility to the Pacific Cable of the Eastern Extension and Associated Telegraph Companies, its immediate cause is due to the action of the Government of New South Wales in granting to the companies concessions materially affecting the financial outlook of the Pacific Cable scheme.

3. On December 31, 1900, the contract for establishing the Pacific Cable was formally executed on behalf of the Home Government, the Governments of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand. Sixteen days afterwards the Government of New South Wales, without the consent of the five other Governments in the partnership arrangement or any of them, granted the telegraph companies under a formal agreement the concessions referred to. This agreement cannot be rescinded except by mutual consent, and as the Post and Telegraph service has since the date of the agreement been transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia, New South Wales, even if she so desired, has not now the power to set aside her own act. The power has passed from her, and the Government of the Commonwealth as the inheritor of the act, is bound by the agreement.

4. When in Australia last year Mr. Mulock had frequent interviews with the Right Honourable Edmund Barton, Premier of the Commonwealth, by whom he was made aware of the peculiar circumstances of the case. Mr. Barton and his Government were placed in an extremely difficult position, for if the Commonwealth inherits the particular Act referred to of New South Wales, it likewise inherits the responsibilities assumed by each of the three Australian States, Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales, when they entered into the Pacific Cable arrangement. If, therefore, the agreement with the telegraph company cannot be changed, the moral obligations inseparable from the partnership agreement of an earlier date, resting on all the partners, are still more irrevocable.

5. Mr. Mulock informed the Canadian House of Commons that Mr. Barton recognized it to be the duty of the Commonwealth, while adhering to the agreement of New South Wales with the telegraph company, to live up to the spirit of the Pacific Cable agreement, and that he earnestly desired to see an honourable way out of the grave difficulty to which his Government had fallen heir.

6. As already stated, the difficulty is directly traceable to the Eastern Extension and Associated Telegraph Companies. These companies have combined to thwart the efforts of the Governments concerned in establishing the Pacific Cable. It cannot be said that those in the combination are inspired by lofty ideals or patriotic sentiments. They are governed entirely by considerations of private interest, and in order to accomplish their ends, they are bent on controlling all the over-sea lines of telegraph

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to Australia and New Zealand. There are good grounds for the belief that they aim to control even the Pacific Cable itself. As will hereafter be pointed out, they have entered on a crusade which may seriously affect the financial success of that undertaking as to develop a feeling against the policy of working it by the State, in order that its control may fall into their hands. As the danger apprehended is imminent the public interests will best be served by recalling and considering the facts. Possibly a knowledge of them may open up an honourable way out of the difficulty, acceptable to the Commonwealth of Australia, and to which each of the other partners in the Pacific Cable contract may yield a ready assent.

7. At the Colonial Conference held in London in 1887 the delegates discussed at some length various matters bearing on telegraphs of the Empire. Again, in 1894, at the Ottawa Conference, the discussions were renewed. At innumerable meetings of Chambers of Commerce, Empire Leagues and other associations the subject has again and again been considered. In the interval which has elapsed the project of a British Empire telegraph service has been steadily developing. Its outline was submitted in a communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated October 28, 1898, and the main features of the scheme therein set forth may be described as one unbroken chain of State-owned telegraphs around the globe, touching or traversing all the great British possessions so as to bring each of them into direct electric touch with the Mother Country and with each other. In this manner Canada, New Zealand and Australia, India, South Africa and the United Kingdom would be brought within the same electric circle. An essential feature of the scheme laid down is that no part of the system should touch foreign soil, and that the cables should each and all avoid shallow seas, in proximity to any country likely at any time to prove unfriendly. The route of the telegraph was more precisely described as extending from London to Canada, through Canada to Vancouver, from Vancouver to New Zealand and Australia, thence to Perth in Western Australia, from Perth to South Africa, with a branch from Cocos Island to India; from Cape Town it was designed to extend to Bermuda, touching at St. Helena, Ascension and Barbados; at Bermuda a choice of routes to England would be opened for selections. It might cross the Atlantic direct or as an alternative extend northerly to a suitable point of junction with the State line between Canada and England.

8. Such a telegraph girdle of the globe would constitute a means of connecting all His Majesty's great possessions and nearly all the naval coaling stations with each other and with the Imperial centre in London. The sub-ocean connections would be deep-sea cables in the least vulnerable position, and it may be added that the system would possess an advantage peculiar to a globe-encircling line of telegraph; each point touched would be telegraphically connected with every other point by two distinct routes extending in opposite directions. This feature possesses special value and in practice would prove the best security against interruptions from whatever cause.

9. Since 1898, when the scheme was promulgated, progress has been made in its development: (1) a State-owned cable from Canada to New Zealand and Australia is on the eve of completion, and (2) a cable has been laid across the Indian Ocean from Australia to South Africa. The latter is, however, a private undertaking, from which have sprung the complications which perplex the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. On this point a brief explanation is called for.

10. It is well known that the telegraph companies have from the first placed themselves in opposition to the Imperial telegraph scheme, and have employed every conceivable means to stifle the proposal to establish a Pacific Cable.

One main reason for their hostility to the Pacific Cable lies in the fact that it forms the most important section of the larger proposal, and that the Canadian route is absolutely the only route by which the globe may be girdled by a chain of all-British cables, the proposal to which they are so strongly opposed. When it became known that the six Governments concerned had resolved to establish the Pacific Cable, the

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telegraphic companies combined, and determined to adopt drastic measures in order to defeat the new State policy. They saw plainly that a State-owned cable across the Pacific would speedily lead to similar cables across the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Accordingly they arranged to pre-occupy the ground by laying a private cable on the precise route which had previously been projected in the Indian, and partly in the Atlantic Ocean for the State-owned line. Moreover, they made tempting overtures to the Governments of the Australian Colonies, offering to reduce the burdensome telegraph charges hitherto exacted, provided these Governments granted them certain concessions; which concessions it was believed would enable the combined companies to ruin the commercial value of the Pacific Cable. There is likewise evidence to show that the cable combine took means to invoke the powers of the press to influence public opinion in their favour. Unfortunately the then Government of New South Wales listened to the overtures and granted what the companies asked for.

11. These, in a few words, are the circumstances which have led to the difficulty referred to by Mr. Mulock. There is a collision of interests, private on the one hand, public and Imperial on the other. The cable companies looking to private rather than public interests, adopted a bold and aggressive policy. If they succeed in their designs they will hold firmly within their grasp the most important telegraph lines of the Empire. A condition of things pregnant with danger; for it must not be forgotten that the property, the privileges and the powers of companies are transferable by purchase. We are not unfamiliar with such transfers, and we may ask ourselves the question, 'What would prevent a syndicate of German, French, or United States stock operators buying up the controlling power of the Eastern group of cables? What would prevent the controlling power of the whole telegraph system of the southern hemisphere passing into foreign hands? What would prevent the cables of the Empire being alienated at the most critical moment?'

12. The mere possibility of such a thing can scarcely be regarded with equanimity. The question raised is of vital importance to British people everywhere. Obviously the obligations to safeguard the public interest in the matter of telegraph communications is thrown on the Government of the British family of nations, and at this juncture on no single Government more than on that of the great Commonwealth of Australia.

13. In November, 1900, an Inter-Departmental Committee was appointed by the Home Government to inquire into the subject of telegraphic connections, Lord Balfour of Burleigh being chairman. The Committee reported a few weeks ago, and the points specially referred to in the report which have a bearing on the matter now being considered are as follows:—

- (1.) The Committee are strongly opposed to the general purchase of cables by the State.
- (2.) The Committee are of opinion that every important colony or naval base should be connected with the United Kingdom by one cable touching on British territory, or on the territory of some friendly neutral.
- (3.) A variety of alternative routes should be provided wherever it is essential to secure telegraphic communication in time of war.
- (4.) The normal policy should be to encourage free trade in cables. Exceptions should only be made to this rule on the ground of national, not of private, interests.

14. These are the principal conclusions reached by the Committee, and it will be observed that not one of them conflicts with the proposal formulated in October, 1898. With respect to the first point in the above list, the general purchase of cables by the State formed no part of the proposal then submitted. The proposal was not to purchase old cables, but to supplement them by establishing a sufficient number of new lines touching only British territory to connect every important colony with the Mother Country. This part of the proposal is in complete harmony with the recom-

recommendation of the Committee, with this difference, their recommendation is indefinite with respect to the number of cables, and may be understood to mean many cables, that is to say, a separate and distinct cable from each colony to the United Kingdom. The proposal of 1898 is precise and clear. Its main feature is to have the greater Colonial possessions connected with each other and the Mother Country by one continuous chain of cables constituting an all-British telegraph around the globe. Importance is attached to this proposal in the interest of economy, as it would secure every advantage with the least outlay. Moreover, the continuity of the cables, so as to form an electric ring around the earth, would in practice be the best security against interruption in the transmission of messages; as when a break would occur at any point there would remain an alternative route in the opposite direction.

15. It is not necessary to dwell upon the enormous importance of having the globe girdled by an all-British State-owned telegraph, as its advantages are self-evident. When the proposal was made known in December, 1898, the British and Colonial press with extraordinary unanimity, expressed generally the opinion that the advantages to result are incontrovertible; that nothing would tend more to quicken a sense of unity and solidarity throughout the Empire; that at all times it would place it in the power of the Governments to regulate and moderate the rates for the transmission of messages between all the countries served; that the immediate effect would be to facilitate intercourse and foster trade, not only between the Mother Country and the Colonies, but between the Colonies themselves.

16. One essential point to be insisted on is, that the Imperial telegraph girdle must be absolutely State-controlled, in order that the main lines of communication of the Empire be placed beyond the possibility of interference by trusts and combines, that is to say, that they shall remain inviolably British.

17. The expenditure involved would be considerable, but it is far outweighed by the incalculable benefit to result. The original estimate of expenditure required to establish such a telegraph girdle around the globe was from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000, but this included the Pacific Cable which will cost close on £2,000,000. The Pacific Cable will shortly be completed. To provide and lay the remaining cables not far short of £4,000,000 will be required.

18. The foregoing paragraphs relate in brief detail the causes which have led to the complications which have arisen in Australia, and point out the inevitable outcome of the designs of the cable companies if they are allowed to go unchecked. The gravity of the peril has been indicated, and it is of such a character as to demand decisive action on the part of the Governments concerned.

19. Although the complications referred to by Mr. Mulock in the Canadian House of Commons had their origin in Australia, the question raised is not limited to that country. The antagonists of an Imperial system of cables conspired to defeat it, they played what from their own standpoint might be regarded as a master-stroke. This action has, however, brought forward an Imperial question of vital importance, in which we are all concerned, and the issues at stake are such that it is in the last degree inexpedient to place it in the power of any man, or syndicate of men, to gain control of the nervous system of this great Oceanic Empire.

20. We have a common interest in a common object. We have a common interest in seeing that a gigantic cable combination shall not be fastened on the British people to handicap commerce and retard general progress, and still more are we all interested in seeing that it shall not remain as a menace to the security of the Empire.

21. The problem presented is of the first importance, and the solution of it rests with the statesmen from the self-governing parts of the Empire, to be assembled at the Coronation Conference. It can undoubtedly be solved by following the same policy as that adopted in the establishment of the Pacific Cable, that is to say by a partnership arrangement in which all will unite for the common good.

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22. Our common object is the freest intercourse, and this object can best be attained by linking together all the great outposts of the Empire precisely as Canada, New Zealand and Australia are now being brought into close relationship by means of the Pacific Cable. The Imperial telegraph system will embrace in its circuit round the globe three great oceans. Of these the Pacific will have its opposite shore telegraphically united in a few months. Then will remain the Indian and Atlantic Oceans to be traversed by nationalized cables. This, the crowning achievement, will cost in round figures £4,000,000, an insignificant expenditure of capital, in view of the immensely important results to be attained. It would do more for the Empire as a whole than twenty times the amount spent in any other way whatever. It would set at rest the difficulty which has been caused in Australia. It would place the telegraph service of the Empire on a secure and satisfactory basis, and render alienation of the leading cables impossible. It would be a fresh tie between all the great Colonies and the Motherland, of great practical utility; it would minimize transmission charges and prodigiously increase the volume of telegraphic intercourse; it would benefit trade, vitalize the spirit of patriotism and strengthen the sentiments which constitute the most enduring foundation on which the Empire of the future can be built up. The circumstances are such, and the benefits so many and so great, that whatever the cost, the Pan-Britannic telegraph service should as speedily as possible be carried to completion.

23. The establishment of such a service would affect the existing companies. The national telegraph encircling the globe would become the main or trunk line of communication between the great self-governing portions of the Empire. The existing private cables would to a large extent assume the position of branches to the trunk line, and as such would find employment in general and especially in international traffic. The charges for transmission by the trunk line would be lowered to a minimum so as merely to cover cost of operating, interest and maintenance, and as a consequence the business would be immensely increased. The companies would gain by the increase and likewise by the reduced charges on the main line, as they would thus be supplied with much profitable business for general dissemination.

24. The private cables were for the most part established with commendable enterprise many years ago. They received generous Government assistance. They have done useful pioneer work, and this has already yielded to the enterprising investors rich returns. The time has come, however, when circumstances demand a change. It has become a matter of public expediency that the State should control an unbroken line of telegraph established for the safety and well-being of the Empire. It is possible, therefore, that the companies may have to rest content with more moderate gains than hitherto, at least until there be a new development of business under the changed conditions; that a development of telegraph business beyond all ordinary conception will result from the establishment of the Imperial service there can be no doubt whatever.

25. In the event of a determination being reached to complete the Imperial telegraph service, before proceeding to lay a State cable across the Indian Ocean the companies should be given the option to transfer, at a fair price, the private cable recently laid by them between Australia and South Africa, and arrangements should likewise be made to connect the Cape with the United Kingdom by a State-owned cable. These with the Pacific Cable will complete the globe-encircling telegraph line, designed to link together the trans-marine homelands of the British people on the five continents. It will prove an Imperial service in every sense. It will greatly promote the commercial and industrial well-being of all the parts. It will strengthen their relationship, and enable the whole fabric the better to withstand any stress or strain which the future may bring.

There is a rapidly growing desire on the part of the British people, everywhere, to strengthen the ties and multiply the links which unite the Mother Nation with the

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Daughter States. This feeling of attachment prevails in Australia and New Zealand. It is especially marked in Canada, and the writer feels himself warranted in expressing the foregoing views on behalf of Imperial-minded Canadians. Their name is legion, and they are prompted only by one spirit. Their ardent desire is to join cordially and actively in building up the Empire on an enduring basis that it may long continue to confer benefits on the human race.

Ottawa, June 14, 1902.

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APPENDIX XIII.

NATURALIZATION.

No. 1.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF MINTO (CANADA) TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.
(Received 5th May, 1902.)

Government House, Ottawa, 21st April, 1902.

SIR,—In reply to your circular despatch of the 10th October last, asking for the views of this Government on the recommendations of the Home Department Committee in regard to the law relating to naturalization, I have the honour to enclose a copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council, embodying a report on the subject by the Minister of Justice.

It will be observed that Ministers express their concurrence in the principle that residence in any British Possession should qualify for full naturalization equally with residence in the United Kingdom; but suggest that in harmony with the amendment by which it is proposed to substitute 'the King's Dominions' for 'the United Kingdom' in the declaration by the alien as to his place of future residence, it should also be provided that past residence for a period of five years within 'the King's Dominions' instead of within the 'United Kingdom,' should satisfy the condition of residence required by the naturalization law.

I have, &c.,

MINTO.

Enclosure in No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE THE PRIVY COUNCIL,
APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY ON THE 12TH APRIL, 1902.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Circular Despatch, dated 10th October, 1901, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting the report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to consider the doubts and difficulties which have arisen in connection with the interpretation and administration of the Acts relating to Naturalization, and requesting to be advised whether legislation for the amendment of those Acts is desirable, and if so, what scope and direction such legislation should take.

The Minister of Justice to whom the said Despatch was referred observes that the Report of the Committee recommends that the existing law relating to the acquisition and loss of British nationality be consolidated with certain amendments suggested by them.

Paragraph 31 suggests that if it appeared that under a law in force in any British Possession the conditions to be fulfilled by aliens before admission to the rights, privileges and capacities of British subjects to be enjoyed within the limits of the Possession included conditions which were substantially the same as those required for

the grant of certificates of naturalization under an Act of the United Kingdom, the Governor of that Possession should be empowered to grant a certificate of naturalization to have the same effect as one granted by a Secretary of State.

And the same paragraph further suggests that in all other cases the Governor might have power in his discretion to recommend to the Home Government for a certificate of naturalization any alien whom he could certify to have satisfied within the Possession conditions identical *mutatis mutandis* with those required for naturalization in the United Kingdom, and that the Secretary of State might in his discretion grant a certificate upon such recommendation.

The Minister states that the law in force in Canada is less exacting than the proposed Imperial Act, and as the conditions therefore would not be 'substantially the same,' the Governor-General of Canada would not be able to grant such certificate of naturalization.

The Governor-General in Canada would only be able under the second above-mentioned proposals to certify that an alien had satisfied in Canada the requirements *mutatis mutandis* for naturalization in the United Kingdom.

The Minister recommends that the Imperial Authorities be advised of the approval of the Government of Canada of the principle that residence in one of the British Possessions should qualify for full naturalization in the same way as in the United Kingdom, and further that it would be simpler and avoid cases of hardship if the qualification with regard to past residence could be altered by substituting the words 'the King's Dominions,' for 'United Kingdom,' in the same way as is proposed for the intention to be delivered for future residence.

The Minister states that under the law, as proposed to be amended, it would seem that an alien who had resided five years in either the United Kingdom or in Canada would be able to obtain full naturalization, but an alien who resided four years in the United Kingdom, followed by four years' residence in Canada, or *vice versa*, would be unable to obtain naturalization in either country.

The Committee advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 2.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE TO MR. RITCHIE.

WHITEHALL, 18th June, 1902.

SIR,—In accordance with your instruction we have given our careful consideration to the Colonial Office letter of the 16th ultimo, forwarding copies of communications received from the Governments of certain of the self-governing Colonies in regard to our report on the question of naturalization, and we submit the following observations thereon.

In drafting our report we considered the question whether a person applying for a certificate of naturalization should be required to show that he had resided for five years within the jurisdiction of the naturalizing authority to whom the application might be addressed, or whether, so long as the applicant could show that he had resided five years within the King's Dominions, it should be immaterial that he had during that period resided within the jurisdiction of more than one naturalizing authority.

We recommended the first alternative. We considered that five years' residence in the United Kingdom or some one British Possession would be a proper guarantee of a definite intention to continue to reside within the Dominions, and that if it were

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permitted to an applicant for naturalization to reckon five years' residence made up of shorter terms in various parts of His Majesty's Dominions, difficulties would arise in reference to evidence of residence and fitness for naturalization. We adhere to this view.

With regard to the remark of the Minister of Justice of Canada that the Governor-General of that Dominion would only be able, under the proposals of the Committee, to certify that an alien had satisfied in Canada the requirements *mutatis mutandis* for naturalization in the United Kingdom, we would observe that we contemplated that, speaking generally, the Governments of the several Colonies would bring their existing 'naturalization' laws up to the standard requisite for enabling them to grant full and complete naturalization, and make whatever supplementary provision they might think fit for the grant to aliens, under provision similar to that of section 16 of the Naturalization Act of 1870, of purely local rights.

If it were made clear to the Canadian Government that at present they are entirely without power to grant complete naturalization, and that it is proposed to give them such power and at the same time to leave them unfettered in the matter of the grant of local rights to aliens, they would probably feel no further difficulty in the matter, especially if it were pointed out to them that, as regards the passage in our report which has attracted their particular attention, our proposals are that the Government of the United Kingdom shall have no greater powers than those which we have recommended to be conferred on the Governments of other parts of His Majesty's Dominions.

The papers referred to us do not appear to call for any further observations.

We are, &c.,

KENELM E. DIGBY.
F. H. VILLIERS.
D. FITZPATRICK
W. E. DAVIDSON.
H. BERTRAM COX.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX XIV.

PRECIS OF SOUTH AFRICAN CORRESPONDENCE WITH REFERENCE TO SUBJECT 5 FOR DISCUSSION AT THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The question of the admission to practise in the new Colonies of 'duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted and hereafter to be admitted to practise in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand' has engaged attention with reference to (a) Surveyors, (b) Legal Practitioners, and (c) Doctors and Chemists.

As to (a) Lord Milner and the Government of New Zealand have already agreed in direct correspondence to accept the principle of *reciprocal* admission of qualified surveyors, with the proviso, on both sides, that a licence or diploma is presented obtained on examination equal to that which now rules throughout Australasia and accompanied by a letter of recommendation from the State Examining Board which issued it that the surveyor named is personally and professionally reputable and up to date.

Arrangements for such examinations in the new Colonies will doubtless be made in due course, the surveyors' examination in the Cape and Natal affording a model.

As to (b) Legal Practitioners, the existing position as regards the Transvaal is defined in subsection (d) of Proclamation 14 of 1902, which enacts that the Colony will admit 'any person who shall have been admitted to practise as an advocate in the Supreme Court of any British Colony, and who at the date of his application for admission to practise in the Colony remains enrolled as an advocate of such Supreme Court as aforesaid provided that such person (1) shall have passed an examination in law which at the date of his application for admission as aforesaid is covered by a notice issued in terms of subsection (a) of section 12 (*i.e.*, a notice by the Governor that such examination is deemed equal to the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of the Cape of Good Hope) and (ii.) shall for a period of seven years successively have practised in such Supreme Court as aforesaid exclusively as an advocate and not in partnership with any attorney of such Court.' The conditions of admission for attorneys are practically the same. As regards the Orange River Colony, a similar proclamation has not yet been issued, but that Colony will presumably be brought into line with the Transvaal as in other cases.

Lord Milner's opinion is that the above provisions are sufficiently liberal, and that no general undertaking on the lines of the New Zealand notice of motion should be given. He notes that though *reciprocity* cannot be demanded now in view of the special circumstances, it will without doubt be demanded at a later date.

As regards medical practitioners, dentists, and chemists or druggists, provisional arrangements have been made pending the establishment of a medical council similar to the medical councils which regulate admission to the practice of these professions in the Cape and Natal.

Under this provisional arrangement persons desiring to practise these professions in either the Transvaal or the Orange River Colony must obtain a licence from the Colonial Secretary of the Colony, after submitting for his examination and approval their diploma or certificate, and, if required, evidence of their identity and good character.

Licences are granted to persons on a British medical register or entitled to be registered in Great Britain and Ireland.

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Lord Milner reports that for the purpose of licences to medical practitioners, the Transvaal Government accepts diplomas from the following Colonial and Indian Universities:—Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Punjab, Malta, and the Ceylon Medical College. It will be seen that the Transvaal Government recognizes diplomas to which Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886, has been applied,* and admits practitioners from those British possessions whose Governments recognize the principle of reciprocity. It is, however, understood that the Canadian provincial Governments are willing to extend reciprocal advantages to British medical practitioners, and have not entered into any arrangement under Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886.

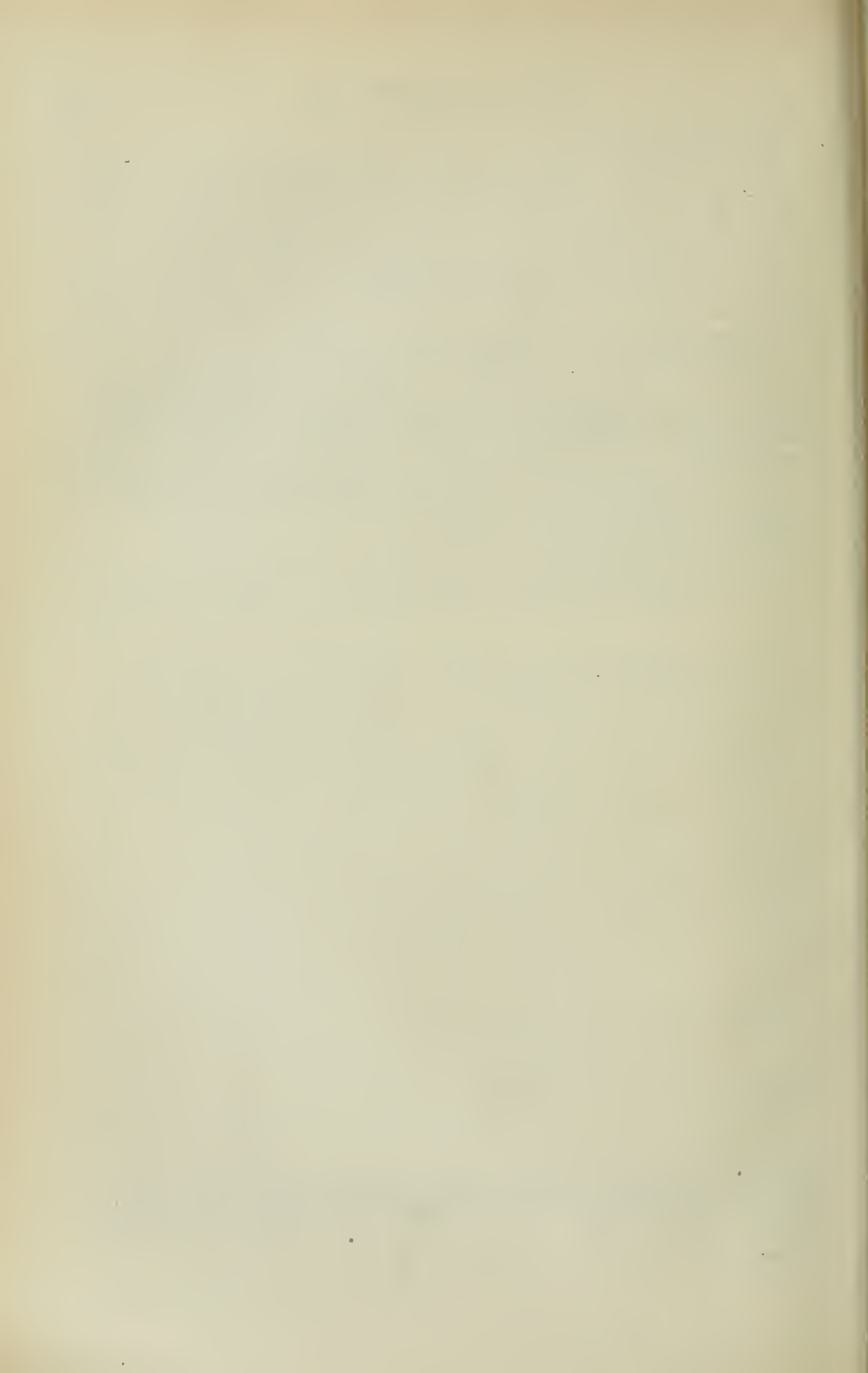
In the case of chemists and druggists there is no information as to details.

Generally speaking, Lord Milner's view is that professional men from the self-governing Colonies should be admitted to practise in the new Colonies, unless the standard of examination and experience in their own Colony is distinctly lower than that required in the new Colonies. He thinks, however, that there should be *reciprocity* in such matters.

It has been suggested that a local committee should be appointed to consider the matter and formulate proposals.

Colonial Office, 28th June, 1902.

*Part II. of the Medical Act provides for the recognition of diplomas of those countries which give to British medical practitioners such facilities for practice there as seem to the King in Council to be just.



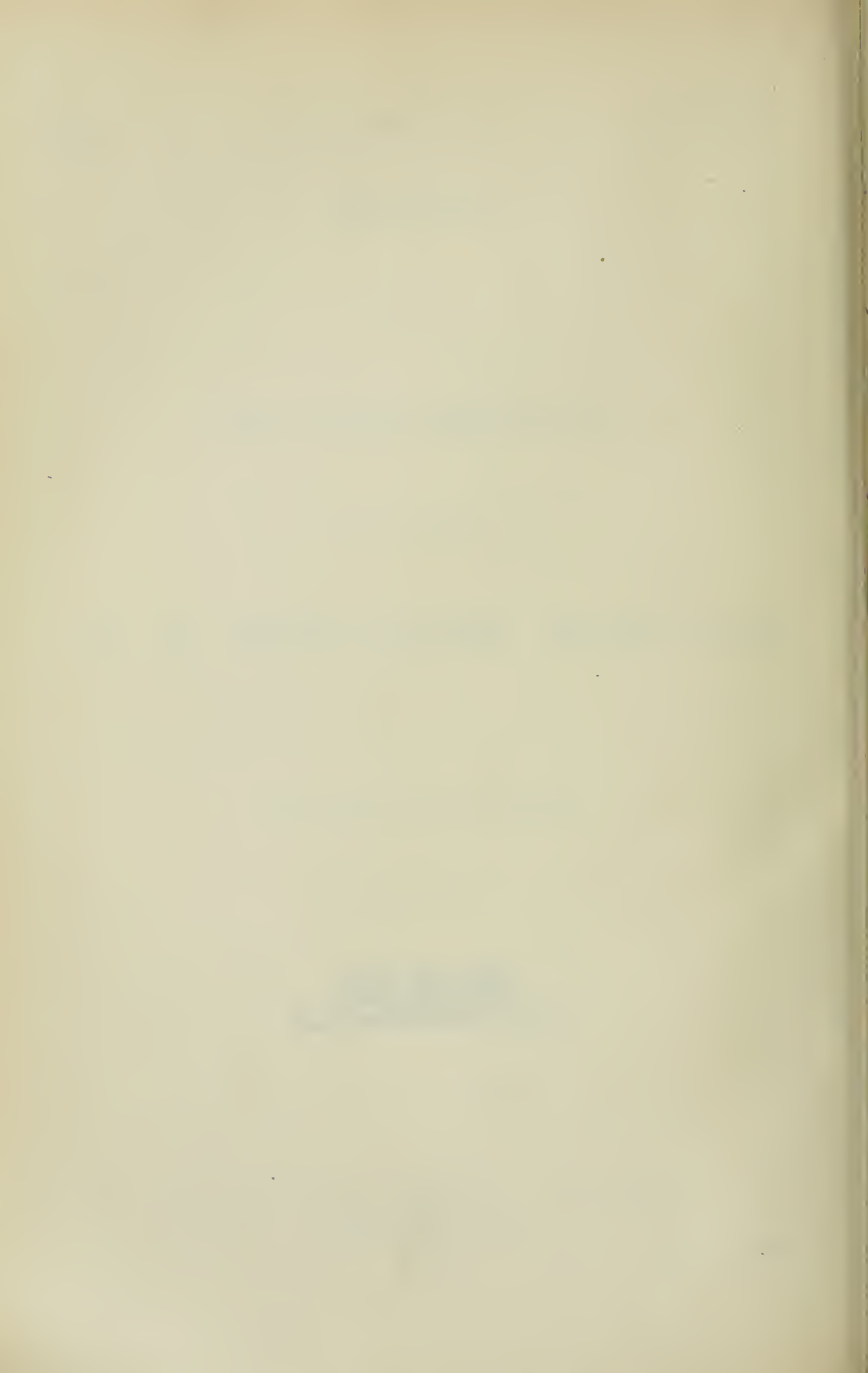
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSION
TO INQUIRE INTO THE
MARTINEAU DEFALCATION, &c., &c.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY



REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE MARTINEAU DEFALCATION, &c., &c.
COMMISSION
CANADA.



MINTO.

[L.S.]

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Canada.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To all whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING.

WHEREAS it appears from a Report from Our Privy Council for Canada, stating that they have had under consideration an Extract from the Minutes of Our Treasury Board of the Fifth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, respecting the recent defalcations in the Department of Militia and Defence, and the methods of keeping the accounts therein, and recommending the appointment of certain Commissioners to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the said defalcations, and into the methods of keeping the accounts in the several departments of our Government of Canada, particularly in relation to the issuing of cheques and the receipt and disposal of public moneys, and to report what changes, if any, are deemed advisable for the purpose of securing the fullest possible protection of the public interest ;

AND WHEREAS, We deem it expedient that inquiry should be made with respect to the said matters hereinbefore mentioned ;

NOW KNOW YE that WE, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint JOHN MORTIMER COURTNEY,

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Esquire, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Deputy Minister of Finance, GEORGE BURN, Esquire, of the City of Ottawa, General Manager of the Bank of Ottawa, and AMBROSE L. KENT, of the City of Montreal, Chartered Accounts, to be Our Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the matters and things hereinbefore mentioned.

AND WE do hereby, under the authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 114, intituled : 'An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters,' confer upon you, Our said Commissioners, the power of summoning before you any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as you, Our said Commissioners, shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which you are hereby appointed to examine, inquire into and investigate. To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto you the said John Mortimer Courtney, you the said George Burn, and you the said Ambrose L. Kent, together with all the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

AND WE do hereby require and direct you to report Our Secretary of State of Canada, the result of your investigation, together with the evidence taken before you, and any opinion you may see fit to express thereon.

IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS :—Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia ; Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this SIXTH day of MARCH, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and three, and in the Third year of Our Reign.

By Command,

(Signed) P. PELLETIER,

Acting Under Secretary of State.

REPORT

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The Commissioners appointed by Commission of the 6th March, 1903, have, in accordance with the directions therein contained, the honour to present the following report :—

The Commissioners in making their report propose to divide it into three parts, following the terms of the Commission :

1st. An inquiry into the circumstances connected with the Martineau defalcation.

2nd. An inquiry into the method of keeping the accounts in the several departments of the government, particularly in relation to the issuing of cheques, and the receipt and disposal of public moneys.

3rd. Suggestions which they have the honour to make, and which they deem advisable for the purpose of securing the fullest possible protection of the public interest.

With reference to the first part of their instructions respecting the Martineau defalcation, the Commissioners find that Martineau started upon his duties in the Department of Militia and Defence on the 1st August, 1901, at the age of 26 years, and was given employment in the Accountant's branch of the department.

In October, 1901, the department being short handed, and the officer being absent whose duty it was to draw the cheques against the departmental Letter of Credit on the Bank of Montreal, Martineau was called upon temporarily to replace this employee, and was given charge of drawing the cheques.

It appears on examination that the cheques drawn by the Department of Militia and Defence had not printed numbers, but were numbered with the pen; and that it was the practice of the department when a cheque had been erroneously drawn to destroy it and have it replaced by a cheque taken from the back of the cheque book.

In this month of October certain cheques, seventeen in all, had to be sent to the superintendent of stores at Toronto. Fifteen of such cheques were for payments for extra work performed by labourers there on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the remaining two were for regular accounts for services performed at Toronto.

It further appears that it was not the habit of the Department of Militia and Defence in sending out cheques to inclose accompanying letters. On the receipt of the envelope at Toronto only two cheques were found inclosed therein. The fifteen cheques have never turned up from that day to this, and the labourers have not yet been paid.

The Commissioners found on looking at the cheque book that fifteen cheques at the end of the book had been torn out, probably by Martineau for the purpose of carrying out his defalcation.

It cannot be ascertained, as the cheques are non-existent, whether the fifteen cheques taken from the back of the book were used, or through erasure the amounts raised and names of other persons inserted in the missing Toronto cheques. But after conviction Martineau stated that the moneys were obtained by him from the bank on forged cheques, which cheques on being returned to the department were with the statement from the bank destroyed by him.

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The Commissioners are inclined to the opinion that the signatures on all the cheques circulated by Martineau were forged by him.

Martineau, in addition to drawing cheques temporarily when the employee whose duty it was to do so was absent or otherwise engaged, was also entrusted at the end of each month with the work of adjusting the bank account. It appears that his practice was, when the bank sent in the statement with the accompanying cheques, to abstract the illegitimate cheques and to hand over the statement after he checked it to another officer of the department. This officer, who has for many years been in the service of the department, signed the monthly receipt sent by the bank to the department at the end of the month with the statement showing the bank balance, on the word of Martineau that the bank account had been verified by him and found correct.

It appears that the department for many years neglected making a list of outstanding cheques at the end of each month; that they only made a list of outstanding cheques once a year; and that this list was not prepared until about six months after the end of the fiscal year.

In January, 1903, suspicion was aroused as to the correctness of the bank balance. On an examination being made by the department, it was found that the statements furnished by the bank from December, 1901, to December, 1902, were missing, and copies had to be procured. It was then discovered that the following amounts had been charged by the bank for which no cheques had been drawn by the department :—

Fiscal Year 1901-02.

Cheque No.	Amount.
6370	\$ 363.53
6428	2,965.92
6454	2,851.51
7362.....	3,819.04
9141.....	4,355.00
9601.....	5,650.00
	\$20,005.00

Fiscal Year 1902-03.

Cheque No.	Amount.
166.....	\$ 6,700.00
184.....	7,500.00
205.....	8,300.00
207.....	7,700.00
2999.....	12,000.00
3050.....	13,500.00
	55,700.00
	\$75,705.00

The defalcation commenced by Martineau issuing cheques for sums similar in date, number and amount to genuine cheques previously drawn. He evidently considered that if notice was taken of these amounts the department would be satisfied by an explanation that the bank had entered cheques twice over. Finding, however, that no notice followed, Martineau became bolder and bolder, until large sums were abstracted without disguise from the treasury.

The accountant of the department, finding that illegitimate cheques had entered into the bank account, made inquiries at the bank, and was informed in what manner the cheques were cleared. He also learned that Martineau had opened three accounts,

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one in his own name in one of the banks in Ottawa, and two, in the fictitious name of Chas. D. Coté, in two other banks in Ottawa. Martineau stated in each case that he was a paymaster of the department.

On this discovery being made, Martineau was immediately arrested. On his person at the time of his arrest was found the sum of \$12,443.77, which was at once secured. A few small sums in addition have also been obtained, but the greater part of the money he fraudulently acquired seems, on inquiry, to have been lost in stock speculations.

The Commissioners find that the Bank of Montreal has been in the habit of sending to the several departments the paid cheques as they accumulate, together with a statement of the amounts. The bank fills in the sheets and forwards them from time to time to the department concerned. At the end of the month the closing sheet for the month is made up, showing the balance of the account at the bank. This is sent forward with the remaining paid cheques.

It would appear that the first suspicion of any discrepancy was aroused by the assistant of the accountant of the Militia Department noticing that the balance as stated by the bank showed a less amount than the balance of the Letter of Credit account as shown in the books of the department.

The system of issuing letters of credit and of repaying the bank on account thereof, is governed by section 30, chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, which lays down what shall be done in the matter as follows :—

1. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General may, on the application of the Auditor General, cause credits to be issued in favour of the deputy heads, officers, clerks or other persons connected with the several departments, or services charged with expenditure of the moneys so authorized.

2. That statements in duplicate of moneys drawn for under such credits, together with the cheques paid by the banks in connection therewith, shall be rendered at such times and under such forms and once in each month or more often as the Treasury Board directs.

3. A duplicate of the statement, together with the cheques, to be rendered to the Auditor General ; and he, being satisfied with the correctness of the statement, shall cause cheques to be prepared to reimburse the banks for such advances under such credits to cover the expenditures ; such cheques to be signed by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, and counter-signed by the Auditor General.

The Commissioners find that the Audit Office did not, until after the time of Martineau's defalcation, require from the departments the bank statements. But the practice of the Bank of Montreal has been to send to the Auditor General at the middle and end of each month an abstract of the balances standing, not only to the credit of the Receiver General's account, but also to the credit of each Letter of Credit account.

These abstracts do not seem to have been taken into account by the Audit Office, and on investigation the Commissioners find that, for at least six months, the balance rendered in the abstract by the Bank of Montreal, as standing to the credit of the Department of Militia and Defence, in their Letter of Credit account, were less than the balances shown by the books of the said department, as will be seen by the subjoined figures.

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Date.	Balances rendered monthly to Audit Office by Bank of Montreal.	Balances rendered monthly to Audit Office by Dept. of Militia and Defence.
1902.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
September 30.....	76,555 45	86,474 52
October 31.....	62,373 08	75,785 73
November 30.....	90,241 04	113,138 36
December 31.....	142,694 02	182,537 64
1903.		
January 31.....	30,427 24	61,010 73
February 28.....	118,745 68	158,711 22

Naturally the bank balances should have been greater than the Departmental balances, on account of cheques drawn and outstanding, which had not been presented and paid by the bank. These would amount to some thousands of dollars each month, as a large number of the cheques issued under the Departmental Letter of Credit accounts are generally drawn towards the end of the month, and are largely outstanding when the statements of the bank transactions, which are completed at the end of the month, are forwarded to the departments.

The Auditor General disclaims responsibility for the discovery of forgeries. But the Commissioners are of opinion that had the Audit Office compared the statement of the bank account, as furnished them by the department, with the balances rendered to the Auditor General by the Bank of Montreal, the defalcation would have been earlier discovered. It appears that the practice of the Audit Office, as regards the bank account, was to take it into consideration only when the Letter of Credit accounts were finally closed at the end of the fiscal year and an adjustment made.

Martineau must have been aware of this manner of dealing with the bank account, for although a certain portion of the defalcation amounting to about \$20,000.00 occurred in the fiscal year 1901-02, the bank account was adjusted by means of a letter sent to the Bank of Montreal requesting the transfer of \$20,000.00 to be made from the letter of credit account of 1901-02 to that of 1902-03. This letter authorizing such transfer is held by the Bank of Montreal, and on examination of it the Commissioners found that the signature of the accountant of the department, purporting to authorize this transfer, was forged.

The Commissioners have now to take up the second part of their instructions, viz.:—To inquire into the methods of keeping the accounts in the several departments of the government, particularly in relation to the issuing of cheques and the receipt and disposal of public moneys.

The Commissioners have to report that they have examined all the departments, and have inspected the methods employed in each for the keeping of accounts and for the collection and disbursement of public moneys.

The three Commissioners visited each department. The examination into the form of book-keeping was taken up by Commissioners Messrs. Geo. Burn and A. L. Kent.

The Commissioners are glad to report that the system employed, although lacking in uniformity, which is no doubt owing to the diversity of the several services, is sufficient for all requirements, and that the accountants in most of the departments are

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men of more than ordinary ability, who are keenly alive to the necessity of adopting all the modern improvements which the ever increasing growth of the public business necessitates.

The Commissioners are further pleased to note that, notwithstanding the overcrowding in many of the departments, the employees for the most part seem to perform their duties promptly and satisfactorily. The immunity which the government has enjoyed for many years past from any serious loss is doubtless due largely to their zeal in the public service.

The Commissioners, in the course of their inspection, suggested to all the accountants the desirability of meeting together at stated periods for promotion of uniformity in the conduct of their portion of the public accounts. They are glad to find that this suggestion has been adopted, and an association organized.

The Commissioners have now to make the following observations on the several departments :—

They find it is a universal rule that no cheques are signed in blank.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Commissioners find that the auditing work of the Auditor General's office is admittedly always behind, and at certain periods of the year, during the preparation of the annual report, it falls very much in arrear.

The Commissioners find that a large portion of the staff of the Auditor General's office is employed during the first half of each fiscal year in compiling the material for his report, and during this time certain portions of the ordinary work are neglected.

The Commissioners believe that while the methods employed by the Auditor General's staff for the detection of errors and irregularities may have been effective heretofore they cannot be thoroughly satisfactory for the reason before stated. They are of opinion that an addition should be made to the staff in order that the preparation of the report may not interrupt those employees whose business it is to keep the audit up to date.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners find that receipts to the bank for cheques returned were given without counting the cheques for verification, and that the statement of outstanding cheques was sent to the Auditor General yearly instead of monthly.

It is further found in this department that there is a danger in issuing to paymasters cheques for large amounts for the payments of large bodies of men in camp. If it is impossible for this system to be altered, and if it is necessary to give large sums of money to paymasters for this purpose, the Commissioners think it would be desirable to associate another person with the paymaster and make them both responsible.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The Commissioners find that the paid cheques are sent to the Auditor General every six months instead of monthly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners find that the personal ledger is in arrear, and that in consequence duplicate payments have been made.

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AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners find that the bank-book is balanced yearly and cheques transmitted to the Auditor General every six months instead of monthly.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The Commissioners find that no personal ledger is kept in the department. They deem it desirable that such a book should be opened.

PRINTING BUREAU.

The Commissioners find that no personal ledger is kept in this department, and in consequence a duplicate payment was made, but was discovered by the Bureau, and a deduction to the extent of such overpayment made from the next account. It does not appear that the Auditor General called the attention of the Bureau to the overpayment in question.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners consider that a vault is urgently required for the Interior Department for the preservation of the survey maps, records, blank land scrip, cheques, &c. During their visit it was discovered that the clerk in charge of the cash was in possession of considerable sums in cheques, cash, money orders, &c., held by him pending instructions for the disposal of same, and that there was no proper receptacle for their safe-keeping. Since the visit of the Commissioners steps have been taken by which this holding of the cash has been discontinued.

The Commissioners find in all the Departments more or less overcrowding. This is particularly the case in the Currency branch of the Finance Department, where on account of the sorting and handling of old and worn notes, the conditions are a menace to the health of the employees.

Although not strictly within the terms of the Commission the Commissioners cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of the Government the danger from fire to the records in the upper part of the Eastern Block, owing to the proximity of the steam pipes to the woodwork in the corridor leading to the Indian Department. They think this calls for immediate attention. The charred condition of the floor touching the pipes shows that a conflagration is imminent, and measures should be taken to avert it. The lack of provision against fire also applies to the attic of the Langevin Block, where the records of the surveys under the control of the Department of the Interior are stored. These records are exceedingly valuable, as they represent the results of very large outlays of public money and cannot be duplicated.

The Commissioners have now to take up the third part, viz.:—To report what changes, if any, are deemed advisable for the purpose of securing the fullest protection of the public interest.

The Commissioners, before entering on this part of their report, beg to point out that the Martineau defalcation occurred under the letter of credit system. This system they desire to state has been in operation in Canada for over 30 years, and has been found to be an unqualified success. It has placed within the reach of every department of the service a simple and easy means of making such payments as could be made before audit in the speediest manner possible. At the same time it has enabled the Finance Department to utilize the government funds to the best possible advantage. The system also affords ample security against fraud if properly administered.

The Commissioners further desire to state that since the inception of the letter of credit system the only defalcation under it that has occurred is this one in the Militia

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Department, and this through no defect of the system but in consequence of its faulty administration.

The system, in the opinion of the Commissioners, is admirable. But in order to prevent a recurrence of a defalcation, or of any tampering with the government funds or accounts, and to bring the whole banking system more under the control of the Finance Department where it properly belongs, and at the same time to leave to the several departments the facilities for speedy payment of accounts, the Commissioners suggest that the following method might be adopted:—

1. That all the bank statements of the paid cheques for the several departments, together with the cheques themselves, be sent direct by the banks to the Finance Department.

2. That a certain number of the officials of the Finance Department be employed solely in the checking and adjusting of these accounts, as well as of the letter of credit and Receiver General's accounts of that department. The banks should be instructed to render these statements and cheques daily, weekly or monthly, as the volume of business and importance of the various accounts demand.

3. That, as provided in section 30 of the Audit Act, a list of cheques, drawn by the various departments, giving numbers, dates and amounts be sent to the Finance Department at such periods within the month as may be required. When these statements and bank accounts are checked and adjusted, a list of outstanding cheques should be prepared. A letter of credit ledger should be kept, and such minor details arranged as may be found necessary for the proper conduct of the work.

4. After adjustment, the paid cheques, list of outstanding cheques and certificate of adjustment should be sent to the Auditor General, the correctness of which could be tested by him after comparison with the semi-monthly or monthly balances furnished him by the banks.

This system will prevent any person or persons connected with the issue of departmental cheques from covering up any fraud arising from collusion or neglect, such as issuing forged or raised cheques; or from manipulating the bank accounts for fraudulent purposes; or from the destruction of cheques or accounts for the purpose of removing the means of detection and conviction.

This system will not prevent forgery, but it will restrain the person disposed to fraud, for the reason that it provides such speedy means of detection.

The Commissioners also suggest that the official having charge of the checking of the bank accounts be authorized to examine the cheque books, cash books, and other books of the various departments having reference to the payment of accounts, banking and cash transactions generally, and report to the Treasury Board recommending such changes as he deems necessary for the proper safeguarding of money under the control of the various officials in the government service.

The Commissioners, passing from the letter of credit system, have now to make the following observations with regard to the cheques used in the Government service.

In view of the large number of cheques drawn by the several departments and by their outside officials, which, so far as the Commissioners have ascertained, would amount in the course of the year to 487,000 in number, the Commissioners are of the opinion that no measure of protection can be too good for the government to use. The suggestions they make are only to be regarded as rendering the manipulation of cheques more difficult, for no system yet devised affords absolute immunity from the cunning of the forger.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the advice of the King's Printer, who has for a long time made a study of this subject, would be of material value in enabling the Government to determine the best measure of protection to be adopted. They, however, suggest that a uniform paper of a sensitive nature should be adopted with the words "Dominion of Canada" or other distinctive symbol as a water-mark, and that the use of the said water-mark, or of paper with such water-mark thereon for other than the purposes of the Government, be made a criminal offence. Such paper should

be used for both the inside and outside services. A water-mark or dandy roll is used in the manufacture of paper for postal notes.

That a uniform quality of ink of good standard, and a uniform style of cheque be adopted for use in all departments, the wording on the cheques to be varied only by the change in name of the department, &c. That the King's Printer be authorized to decline the issue of chemicals or of pencils for erasing ink marks.

That the accountants of the various departments be instructed not to allow any erasures in books or accounts kept in their branches, but that all corrections be made by ruling out the words or figures to be changed.

That where possible a perforator for perforating the exact amount be used to protect the cheques from alteration. Where time will not admit of the use of a perforator of this kind, others containing the words 'not over \$1,000' (or as the case may be) should be used. Where a large number of cheques are drawn at one time, as in the Post Office Department, where six or seven thousand are drawn during the first week of each quarter to pay postmasters, it may be difficult to put this into operation. It is understood that while it is deemed desirable, the Commissioners do not press the use of a perforator if in any way it would retard public business.

That a uniform system ought to be enforced in all the departments as to the numbering of cheques. At present in some departments the cheques have printed numbers, in other departments the numbers are written, while in others they are stamped with a numbering machine. That all cheques should be numbered consecutively in print, commencing at the beginning of each fiscal year at No. 1, all unused cheques to be destroyed in the presence of two officers. *Every blank cheque* should be accounted for, whether cancelled or issued. No unnumbered cheques should be allowed to exist, except in such departments where it is found necessary for facilitating public business, and then only with the consent of the Treasury Board under such regulations as may be provided. If a register of cheques issued is kept in consecutive numbers no stub or counterfoil is required.

The Commissioners find that in some of the smaller departments the accountant appears to do all the work connected with the cheques, from making them out to the checking of them with the bank return. This system should be varied as far as possible.

The Commissioners find in one or two departments that no substitute is provided to sign cheques, and they recommend in all such cases that an Order in Council be passed nominating an officer to sign in the absence of the signing official.

A covering letter or statement detailing the number of cheques inclosed should be sent with each remittance, and the cheques should not be sent out by the officer who writes them.

A record of such letters or statements should be kept in the department issuing them.

The Commissioners find, in the course of their examination of the several departments, that, while the receipts and drafts for all deposits made on account of the various services throughout the Dominion of Canada at the several branches of banks authorized to receive government funds are sent to the department having control of the particular service, it is noticeable that in some cases considerable time is allowed to elapse before such receipts and drafts are transmitted to the Receiver General for the credit of the respective services and for collection from the various banks. This seems to be particularly the case with the Militia Department, where the Commissioners found that 37 receipts and drafts were then outstanding.

The Commissioners recommend that in future all persons having payments to make to the Militia Department be requested to send the deposit receipts and drafts to the Deputy Minister or Secretary of the Department, who shall transmit the same to the Accountant. The Accountant will then advise the Director of Stores, in case the deposit covers payment for stores, ammunition, &c. &c.; the Adjutant General, when the deposits are made for discharges from units of the permanent force; or what-

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ever branch of the department has charge of the service to which the deposits relate. With regard to the other departments, as only a small number of receipts and drafts were found to have been delayed in transmission, the Commissioners consider no observation need be made.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the foregoing suggestions will be sufficient to protect the public interest, but unless the audit is continuous and thereby effective, the public interest will still be liable to suffer.

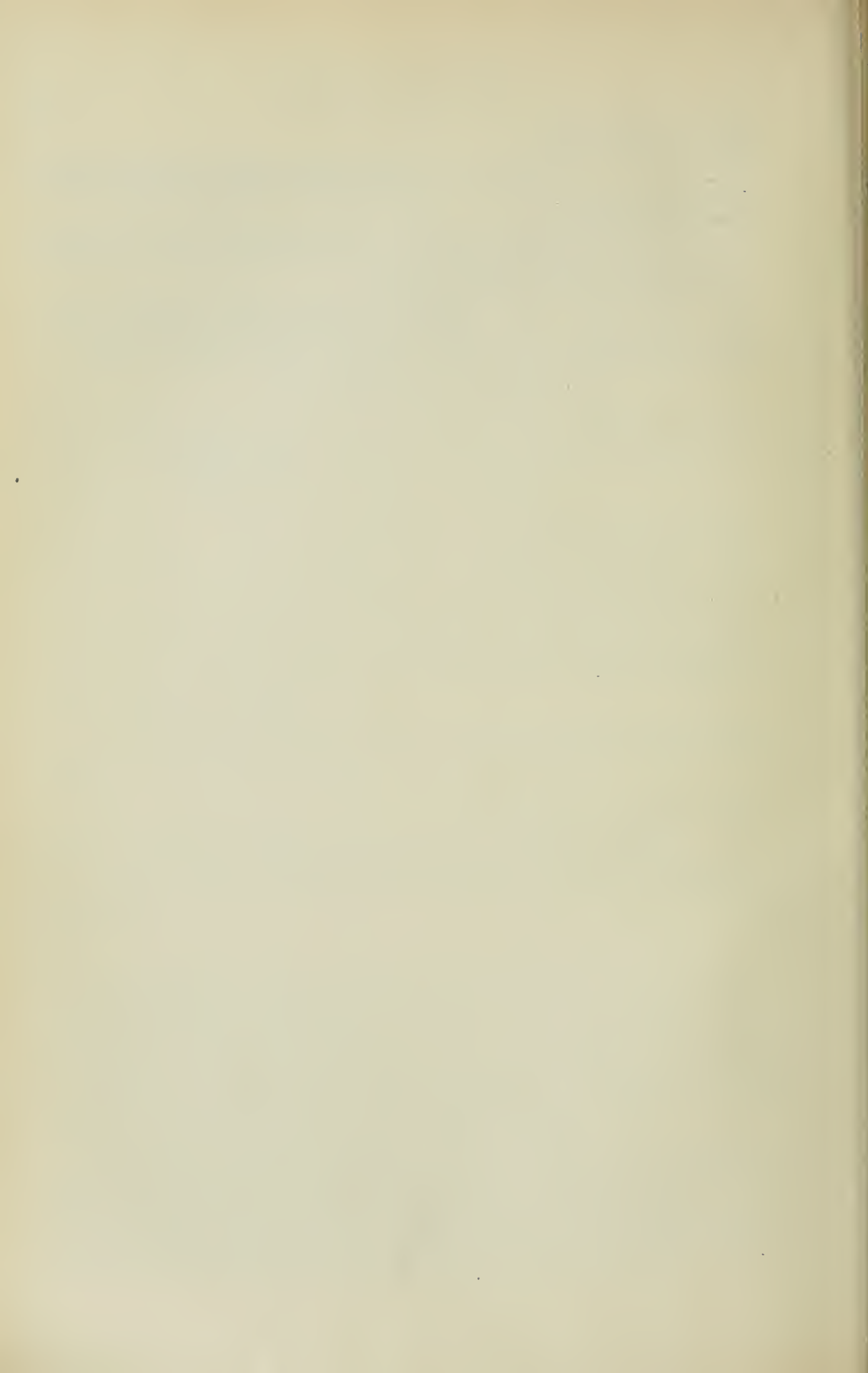
The Commissioners, in conclusion, further recommend that, at as early a date as possible, steps be taken to have submitted to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons the accounts of the several departments with a view to wiping off all uncollectable balances and bad debts, and for the revising of the balance sheet.

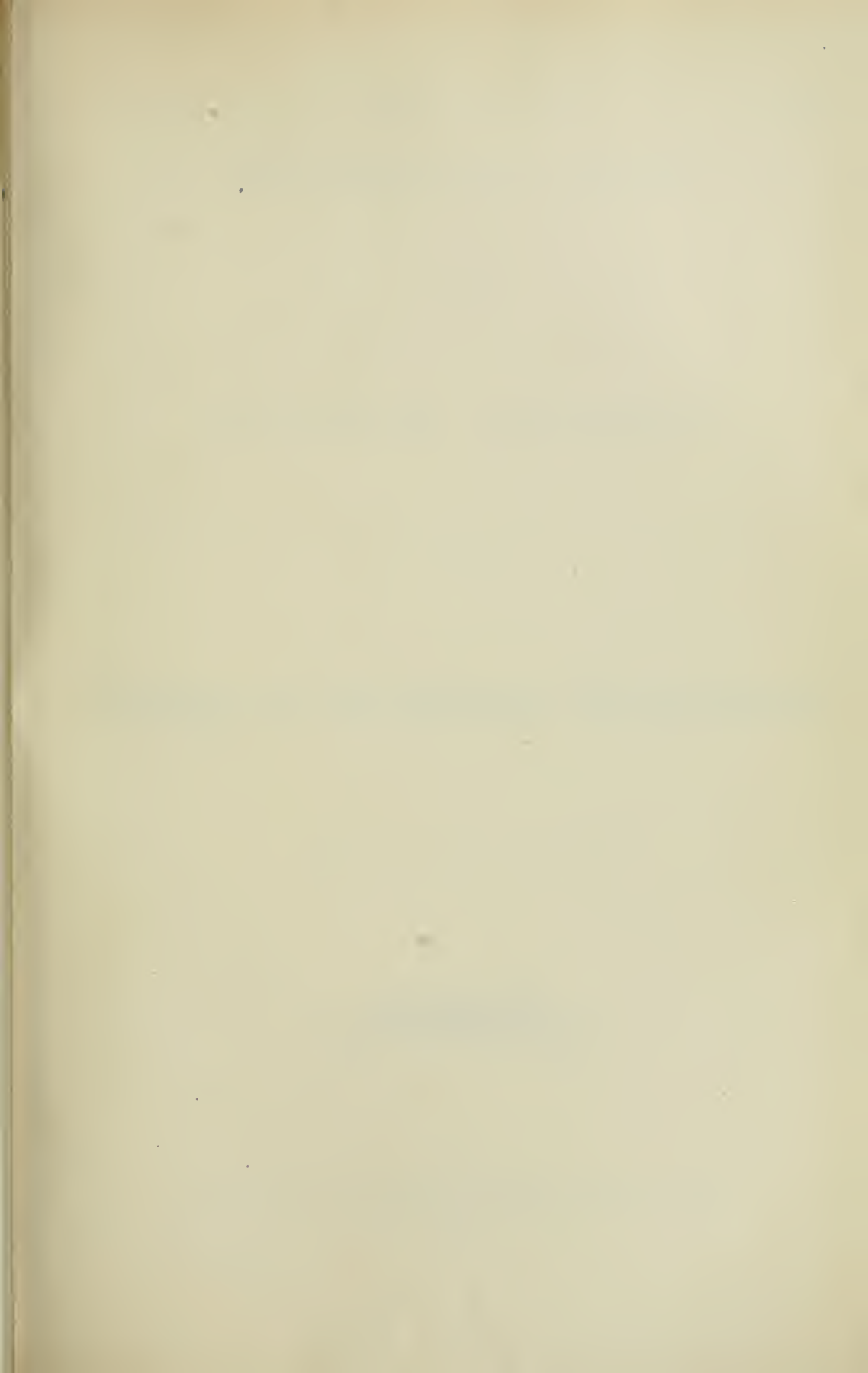
All of which is respectfully submitted,

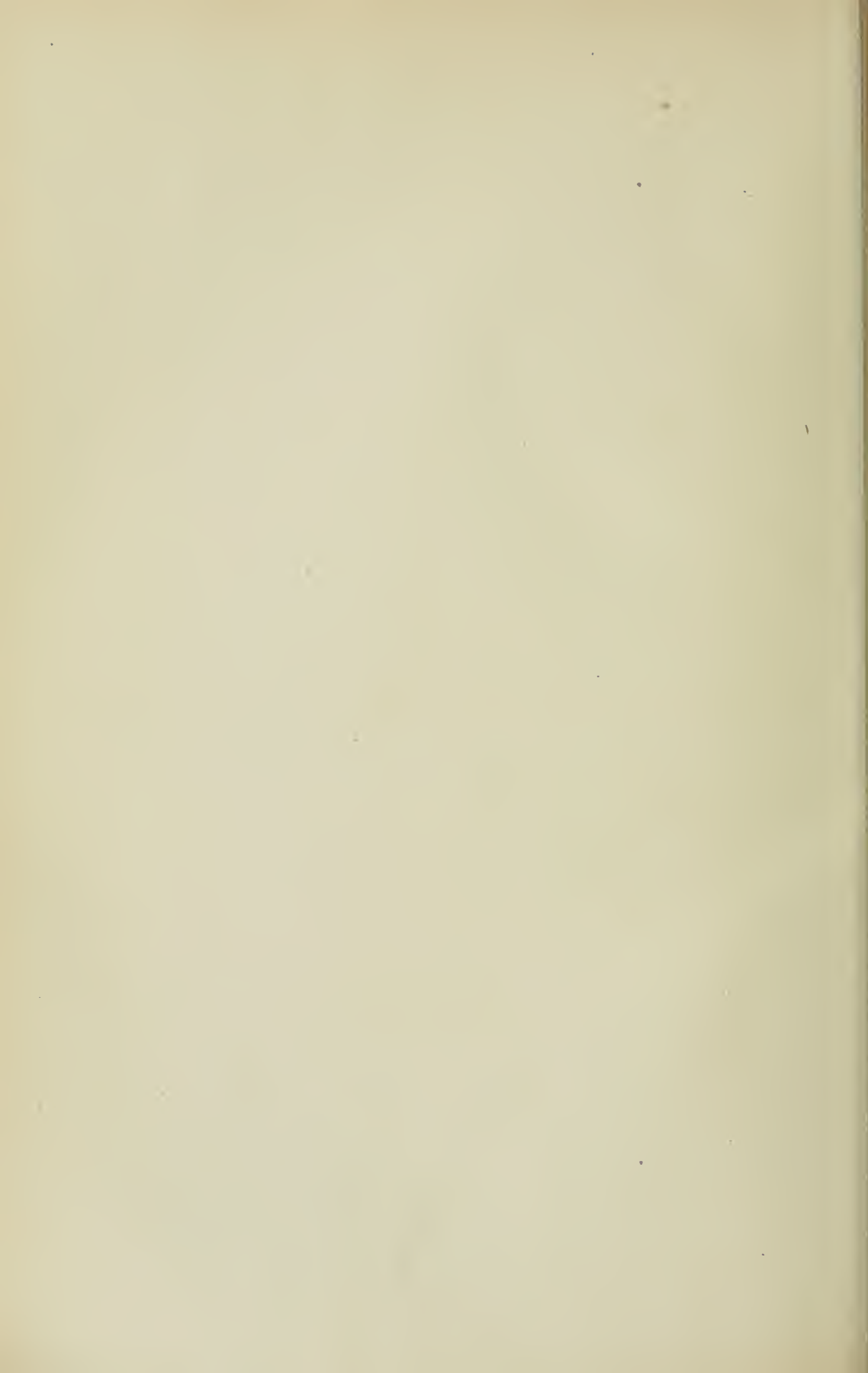
J. M. COURTNEY.

GEO. BURN.

A. L. KENT.







SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR GENERAL

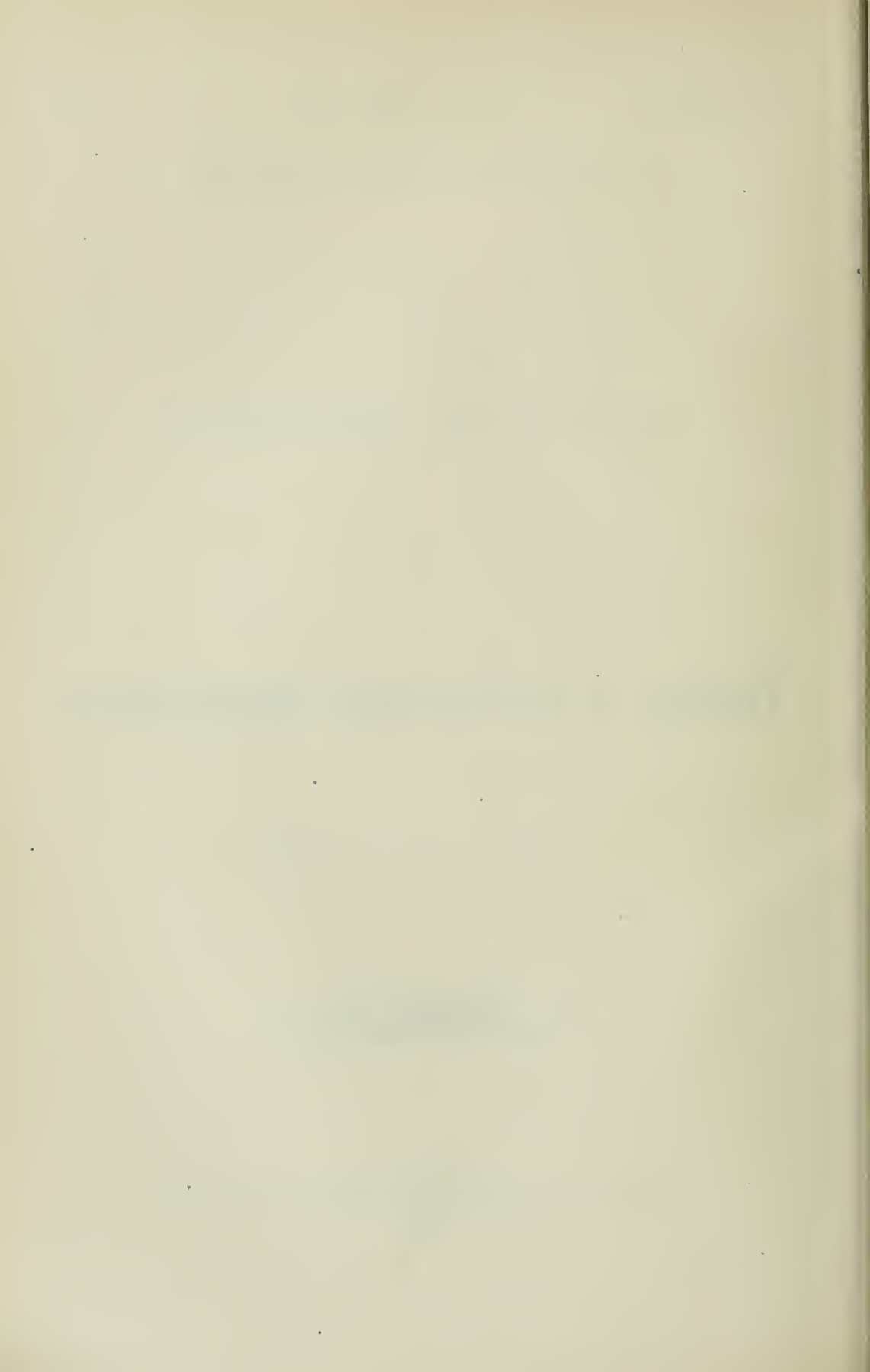
ON THE

Findings of the Martineau Commissioners

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1903



SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
OF THE
AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE
FINDINGS OF THE MARTINEAU COMMISSIONERS

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, August 4, 1903.

I have the honour to submit to Parliament as a supplementary report a short statement on the Martineau Commissioners' Report.

Sketch of Government Banking.

The Martineau case will be made clearer by a brief explanation of Government banking.

Payments to the Government, no matter where made or on what account, are never paid out in the form in which they come in, but instead are deposited to the credit of the country in some bank, to the Receiver General's account. There is in the Bank of Montreal, generally, at least two millions of dollars to the credit of the Government, on which no interest is paid, although the Bank of Montreal treats it as its own funds and gets such profits from it as it does from any other deposits. The only way in which any part of the money can be drawn out, as the Audit Act fixes, is by a cheque signed by the Minister of Finance and the Auditor General, or others who have authority to act for them respectively. A cheque signed by one of them alone would receive no more recognition than a cheque signed by the first man you might meet on the street.

Payments for large sums are made by such cheques. These payments are to meet claims under contracts of all kinds, for railway subsidies, &c.

To further the convenience of the claimants and the departments, many payments, however, are made under letters-of-credit, the services dealt with having more of a fixed nature and being smaller in individual amount, though numerous. The forgeries of

Martineau were on an account of this kind, viz. :—The Militia and Defence letter-of-credit account in the Bank of Montreal.

Under all letters-of-credit the cheques presented to the bank are paid from the bank's own money, the bank being reimbursed at the beginning of each month by a Receiver General's cheque, as described above, for letter-of-credit cheques drawn in the previous month. See section 30 of the Audit Act, so greatly misunderstood by the commissioners.

The list of letter-of-credit cheques drawn for the purpose of indicating to the Auditor General the amount of the Receiver General's cheque to be supplied to the bank, is prepared by the department, the Militia and Defence Department in this case.

Martineau's Forgeries not a Raid on the Treasury.

I was furnished by the deputy head and accountant of the Militia Department with the list of the genuine cheques drawn, the cheques forged by Martineau forming no part of it. The commissioners believe that they were forged cheques, not stolen ones, see page 6. The bank, therefore, was not reimbursed for any of the forged cheques, but only for the legitimate cheques, those for which the country received value. One can easily understand that Martineau having received the money on his forged cheques, did not feel called upon by any fine sense of duty, to endanger his valuable person in drawing unnecessary attention to the occupation through which he has obtained so much notoriety. Inserting his forged instruments in such a list, so as to have the bank repaid, did not appeal to him. As a matter of fact, then, let me repeat that the Bank of Montreal was not recouped to the extent of a single dollar for any of the forgeries, and that, therefore, the bank's own funds are still reduced to the full amount of the \$75,000. The commissioners are entirely mistaken in this essential point. What they suppose is shown, inferentially, by the pains which are taken to point out that the Audit Office has neglected its duty in connection with getting of cheques from departments, &c., presuming that the Government, whose interests I am employed to guard, has suffered and not the Bank of Montreal to which I owe no responsibility. Then this opinion is shown directly at the bottom of page 6 :—"Martineau became bolder and bolder until large sums were abstracted without disguise from the Treasury." Not so ; they should have said from the Bank of Montreal.

The Audit Office never, within my recollection, passed a forged cheque or assisted in paying for one.

Then in the same connection 'the Commissioners find that the Audit Office did not, until after the time of Martineau's defalcation, require from the departments the bank statements.' There is not a word in the 30th section of the Act, nor in any other part of the Act, indicating that the Audit Office is to require from the departments the bank statements, and there never was the slightest prospect even, of a claim on the part of a bank until now.

Duties of the Audit Office in connection with the Martineau Case.

We feel in this office, that we perform a fairly arduous duty when we succeed in saving the Government from loss in the line in which we are employed, without devot-

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ing a large part of our time to protecting the Bank of Montreal, or any other body or individual.

The Commissioners say at the bottom of page 7 'these abstracts do not seem to have been taken into account by the Audit Office.' They were taken very much into account by the Audit Office to settle each year's account with the bank. If the bank had not accepted a forged letter of Martineau purporting to come from the accountant of the Militia Department, as shown on page 8 of the report, the use made by the Audit Office of that statement would have ended the losses of the bank when they had reached \$20,000 only, instead of \$75,000. The bank had no right to have accepted such a letter from the accountant if it had been genuine, not even if it had been signed by the deputy head of the Militia Department. It should certainly have been sanctioned by this office before any change was made.

Curiously enough in quoting a part of section 30 (page 7-3) 'a duplicate of the statement together with the cheques to be rendered to the Auditor General' the words 'and the duplicate to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General' were omitted, although they followed immediately after. It would not have been difficult to have assigned some responsibility to Mr. Courtney, one of the Martineau Commissioners, for the acceptance of the forgeries, if the same style of reasoning had been followed in his case as had been applied to the Audit Office.

Then the statements referred to, have been used in the Audit Office, to compare the money paid to the banks with the accounts furnished to the Government for goods supplied and of which we give full details in our annual report. Besides, by means of these statements we have been enabled to call on the banks for over \$40,000 within the last twenty years, cheques for which we had repaid the bank, but which were never presented to the bank.

What will Affect the Bank Suit on Martineau Forgeries.

I am not arguing whether success, in the event of an action being instituted by the bank, would rest with the bank or the Government, but I do say that the Audit Office has performed its full duty as described in the Audit Act, that the Government funds have not gone out except where value has been given for them, so far as we could control the matter.

No repayment application for the forged cheques will be passed by the Audit Office, until an amount to cover them has been passed by parliament or, until a verdict against the Government by the court has been given.

It may be that in a suit, entered by the Bank of Montreal against the Government, a verdict would be obtained by the bank, on account of some act of the Militia Department. I express no opinion on the law, not even on the facts. There is no need of my discussing the subject closely so far as the question between the bank and the Government is concerned; but this is quite evident that, unless some act of the Militia Department should affect the case, the bank must continue to be out of the money as it is now.

Advice of Commissioners on dealing with Cheques after they are returned from the Bank.

The Commission has advised (see page 11) a method of dealing with the cheques as they come from the bank ; but the method is quite antagonistic to that described in section 30 of the Audit Act, inasmuch as it provides for the complete ignoring of the important functions to be discharged by the respective departments, to which letters-of-credit are entrusted. Under the recommended system the cheque would not be seen by the department from which it emanated, after going through the bank. I am happy to learn that the Treasury Board has amended an order based on this recommendation.

Remarks of Commission on the Performance by Audit Office of its General Duties.

I do not want any one to assume that I claim infallibility for the Audit Office, or that I personally check every statement presented to me. Men who are entrusted with the management of departments or general subjects in the Government of Canada have to superintend the transaction of affairs of too extensive a character, particularly lately, to permit of their doing more, generally, than to put each business into the hands of the person connected with the department who will do it in the speediest and most reliable manner. Therefore, I would suggest that in dealing with the responsibility for any weakness on the part of the Militia Department, which may in the end be shown to have existed in connection with this Martineau business, it be first determined whether the weakness was one which should have come before a higher official and whether if it was, it is fair to expect that it would not occur again owing to the experience, and therefore might reasonably be excused in this case.

At page 9, 'the Commissioners find that the auditing work of the Auditor General's office is admittedly always behind, and at certain periods of the year, during the preparation of the annual report, it falls very much in arrear.'

Do the Commissioners happen to know that there is no Audit Office in the world where there is so complete and thorough a report made? If there is any place where a report is brought out so quickly after the end of the period to which it refers, I should be glad to have it pointed out. I do not know of any such place although in some of the countries, notably Great Britain, the Auditor General is assisted by being permitted to present each part as it is ready, this apparently salutary provision being withheld by the parliament of Canada.

'The Commissioners find that a large portion of the staff of the Auditor General's office is employed during the first half of each fiscal year in compiling the material for his report, and during this time certain portions of the ordinary work are neglected.'

'The Commissioners believe that while the methods employed by the Auditor General's staff for the detection of errors and irregularities may have been effective heretofore they cannot be thoroughly satisfactory for the reason before stated. They are of opinion that an addition should be made to the staff in order that the preparation of the report may not interrupt those employees whose business it is to keep the audit up to date.'

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The Audit Office would be glad to have it pointed out where the interests of Canada (I do not mean the interests of the Bank of Montreal or other bank) have suffered in any particular by the work entrusted to it having been delayed. We hope that the people of Canada will excuse us, if our critics can find nothing more serious against us than that we have not gone outside the interests of Canada in our efforts and that we have not piled up additional salaries for them to pay. Perhaps the Commissioners would deign to tell us where we could have placed the additional employees if we had them. If the Commissioners had followed the Audit Office in all its efforts to obtain reasonable accommodation for its existing staff, they would probably come to the conclusion that our places are not sinecures, if this might be taken as a fair sample of our general duties.

I take exception to the use of the word 'neglected.' Is there any well conducted private establishment or public company which is provided with such a staff as to enable it to dispose of every piece of its work when first sighted?

Amendments to the Audit Act urgently required.

I have always complained that the Audit Act was not brought up to our present practice and requirements.

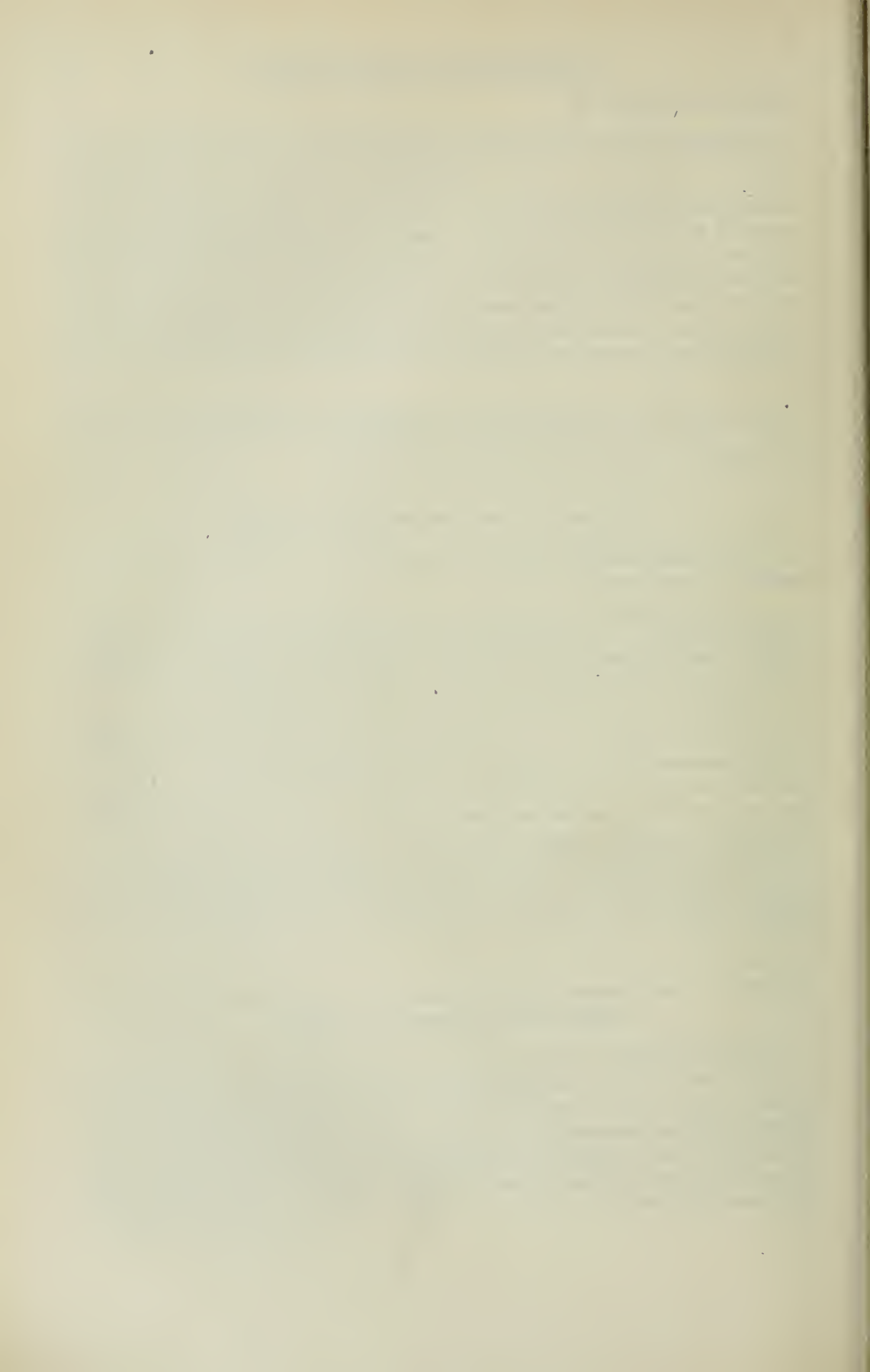
I must look to that Act as my guide and protection whatever part of my duties is under consideration. I went to great pains, with the valuable assistance of Z. A. Lash, K.C., to prepare amendments and had them inserted in the Audit report of 1897-8 without succeeding in attracting the attention of any of our legislators to them.

It seems to me that a very simple amendment to section 30 would enable the banks on which credits are drawn to protect themselves from forgeries, instead of depending on the Government to do so. I refer to a provision for the preparation in triplicate of the statement by the department of cheques drawn so that a second copy would be sent to the Auditor General, he to forward it with the reimbursing cheque to the bank. I would, however, further suggest that provision be also made in the 30th section that the vouchers be forwarded to the Auditor General with the statement of cheques drawn, so that the chances of fraud in regard to cheques, whether the attempt should be made on the Government or the banks, be further minimized or if the Martineau class or of any other class.

Amendment to meet forgeries of the Martineau class or others so as to prevent their falling on the Government even remotely.

I am advised that if such amendment were made (whatever is now the effect of statements made by the drawing department to the bank) with reference to the state of a letter-of-credit account at that time, such a statement would after the passage of the proposed amendment be properly looked upon only as the friendly assistance of one of two intertraders to the other; the latter having been already fully provided by the other with the means of determining for himself, without any outside assistance the correctness of his accounts.

J. L. McDOUGALL, A.G.



TREASURY BOARD REGULATIONS

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE

AUDITOR GENERAL

RE

TREASURY BOARD REGULATIONS

ARISING FROM THE

MARTINEAU DEFALCATIONS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

[No. 29d—1903.]

1903



MEMORANDUM

By a commission under the Great Seal of Canada, dated the sixth day of March, 1903, three commissioners were appointed to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the Martineau defalcations in the department of Militia and Defence, and into the methods of keeping the accounts in the several departments of the government of Canada, particularly in relation to the issuing of cheques and the receipt and disposal of public moneys, and to report what changes, if any, were deemed advisable for the purpose of securing the fullest possible protection of the public interest.

The names of the commissioners so appointed were :—John Mortimer Courtney, Esq., C.M.G., deputy minister of Finance ; George Burn, Esq., general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa ; and Ambrose L. Kent, Esq., of Montreal, chartered accountant.

The commissioners, after examination of the several departments, made a report addressed to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, which report has been laid before the House and is printed,—Sessional paper No. 29b of this session.

The commissioners, in reporting the changes deemed advisable for the purpose of securing the fullest protection of the public interest, made the following remarks and suggestions in regard to the letter of credit system :—

Extract from report of the Commissioners, pages 10 and 11.

• The commissioners have now to take up the third part, viz.:—To report what changes, if any, are deemed advisable for the purpose of securing the fullest protection of the public interest.

• The commissioners, before entering on this part of their report, beg to point out that the Martineau defalcation occurred under the letter of credit system. This system they desire to state has been in operation in Canada for over 30 years, and has been found to be an unqualified success. It has placed within the reach of every department of the service a simple and easy means of making such payments as could be made before audit in the speediest manner possible. At the same time it has enabled the Finance Department to utilize the government funds to the best possible advantage. The system also affords ample security against fraud if properly administered.

• The commissioners further desire to state that since the inception of the letter of credit system the only defalcation under it that has occurred is this one in the Militia Department, and this through no defect of the system but in consequence of its faulty administration.

• The system, in the opinion of the commissioners, is admirable. But in order to prevent a recurrence of a defalcation, or of any tampering with the government funds or accounts, and to bring the whole banking system more under the control of the Finance Department where it properly belongs, and at the same time to leave to the several departments the facilities for speedy payment of accounts, the commissioners suggest that the following method might be adopted :—

• 1. That all the bank statements of the paid cheques for the several departments, together with the cheques themselves, be sent direct by the banks to the Finance Department.

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‘2. That a certain number of the officials of the Finance Department be employed solely in the checking and adjusting of these accounts, as well as of the letter of credit and Receiver General’s accounts of that department. The banks should be instructed to render these statements and cheques daily, weekly or monthly, as the volume of business and importance of the various accounts demand.

‘3. That, as provided in section 30 of the Audit Act, a list of cheques, drawn by the various departments, giving numbers, dates and amounts, be sent to the Finance Department at such periods, within the month as may be required. When these statements and bank accounts are checked and adjusted, a list of outstanding cheques should be prepared. A letter of credit ledger should be kept, and such minor details arranged as may be found necessary for the proper conduct of the work.

‘4. After adjustment, the paid cheques, list of outstanding cheques and certificate of adjustment should be sent to the Auditor General, the correctness of which could be tested by him after comparison with the semi-monthly or monthly balances furnished him by the banks.

‘This system will prevent any person or persons connected with the issue of departmental cheques from covering up any fraud arising from collusion or neglect, such as issuing forged or raised cheques; or from manipulating the bank accounts for fraudulent purposes; or from the destruction of cheques or accounts for the purpose of removing the means of detection and conviction.

‘This system will not prevent forgery, but it will restrain the person disposed to fraud, for the reason that it provides such speedy means of detection.’

The Treasury Board took action in accordance with the recommendation of the commissioners and correspondence with the Auditor General followed.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
September 17, 1903.

MINUTES OF TREASURY BOARD AND CORRESPONDENCE

EXTRACT *from the Minutes of a meeting of the Honourable the Treasury Board, held at Ottawa, on the thirteenth day of June, 1903.*

TREASURY BOARD.

The Board had under consideration the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the recent defalcations in the Department of Militia and Defence, and into the methods of keeping the accounts in the several departments of the Government of Canada, particularly in relation to the issuing of cheques and the receipt and disposal of public moneys, and to report what changes, if any, are deemed advisable for the purpose of securing the fullest possible protection of the public interest, and they approve of the following suggestions made in such report in regard to the letter of credit system, and direct that the suggestions be carried into effect with regard to the statements, accounts and cheques in connection with payments made in respect of the fiscal year 1903-4, and subsequent fiscal years:—

1. That all the bank statements of the paid cheques for the several departments, together with the cheques themselves, be sent direct by the banks to the Finance Department.

2. That a certain number of the officials of the Finance Department be employed solely in the checking and adjusting of these accounts, as well as of the letter of credit and Receiver General's accounts of that department. The bank should be instructed to render these statements and cheques daily, weekly or monthly, as the volume of business and importance of the various accounts demand.

3. That, as provided in section 30 of the Audit Act, a list of cheques, drawn by the various departments, giving numbers, dates and amounts, be sent to the Finance Department at such periods within the month as may be required. When these statements and bank accounts are checked and adjusted, a list of outstanding cheques should be prepared. A letter of credit ledger should be kept, and such minor details arranged as may be found necessary for the proper conduct of the work.

4. After adjustment, the paid cheques, list of outstanding cheques and certificate of adjustment should be sent to the Auditor General, the correctness of which could be tested by him after comparison with the semi-monthly or monthly balances furnished him by the banks.

J. M. COURTNEY, *Secretary.*

OTTAWA, June 15, 1903.

MY DEAR FIELDING, — I understand that the commissioners who conducted inquiry into the Martineau frauds have recommended that the departmental cheques be sent by the bank direct to your department for audit instead of being returned to the department issuing them. Some three months ago my deputy made this request of the Auditor

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

General, but as yet there has been no change in procedure. To-day he again brought the matter to my attention, and urges that the recommendation in question be put into effect at once.

The advantage of the proposed arrangement as an additional difficulty in the way of collusion is, I am sure, obvious, and if, because of omission of its adoption, there should be any further embezzlement, it appears to me that we would not be able to offer any satisfactory excuse. Whether or not the recommendation is to be put into force generally, I would at least urge that the wishes of my deputy, so far as concerns this department, be given effect to at once.

Yours sincerely,

W. MULLOCK.

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, June 16, 1903.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,—I have your letter of the 15th instant respecting the report of the commissioners to inquire into the Martineau frauds.

The Treasury Board have already had the matter under consideration and have approved of the recommendations of the commissioners on several matters, including the one mentioned in your letter. Immediate steps will be taken to carry out these recommendations. The various departments will receive a communication from us to-morrow at the latest.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING.

HON. SIR WILLIAM MULLOCK, K.C.M.G.,
Postmaster General, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, June 25, 1903.

DEAR MR. FIELDING,—With reference to the short discussion which took place at the Public Accounts Committee regarding my contention that that committee was the proper place to consider my statement on the findings of the report of the commission on the Martineau irregularities, and the objections raised by you to that contention. I should be glad to have an opportunity of continuing the discussion with you. Some points have since occurred to me which I should like to put before you in conversation. Kindly let me know when I might see you in the near future at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. McDOUGALL.

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, June 26, 1903.

DEAR MR. McDOUGALL,—I have your letter of 25th instant. I shall be glad to see you at any time when I am free to hear your further views on the findings of the Martineau report. It is almost impossible for me to fix a precise time to have you call. We shall have to arrange for a meeting perhaps during the sitting of the House of Commons some afternoon.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING, M.F.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29d

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA,

OTTAWA, July 3, 1903.

SIR,—I have this morning examined more particularly than I did before the circular of the Treasury Board of the 13th June, dealing with the letter of credit cheques after they have been paid by the banks, and have come to the conclusion that the procedure there prescribed is against the Audit Act, particularly section 30. If this view is correct I shall plainly not be justified in taking part in the issuing of credits after the circular shall have been put in operation, and therefore I hope that you will look again at once into the matter.

It appears to me that the statute requires the returning of the cheques by the bank to the department which issued them and the forwarding of them to this office by the department.

I have, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL, A.G.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq., C.M.G.,

Secretary, Treasury Board.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, July 3, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a letter under this date from the Auditor General, with reference to a minute of the Treasury Board under date of June 13, a copy of which is inclosed, dealing with letter of credit cheques. You will notice that the Auditor General contends that the procedure provided in the minute is against the Audit Act, particularly section 30, and that the statute requires the returning of the cheques by the bank to the department which issued them and the forwarding of them to the audit office by the department.

I shall be glad to be advised at your earliest convenience whether in your opinion the Auditor General is right in his contention, or whether, on the contrary, the Treasury Board had authority under the Act to make the minute in question and prescribe the manner in which the cheques are to reach the Auditor General. I shall be glad to be advised quickly as the matter is important.

I have, &c.,

The Acting Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

J. M. COURTNEY, D.M.F.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, July 6, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant in regard to the procedure prescribed by the Treasury Board minute of the 13th ultimo, dealing with letter of credit cheques.

As your opinion appears to be that the procedure provided in the minute is contrary to the provisions of the Audit Act, may I suggest that you obtain the opinion of counsel in the matter, as the question raised is one dealing with the interpretation of a statute.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. COURTNEY, D.M.F.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,

Auditor General, Ottawa.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA,

OTTAWA, July 9, 1903.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, regarding the Order of the Treasury Board about letter of credit cheques, I beg to state that I have handed to Mr. Fraser a letter of Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., dealing with the interpretation of the Audit Act and specially the 30th section. His view, as you will see, accords with mine.

I have, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL, A.G.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq., C.M.G.,

Deputy Minister of Finance.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA,

OTTAWA, July 10, 1903.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, regarding the method of dealing with letter of credit cheques, I beg to inclose herewith a copy of the opinion of Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., mentioned in my letter of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL, A.G.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, CANADA, July 8, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—At your request I have examined the extract from the Treasury minute of the 13th June, 1903, in reference to the system of issuing cheques and the carrying out of the letter of credit system, and particularly that part of it which recommends 'that all the bank statements of the paid cheques for the several departments, together with the cheques themselves, be sent direct by the banks to the Finance Department.'

I have come to the conclusion that the proposed recommendation would not be in accordance with the requirements of section 30 of that Act. The procedure indicated in section 30 is as follows:—Firstly, a credit is to be issued in favour of the different departments on the several banks authorized to receive the public moneys; and, secondly, statements in duplicate of moneys drawn for under such credits, together with the cheques paid by the banks in connection therewith, are to be rendered—one duplicate of such statement, together with the cheques, to the Auditor General, and the other duplicate to the Minister of Finance.

The statute does not expressly state by whom the statements are to be prepared and the cheques returned. It is apparent, however, that the statement prescribed can only be prepared by the department. It is not a statement from the bank, because the bank statement can only show the paid cheques, and the statute required a statement of the issued cheques, or moneys drawn for under the credits, together with a statement of the cheques paid by the banks in connection therewith, and, although it is not so stated in the section, it is clear by necessary inference that the banks must return the paid cheques periodically to each department for comparison with their accounts, and to enable them to prepare the statement of moneys drawn for under such credits and of the cheques paid by the banks in connection therewith, which are then by the department to be transmitted in duplicate, as already mentioned.

The change proposed by the Treasury minute is inconsistent with the procedure pointed out by section 30 in requiring the bank statements of the paid cheques to be sent direct by the banks to the Finance Department, thus taking away from the department issuing the cheques the information required by the department to enable it to prepare the statement of moneys drawn and of the cheques paid in connection therewith.

It may also with some force be argued that the proposed course is not in accordance with section 42 of the Audit Act, as the sending of the paid cheques direct by the bank to the Finance Department must to some extent prevent the deputy heads or other persons charged with the expenditure of public moneys in the several departments from 'auditing the details of the account in the first instance' as required by that section, the examination of the paid cheques in connection with the accounts being a necessary part of the process of auditing the accounts.

I am not expressing any opinion as to the merits of the system advocated by the Treasury minute, but merely as the question which you have asked me, whether the statute requires the returning of the cheques by the bank to the department which issued them and the forwarding of them to the office of the Auditor General and of the Minister of Finance by such department.

Yours respectfully,

F. H. CHRYSLER.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General, Ottawa, Canada.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29d

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, July 11, 1903.

MY DEAR FRASER.—Referring to our conversation of last evening, I send you herewith a copy of Mr. Chrysler's opinion respecting the interpretation of section 30 of the Audit Act.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY, *D.M.F.*

G. L. B. FRASER, Esq., K.C.,

Department of Justice.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA,

OTTAWA, July 13, 1903.

SIR,—I presume that you will send me a copy of any circular which the Board may issue to meet its altered views, owing to Mr. Chrysler's interpretation of section 30 of the Audit Act, so far as it affects the channel through which paid letter of credit cheques are to reach the Audit office from the banks on which they are drawn.

You, of course, feel the full responsibility which rests on you in issuing a credit when you know that the requirements of the part of the statute which governs the same are not being complied with. I am fully impressed with the seriousness, so far as I am concerned, of being in a position similar to yours.

It seems, therefore, that the attention of the Board should be called to the necessity of taking up the question without delay. I naturally feel great reluctance in notifying the banks and the departments that, as I am advised by a high legal authority, the Treasury Board in issuing its circular acted contrary to law.

I might lessen the apparent indelicacy of referring to so high a body in this way by stating that manifestly the Treasury Board in adopting the recommendation of the Martineau commission assumed what it had every right to do, that the commission had not shut its eyes to the direct orders of Parliament in that respect.

I trust that you will see your way to at once impress upon the Board the necessity of dealing with the question without delay and cancelling the circular. May I expect to learn from you not later than to-morrow the action of the Board?

I have, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL, *A.G.*

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq., C.M.G.,

Secretary Treasury Board.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, July 13, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date respecting the Minute of the Treasury Board on the subject of letter of credit cheques.

Some time prior to the receipt of yours of the 10th inst. with Mr. Chrysler's opinion the point at issue was placed before the Department of Justice. I have not as yet received any reply, but as soon as it comes to hand there will be no delay in my taking any action that may be deemed necessary.

I have, &c.,

J. M. COURTNEY, *D.M.F.*

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,

Auditor General, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 15, 1903.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, with which was inclosed a letter of the same date from the Auditor General with respect to a minute of the Treasury Board of the 13th ultimo, dealing with letter of credit cheques, a copy of the said minute being also inclosed by you, I have the honour to state that I am of opinion that section 30 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act does not make it necessary

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that the cheques paid by the banks in connection with letters of credit shall be returned by the banks direct to the department which issued them and be forwarded by that department to the audit office. I think it is competent for the Treasury Board under that section to prescribe the manner in which the cheques are to reach the Auditor General. It may be necessary in order to the carrying out of the provisions of the Act that the paid cheques should be examined by the department or office issuing them, but I am not asked for an opinion upon that point and, as at present advised, I see no reason why, if such necessity does exist, the paid cheques should not first go to the Department of Finance as is provided by the minute of the Board.

I have, &c.,

A. POWER, *Acting D.M.J.*

The Deputy Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, July 20, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Department of Justice relating to the subject of the minute of the Treasury Board of the 13th ultimo respecting the manner of dealing with the letter of credit cheques.

While the Finance Department, in accordance with the opinion of the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice, considers it competent for the Treasury Board, under the 30th section of the Audit Act, to prescribe the manner in which the cheques shall reach you, and therefore deems the minute of the 13th ultimo strictly within the law, yet to remove any obstacle, legal or otherwise, that may be in your mind with regard to the procedure laid down in that minute, and to facilitate in every way your audit and what you deem necessary therefor, I propose asking the Board at their first meeting to amend the said minute so that after the examination of the cheques by the Finance Department they may be returned to the several departments for transmission thence to you.

I have, &c.,

J. M. COURTNEY, *D.M.F.*

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General, Ottawa.

EXTRACT *from the Minutes of a meeting of the Honourable the Treasury Board, held at Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of July, 1903.*

The Board had under consideration correspondence with the Auditor General in regard to their minute of the 13th June, 1903, with reference to the method of dealing with letter of credit cheques, the Auditor General contending that the procedure prescribed in such minute was contrary to the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, particularly section 30, as it appeared to him that the statute required the returning of the cheques to the department which issued them and the forwarding of them to the Audit Office by that department. In support of his contention he submits an opinion from F. H. Chrysler, K. C.

The Board are advised by the Department of Justice that it is competent for the Board under section 30 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act to prescribe the manner in which the cheques are to reach the Auditor General, and in view of such advice they are of opinion that the procedure laid down in their minute of the 13th June, 1903, is strictly within the law, yet in order to remove any obstacle, legal or otherwise, that may be in the mind of the Auditor General in regard to the procedure laid down in the minute, and to facilitate in every way the audit by the Auditor General and what he deems necessary therefor, the Board direct that clause 4 of their minute of the 13th June, 1903, which provides as follows:—'4. after adjustment, &c.,' be cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

"4. After the Finance Department has completed its checking of the paid cheques and bank accounts the cheques shall be returned to the department which issued them to be by such department sent to the Auditor General."

J. M. COURTNEY, *Secretary.*

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AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 24, 1903.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Secretary, Treasury Board.

SIR,—I beg to inclose a letter received from Hon. F. R. Latchford with regard to the Treasury Board minute concerning the disposition of letter of credit cheques.

I have, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL, A.G.

19 ELGIN ST., OTTAWA, July 22, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request for my opinion upon the extract from the Treasury minute of June 13, 1903, requiring that all the bank statements of the paid cheques for the several departments, together with the cheques themselves, be sent direct by the banks to the Finance Department, I wish to say that I have carefully considered the recommendation of the Treasury Board, and having in view the provisions of section 30 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, I have reached the conclusion that the procedure recommended does not conform to the requirements of the Act.

The section in question prescribes that, after credits have been issued on the several banks authorized to receive moneys, 'statements in duplicate or moneys drawn for under such credits, together with the cheques paid by the banks in connection therewith, shall be rendered' at such times, in such forms and with such frequency as the Treasury Board directs. It also requires that one duplicate of such statement, together with the cheques, shall be rendered to you.

It is to be observed that the 'statements in duplicate' mentioned in the statutes are not of paid cheques, but simply 'of moneys drawn for.' The statements are to show the cheques issued. Hence such statements must be made—not by the banks, which can have knowledge of only such cheques as have been paid—but by the particular department which has drawn the cheques against the amounts placed to its credit. As one duplicate of each of such statements must be accompanied by the cheques paid by the banks, it follows that the cheques must be in the possession of the department rendering the statement. In my opinion the procedure set forth in section 30 implies necessarily that the banks shall return the paid cheques to the department which issued them, and that the department shall transmit to the Auditor General a complete statement not only of the cheques paid, but also of all cheques issued, together with the paid cheques returned by the banks.

The statements of paid cheques referred to in the Treasury minute, and therein required to be rendered by banks to the Finance Department, are not the 'statements of money drawn for' mentioned in section 30 of the Audit Act. The statute requires a statement of 'the moneys drawn for,' together with the cheques paid by the banks, to be sent to the Auditor General. The Treasury minute requires that the same cheques, though with a different statement, shall be sent by the banks to the Finance Department. The two courses cannot be followed; and whatever may be the advantage of the change proposed, I am satisfied that the statute must prevail until amended, and that the requirements of the Treasury Board in contravention of the statute are invalid.

Yours truly,

F. R. LATCHFORD.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General of Canada, Ottawa.

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OTTAWA, July 31, 1903.

DEAR SIR.—I have sent under separate envelope my remarks on the Martineau report for presentation to Parliament, this being the manner of dealing with the question on my part that you suggested.

Perhaps you will be able to present it to-day.

Respectfully yours,

J. L. McDOUGALL.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

MEMO:—The remarks above referred to are contained in the Supplementary Report of the Auditor General on the findings of Martineau Commissioners laid before Parliament.

OTTAWA, August 3, 1903.

DEAR MR. McDOUGALL,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo and the accompanying memorandum in which you comment on the report of the commissioners in the Martineau case.

I think that if you desire to do so you have a right to submit a supplementary report to Parliament. May I suggest that you put your memorandum in that form. I will then lay it on the table of the House.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING, *M.F.*

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, August 5, 1903.

DEAR MR. FIELDING,—Perhaps you will be good enough to send me the copy of my remarks on the Martineau commissioners' report which was sent to you some days ago and which you do not now require.

Yours respectfully,

J. L. McDOUGALL.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, August 26, 1903.

SIR,—I have just sent the letter of which a copy is enclosed, to the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce.

You will quite understand the purpose that I have in view. I want to know from the bank what it has paid as cheques issued by you under the letter of credit, and I want, besides, the record of the cheques. I want also an acknowledgment from you that the bank's claim is a correct one.

The examination which is made by the Finance Department is one that I have not called for, but one that the Government of course has a perfect right to require. I have a right to ask from you all that I am now asking as you will see, apart altogether from the Treasury Board minute, under the 30th section of the Audit Act.

If the banks should comply with my request, and I see no reason why they should not, you will be in a position to do what seems to me necessary for my protection as well as your own.

I have, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL, *A.G.*

W. H. HAYES, Esq., Accountant of Contingencies.

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Enclosure with letter to Mr. Hayes.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, August 26, 1903.

SIR,—Whenever you send cheques and a statement to the Finance Department, the cheques being under letter of credit, will you be good enough to send a duplicate of the statement to the Department which has drawn the cheques. This is needed for the purpose of enabling the Department to send the statement with the cheques, when the cheques are sent to me. It is necessary in the performance of my duties for me to learn from the bank itself what the cheques are which have passed through its hands.

I should like this arrangement to commence with the first cheques of the current year.

I have, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL, A.G.

KING'S PRINTER, CANADA,

OTTAWA, Sept. 2, 1903.

MY DEAR COURTNEY,—I inclose you a copy of the letter which the Auditor General has sent me, and I can see from it the position that he has taken. I asked the credit and this is the answer I have received. It is not a categorical refusal, but it is equivalent to it.

Yours truly,

S. E. DAWSON.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA,

OTTAWA, August 31, 1902.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your application of the 28th instant for a letter of credit for \$50,000 on account of appropriation of 1903-4.

Before issuing any further credits I would like to know how far you have been successful in obtaining the statements asked for in my circular letter of the 26th instant.

I have, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL, A.G.

S. E. DAWSON, King's Printer, &c.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1903.

DEAR MR. FIELDING,—There is still trouble in connection with the Treasury Board Minute regarding the examination of paid letter of credit cheques on their return from the bank. The amended minute says: '4. After the Finance department has completed its checking of the paid cheques and bank account the cheques shall be returned to the department which issued them to be by such department sent to the Auditor General.'

This amendment is construed to mean that the whole point for which I have been contending is that the department which issued the cheques should be the messenger to convey the cheques to me, for the cheques are forwarded to me in a bundle without my being furnished with a statement of any kind to determine their numbers or amounts or to otherwise settle any claim that might be made that this office had received a cheque which could not be found here.

All my requirements would be met by the Finance Department furnishing in each case the department concerned with the statement which the Finance Department receives from the bank. I mean of course when your department has finished its checking and other examination. The department would afterward send the statement and the cheques to me. In that way I would have the bank's claim for cheques cashed with the cheques, so that a new Martineau irregularity could no more than start before it would be stopped.

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My reason for now bringing this matter before you is that I may be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of declining to pass applications for credits if I am to obey the 30th section of the Audit Act.

My requirement might be complied with in another way, that, is by the bank sending me a duplicate of the statement furnished to the Finance Department.

Yours respectfully,

J. L. McDOUGALL.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1903.

DEAR MR. McDOUGALL,—I am in receipt of your letter of this day's date respecting letter of credit cheques.

I am glad that you have brought the matter up, because at the present moment the Bank of Montreal, in their statement sent to the Finance Department to-day, claims that the advances made under letters of credit amount to some four and a quarter millions of dollars. Steps should be taken to have these advances repaid as early as possible.

I note you state that :—' All my requirements would be met by the Finance Department furnishing in each case the department concerned with the statement which the Finance Department receives from the bank. I mean of course when your department has finished its checking and other examination. The department would afterward send the statement and the cheques to me. In that way I would have the bank's claim for cheques cashed with the cheques, so that a new Martineau irregularity could no more than start before it would be stopped.'

I have had conversation with my officers, and I have looked carefully into the matter, and I do not see how the bank statement can be sent to the departments to be forwarded to you. The whole intention of the minute of the Treasury Board was to prevent the departments having anything from the bank whatever, and that the Martineau defalcation could not be repeated.

But in order to bring matters to a settlement I will have arrangements made that the bank statements be sent you from the Finance Department, on the understanding that after your officers have duly examined them they will be returned to the Finance Department for custody.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING, *M.F.*

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inclose a letter from the King's Printer which will show the inconvenience which arises from the fact that your department does not pass on the statements of cheques which it receives from the bank, to the departments interested. I should be glad to have a word with you to-night. If you can spare a minute I shall be in the House.

Yours respectfully,

J. L. McDOUGALL.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY,

OTTAWA, September 2, 1903.

SIR,—I have received your letter declining to issue the credit for which I asked and I beg to say that the credit is absolutely necessary to pay the wages of the operatives and that I must have that to-morrow or else some 400 families will go without the pay which they have earned.

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I would call your attention to the fact that the money required for carrying on this Department is voted by the House under a special Act and not in the shape of an appropriation. So far then as the money necessary to carry on this Department is concerned you have no power to stop it. Parliament has deliberately set aside a certain amount for printing and paper and unless I can obtain the requisite credit I must appeal to the Printing Committee of Parliament and state that you are preventing me from carrying out their wishes and necessities.

I have reported the matter to the Minister at the head of this Department and I beg to say that what the banks may do or may not do is not a matter of any concern to me. I have simply to carry out the statutes made for the guidance of this Department and those who prevent me from doing it must justify themselves as best they may.

I have, &c.,

S. E. DAWSON, *K. P. & C. S.*

The Auditor General, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, September 3, 1903.

DEAR MR. McDougall, — I received your letter last evening. As there was no night session of the House, I did not have the opportunity of meeting you as you proposed.

I think it likely that your letter was written before you received mine of yesterday, which dealt, not particularly with the case of the King's Printer, but with the Departments generally. I hope that the suggestion which I offered will so far meet your wishes that we shall be able to remove the difficulty which now blocks the way of departmental business.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING, *M.F.*

J. L. McDougall, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General, Ottawa.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, September 3, 1903.

DEAR MR. FIELDING, — I am in receipt of your letter. My letter was written, as you suppose, before yours of yesterday was received by me. Your suggestion, I am sorry to say, was not quite satisfactory but I would prefer dealing with the matter verbally on Saturday if you would be good enough to name an hour when you might see me for a few minutes. I would suggest that Mr. Fraser be present.

Yours respectfully,

J. L. McDougall.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, September 3, 1903.

DEAR MR. McDougall, — I have your letter of this date.

It is possible that I may have to be out of town on Saturday; but if I am in town I will endeavour to see you, although it is not easy to fix a particular hour. Probably at Council at one o'clock would be the best chance.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING, *M.F.*

J. L. McDougall, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General, Ottawa.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, September 5, 1903.

SIR, — I have the honour to send herewith a file of correspondence respecting the repayment of cheques issued under letters of credit. The correspondence arose under a minute of the Treasury Board dated June 13, passed in consequence of the report of the commissioners in the Martineau matter.

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The Treasury Board in its minute laid down a different method of procedure in reference to the checking of the letter of credit accounts from that which had been in force up to that time and the Auditor General took exception to the method of procedure, contending that it was contrary to that prescribed by the Audit Act, particularly section 30, and he submitted a letter from Mr. Chrysler, K.C., in support of his contention.

This correspondence and Mr. Chrysler's letter were submitted to your department, and I draw your attention to the letter of the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice of July 15 last.

As a result of the correspondence, and in order to remove any obstacle, legal or otherwise, in the mind of the Auditor General in regard to the procedure, the minute of June 13 was amended by a minute of July 23, which provided that after the Finance Department had completed its checking of the paid cheques and bank accounts the cheques should be returned to the department which issued them, to be by such department sent to the Auditor General.

The Auditor General has also obtained an opinion in reference to the procedure from Hon. F. R. Latchford, a copy of which is on the file.

The Auditor General has taken objection to the amended minute, and his views are set forth in his letter of the 2nd instant.

As set forth in Mr. Fielding's letter of the same date, the whole intention of the minute of the Treasury Board was to prevent the departments having anything from the banks whatever, so that the Martineau defalcation could not be repeated; but in order to bring matters to a settlement Mr. Fielding offered to have arrangements made that the bank statements should be sent to the Auditor General from the Finance Department, on the understanding that after examination by officers of the Audit Office they should be returned to the Finance Department for custody.

To this proposition the Auditor General is not willing to accede, and in an interview with Mr. Fielding to-day he contended that under the Audit Act the bank cheques and the statements he wishes should come to him from the department concerned and not from the Finance Department. He also expressed the view that the opinion expressed in Mr. Power's letter of the 15th July last, a copy of which was furnished him at the time, was not inconsistent with the views expressed by Messrs. Chrysler and Latchford.

This Department has understood from Mr. Power's letter above referred to that the regulations made by the Treasury Board are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Audit Act and consequently that the Auditor General was not legally entitled to make the demands he did, and that he is not legally entitled to make the further demands he is now making. Nevertheless, in view of the legal opinions obtained by Mr. McDougall, one of which, Mr. Latchford's, was not submitted to your Department, I am directed to ask you to be good enough to advise me further on the subject.

I shall be glad to hear from you as quickly as possible as the Auditor General is refusing to issue letters of credit until this matter is settled.

I have, &c.,

C. W. TREADWELL, *Acting D.M.F.*

The Deputy Minister of Justice.
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, September 8, 1903.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, inclosing correspondence respecting the repayment of cheques issued under letters of credit, and asking me to advise upon the position stated by the Auditor General in his letter of 2nd instant, I observe that his requirements would be met either by the Finance Department furnishing to the department issuing the cheques the statement received from the bank, and by the latter department afterwards sending the statement and cheques to the Auditor General, or by the bank sending to the Auditor General a duplicate of the statement furnished to the Finance Department. I think it doubtful upon the correspondence whether or not the Auditor General states these requirements as arising upon a proper construction of the

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Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. It may be that he puts them forward as conditions to his making application to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General for credits under section 30, although he says in his letter of 2nd instant that his reason for stating these requirements is that he may be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of declining to pass applications for credits if he is to obey the 30th section of the Audit Act. However that may be, you will remark that neither the letter of Mr. Chrysler nor of Mr. Latchford uphold or even suggest the view that the statute requires any statement from the bank to be submitted to the issuing department. I observe further, though it may not be material to the present question, that both these letters are previous to the Treasury Board minute of July 23 last, and I do not understand from reading these letters that either of these gentlemen holds the opinion that the paid cheques could not come properly into the possession of the issuing department from the bank through the agency of the Department of Finance.

The bank statement is not a statutory instrument; it is not mentioned in the Audit Act, and I am of opinion that the withholding of this statement from the department which issued the cheques mentioned in the statement is not a circumstance which affects in any wise the authority of the Auditor General to pass applications for credits. No question arises as to the statements of moneys drawn for under letters of credit which are, I suppose, prepared by the respective departments and forwarded to the Auditor General as heretofore.

I do not consider that the Treasury Board regulations conflict at all with section 42 of the Audit Act which requires the several departments in the first instance to audit the details of the accounts of the several services and be responsible for the correctness of such audit. I am of opinion that, in so far as that section applies to the audit now in question, it is sufficiently satisfied by the department charged with the expenditure auditing the cheques before transmission to the Auditor General, and I do not think this section is intended to prevent a previous audit by the Department of Finance if the Government deem it expedient so to require.

I see no reason, therefore, to doubt the validity of the regulations in question in respect of any of the objections raised or suggested by the Auditor General.

I have, &c.,

E. L. NEWCOMBE, *D.M.F.*

C. W. TREADWELL, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, September 8, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Finance to state that the question of the regularity of the proceedings taken by this Department under the authority of the Treasury Board in relation to the transactions with the banks under letters of credit has been submitted to the Department of Justice, and I am in receipt of a letter under this date from the Deputy Minister of Justice sustaining the action of the Treasury Board.

I have the honour, by direction of the Minister of Finance, to send you herewith a copy of the letter from the Deputy Minister of Justice above referred to.

I have, &c.,

C. W. TREADWELL, *Acting D.M.F.*

The Auditor General,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, September 10, 1903.

DEAR MR. McDUGALL,—I am sorry I have not been able to see you further respecting the difference between the Treasury Board and yourself in reference to the manner of dealing with the departmental cheques and bank statements. When I last had the opportunity of discussing the matter with you with some fulness, I understood that you still questioned the legality of the regulations made by the Treasury Board, and you cited opinions of legal gentlemen whom you had consulted. Since then the whole mat-

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ter, including the opinions of the gentlemen referred to, has been referred to the Department of Justice, and we have been advised that the regulations made by the Treasury Board are entirely within the proper authority of the Board.

Under these circumstances, I hope that you will not offer any further objections to the arrangements which the Treasury Board deemed it expedient to make.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING, *M.F.*

J. L. McDougall, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General, Ottawa.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA, Sept., 10, 1903.

DEAR MR. FIELDING,—I have just received your letter of this date *re* Treasury Board regulations regarding the dealing with letter of credit cheques after they have gone through the bank.

I did not question the legality of the regulations as I interpreted them. I thought that the second one was not fully carried out by sending the cheques to the departments without supplying them with the bank statements.

Yours respectfully,

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

J. L. McDougall.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA,

OTTAWA, September 10, 1903.

DEAR MR. FIELDING,—Let me deal a little more at length with the point in difference between us regarding bank statements, so as to find out what are the purposes of opposing actions.

From the time when the Martineau procedure was first explained to me I saw, as it was not very difficult to see, that, if the statement which went to the Militia Department from the bank with the cheques, had been ear-marked so as to have been unalterable and had accompanied the corresponding cheques when they were transferred to this office, it would have served as an ordinary statement of cheques, but its chief value would have been in the fact that it represented all the cheques cashed by the bank as Militia Department letter of credit cheques during the period, and could, therefore, have served to have exposed crookedness as soon as the statement and cheques reached a capable and honest man.

Now, I hope you see that by following my suggestion it will be impossible for the department to make any improper use of the bank statements, and that besides great additional security will be imparted to our banking transactions. Besides, the advantage to the Government in rendering the bank perfectly sure of its position in cashing these cheques will be great. The cheques of the Government will be received without suspicion, as they were before the Martineau forgeries.

Martineau was enabled to continue stealing, not because he had bank statements to manipulate, but because the bank statements were not kept in evidence, because he was enabled to at once conceal them.

The Deputy Minister of Justice says that 'The bank statement is not a statutory instrument: it is not mentioned in the Audit Act, and I am of opinion that the withholding of this statement from the department which issued the cheques mentioned in the statement is not a circumstance which affects in any wise the authority of the Auditor General to pass applications for credits.' Now my view is that an explanation to the bank of the effects which are expected to result from the use of the bank statements will cause the bank to jump at the opportunity of providing the statements. Then if the bank declines to provide you with such information as you require, you may take your business to another bank.

If cases of the Martineau kind were the only ones which could exist, then the bank would be to a much greater degree interested than the Government. There is quite as great a probability of the next case being one of the appropriation of cheques

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signed by the proper persons, but in blank, when under certain conditions it might be a great hardship, even if legal, to refuse repayment to the bank.

Under any circumstances, however, the bank ought to be protected from the chances of repeated inroads being made on its funds, particularly when we can do so without its costing the country anything.

Yours respectfully,

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

J. L. McDOUGALL.

OTTAWA, September 10, 1903.

DEAR MR. McDOUGALL,—I have your letter of this date respecting the Treasury Board regulations.

I regret that I was under a misapprehension as to the nature of your objection.

I had understood you to question the legality of the regulations.

If there was no question of legality involved, I could not see why you deemed it necessary to take advice from two legal gentlemen. From the fact that you obtained legal opinions I assumed that the question was one of legality, and hence referred the matter to the Department of Justice for advice.

If there is no question of legality, then the only question is one of expediency. Of that, it seems to me, the Treasury Board under the law is the proper judge.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING, *M. F.*

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., C.M.G.,
Auditor General, Ottawa.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA.

OTTAWA, September 11, 1903.

DEAR MR. FIELDING,—I have your letter of yesterday regarding the Treasury Board regulation. You say that if there was no question of legality involved you could not see why I deemed it necessary to take advice from two legal gentlemen.

I obtained advice from the two legal gentlemen between the time of the passing of the first minute of the Treasury Board and the second. The first minute was in my opinion illegal, because, if followed, it would cut out the departments from making the audit which the 30th section of the Audit Act requires.

With regard to your last paragraph, as you know from our conversation of yesterday, my view is that the Treasury Board is not under the law the authorized judge of what is required for audit. I shall, of course, be glad to give the most careful consideration to any reasons that may be presented to me for taking your view instead of mine.

Yours respectfully,

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

J. L. McDOUGALL.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

OTTAWA, September 12, 1903.

SIR,—While the difficulty in connection with the issuing of Letters of Credit exists I shall be very glad, as far as the working strength of the Audit Office will permit, to pass applications for Receiver General's cheques for the more pressing claims that are before your department. Be good enough to send all the vouchers which are necessary to justify me in passing your applications. The staff of this office would be glad, I am sure, to work after the ordinary office hours if the convenience of your department required it in this connection.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN GORMAN, *for A.G.*

The Deputy Minister, Finance Department.

THE
CIVIL SERVICE LIST
OF CANADA
1902

Containing the Names of all persons employed in the several Departments of the Civil Service, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, on the 1st July, 1902, showing date of first Appointment, promotion to present Rank, Age, and Salary in each case

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

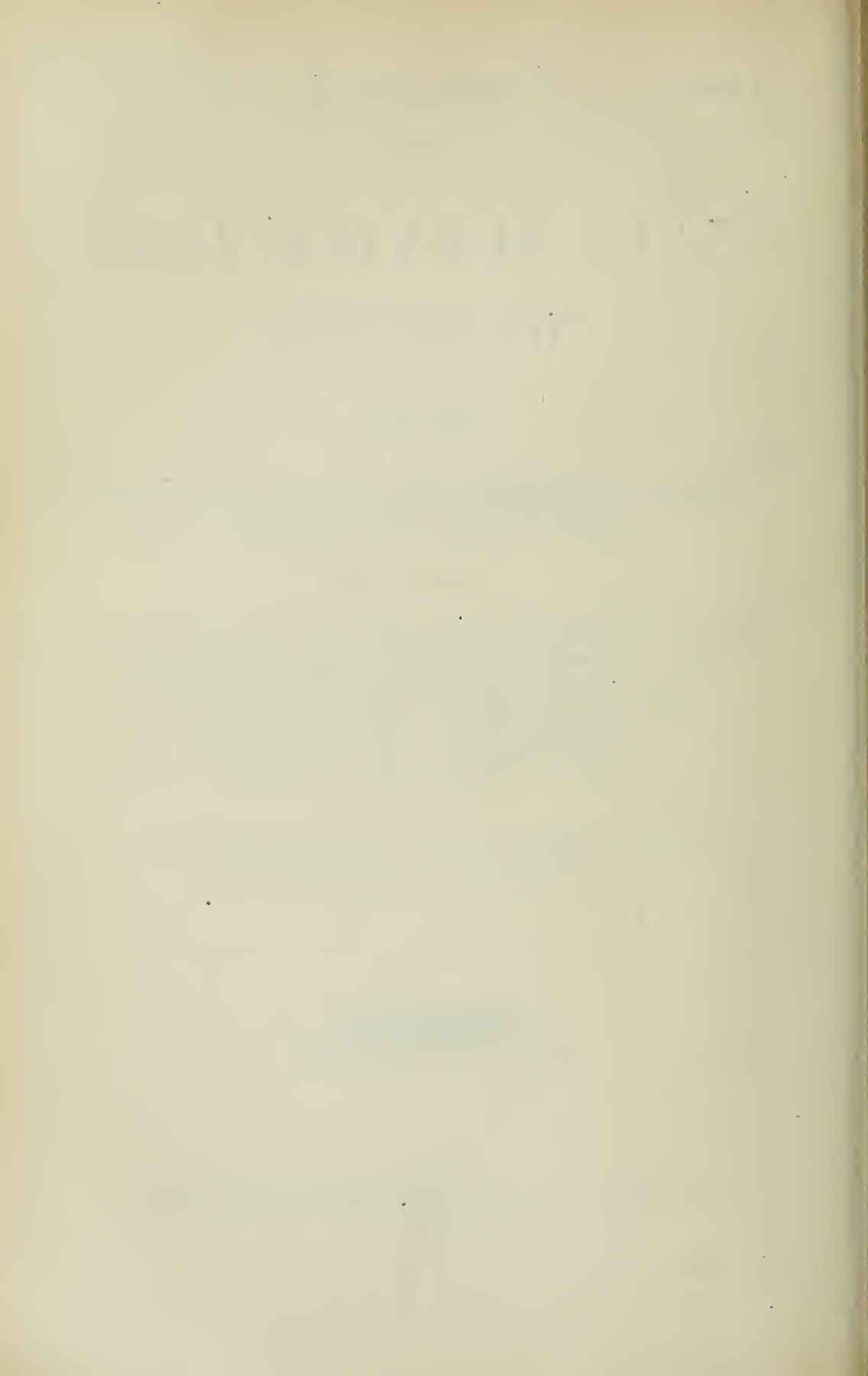
“The Civil Service Act” and amending Acts, c. 12, 51 V., c. 12, 52 V., c. 14, 55-56 V., c. 18, 57-58 V., cc. 14, 15, 58-59 V., c. 14, 60-61 V., 63-64 V., c. 14, consolidated; Acts relating to the Post Office, Geological Survey and Interior Departments; “The Civil Service Superannuation Act” as amended by c. 12, 56 V., c. 15, 60-61 V.; the Civil Service Insurance Act, and the Act providing for the retirement of members of the Civil Service, c. 17, 61 V., with an Analytical Index to each

THE WHOLE ARRANGED AND PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE, PURSUANT TO SEC. 59
OF “THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT”



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1902



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NOTICE.

Members of the Civil Service desirous of drawing attention to any errors in data respecting themselves which may have inadvertently occurred in the preparation of this List, should communicate with the Deputy Heads of their respective Departments, not later than the 30th June next ensuing, with a view to the rectification of the same in future Lists.



THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Governor General.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada.

STAFF.

Governor General's Secretary and Military Secretary.—Major F. S. Maude, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coldstream Guards.

Aides-de-Camp—

Captain A. C. Bell, Scots Guards.

Captain F. St. J. Hughes, South Wales Borderers.

Comptroller of the Household.—Arthur Guise, Esq.

Private Secretary.—Arthur F. Sladen, Esq.

THE MINISTRY.*

(According to Precedence.)

The Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L. (*Oxon.*),
President of the King's Privy Council for Canada, *First Minister*.

The Right Honourable Sir RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT, P.C., G.C.M.G., Minister of
Trade and Commerce.

The Honourable RICHARD WILLIAM SCOTT, K.C., LL.D., Secretary of State.

The Honourable Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM BORDEN, K.C.M.G., B.A., M.D., Minister
of Militia and Defence.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.D., Postmaster
General.

The Honourable SYDNEY ARTHUR FISHER, B.A., Minister of Agriculture.

The Honourable WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING, Minister of Finance.

The Honourable ANDREW GEORGE BLAIR, K.C., Minister of Railways and Canals.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON, K.C., Minister of the Interior.

The Honourable WILLIAM PATERSON, Minister of Customs.

The Honourable JAMES SUTHERLAND, Minister of Public Works.

The Honourable MICHEL ESDRAS BERNIER, Minister of Inland Revenue.

The Honourable CHARLES FITZPATRICK, K.C., B.C.L., Minister of Justice.

The Honourable WILLIAM TENPLEMAN (*without portfolio*).

The Honourable JOSEPH RAYMOND FOURNIER PRÉFONTAINE, K.C., B.C.L., Minister of
Marine and Fisheries.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

The Honourable HENRY GEORGE CARROLL, K.C., LL.B., Solicitor-General.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

The Right Honourable BARON STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (*Cantab.*)

* The Ministry, High Commissioner, and chief officers of the public service are given as at date of publication, December 1, 1902.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Clerk of the Privy Council, JOHN JOSEPH MCGEE.

Clerk of the Senate, SAMUEL EDMOUR ST. ONGE CHAPLEAU.

Clerk of the House of Commons, THOMAS BARNARD FLINT, M.A., LL.B.

Governor General's Secretary, Major F. S. MAUDE, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Auditor General, JOHN LORN McDUGALL, C.M.G., M.A.

Deputy Heads of Departments.

Deputy of the Minister of Finance, JOHN MORTIMER COURTNEY, C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of Public Works, ANTOINE GOBEIL.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Lit.D., F.R.S.C.

Deputy of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, WILLIAM GRANNIS PARMELEE.

Deputy of the Minister of Railways and Canals, COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, C.M.G., C.E.

Deputy of the Minister of Justice, EDMUND LESLIE NEWCOMBE, M.A., LL.B., K.C.

Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police Force, FREDERICK WHITE, C.M.G.

Under-Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar General, JOSEPH POPE, C.M.G.

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, FRANÇOIS FREDERIC GOURDEAU.

Commissioner of Customs, JOHN McDUGALD.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, JAMES A. SMART.

Deputy Postmaster-General, ROBERT MILLER COULTER, M.D.

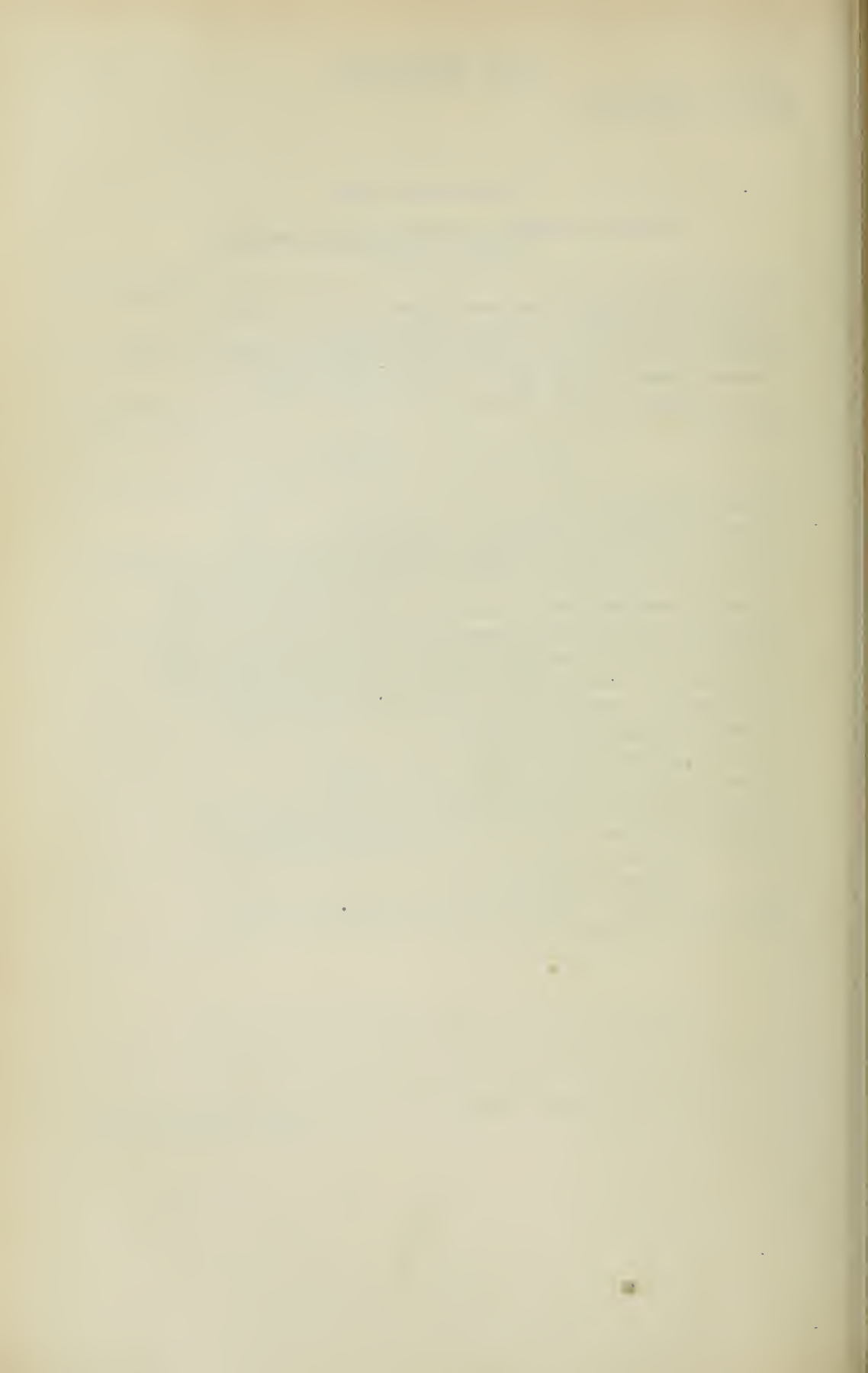
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence, Colonel LOUIS FELIX PINAULT.

Deputy of the Minister of Inland Revenue, WILLIAM JOHN GERALD.

Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, and Deputy Commissioner of Patents,
GEORGE FINLEY O'HALLORAN.

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, FRANCIS PEDLEY.

Director of the Geological Survey—Vacant.



THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Jones, Charles Jerome, B.A.	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '83	2,400 00	4 Dec. '47	17 Jan. '75
Walker, William Henry, B.A.	1st Class Clerk	1 July '97	1,750 00	2 Oct. '64	1 Dec. '86
Sladen, Arthur French.....	do	1 July '00	1,700 00	30 April '66	1 Jan. '91
Pereira, Fredrick Linwood Clinton.	Jr. 2nd Class Clerk.. ...	1 July '01	700 00	22 Dec. '80	1 Jan. '01
Rogers, Thomas.	Orderly	21 June '93	590 00	27 Nov. '49	16 Sept. '76

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McGee, John Joseph	Deputy Head, Clerk of the Privy Council.	20 May '82	3,200 00	6 Aug. '45	1 July '79
Boudreau, Rodolphe	Chief Clerk, Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.	1 July '00	1,850 00	17 Sept. '65	11 July '96
Bennetts, Francis Kent.....	Chief Clerk	1 July '92	1,800 00	25 Apr. '54	1 July '75
Foley, James Gervais	1st Class Clerk.....	2 Apr. '92	1,750 00	21 Oct. '52	20 July '85
Lelièvre, Siméon.....	do	1 July '97	1,750 00	3 Nov. '59	27 July '82
Baldwin, Robert Warren	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,400 00	3 Apr. '49	3 June '74
Burke, Denis.....	do	1 July '93	1,400 00	16 Jan. '47	1 July '93
Loux, William	do	1 July '93	1,400 00	10 Oct. '52	1 July '93
Wood, Ebin Burns	do	14 Oct. '91	1,400 00	21 Aug. '56	— Mch. '68
Campbell, William W.....	do	1 July '93	1,400 00	1 June '61	1 July '93
Chadwick, Francis John	do	1 July '97	1,250 00	21 Mch. '49	1 Aug. '94
Lemaire, Ernest Joseph.....	do	26 Feb. '02	1,100 00	22 Oct. '74	1 Aug. '94
May, Henry Arthur.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	6 Aug. '65	1 May '84
McElroy, James.....	Jr. 2nd Class Clerk.....	17 Dec. '87	1,000 00	11 Oct. '51	17 Dec. '87
Keating, Charles Joseph	do	1 May '89	1,000 00	19 Sept. '67	1 May '89
Kezar, George Gilbert.....	do	26 July '92	900 00	2 Jan. '70	26 July '92
Plunkett, Joseph Mary.....	do	1 July '93	900 00	22 Oct. '65	1 July '93
Lothrop, Henry Webster	do	1 Aug. '94	800 00	12 Aug. '75	1 Aug. '94
Macdougall, Gladwyn.....	do	1 July '01	800 00	27 June '76	1 July '01
Miller, Philippe G.....	do	26 Feb. '02	600 00	6 Dec. '72	26 Feb. '02
Boudreau, Rodolphe.....	Private Sec. to Minister	.....	200 00	.....	.....
Lelièvre, Siméon.....	Asst. Private Secretary to Minister.	.....	200 00	.....	.....
Macdougall, Gladwyn....	do do .....	.....	200 00	.....	.....
Chilton, Benjamin	Doorkeeper & Messeng'r	24 Nov. '98	700 00	— Sept. '33	14 Dec. '78
Burns, Lawrence.....	Messenger	17 Oct. '94	590 00	18 Mch. '60	17 Oct. '94

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.

Attached to the Privy Council Office.

Lamothe, Henri G	Chief Clerk, Clerk of Crown in Chancery.	27 Jan. '00	2,400 00	17 June '50	1 Feb. '78
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

17 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W., ENGLAND.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Colmer, Joseph Grose, C.M.G.	Secretary.....	1 July '88	3,300 00	3 Jan. '56	— Mar. '80
Reynolds, Arthur Williams.	Assistant Secretary and Acct., 1st Cl. Clerk..	1 July '88	1,800 00	2 Feb. '58	— Jan. '84
Taylor, Christopher Joseph.	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '00	1,550 00	8 Aug. '61	30 May '82
Luke, Edwin Philip.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '00	1,200 00	3 Nov. '68	1 Oct. '87
Allin, Thomas.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '92	1,000 00	21 Aug. '70	1 July '92

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Newcombe, Edmund Leslie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.	Deputy Minister.....	13 Mar. '93	4,000 00	17 Feb. '59	13 Mar. '93
Power, Augustus, B.C.L., K.C.	Chief Clerk.....	1 Jan. '79	2,600 00	22 Dec. '47	7 Dec. '74
Fraser, Geo. Levack Bower, B.A., K.C.	do —Barrister-at-Law	24 Oct. '89	2,600 00	14 Oct. '51	13 Sept. '76
Leslie, John.....	1st Class Clerk	1 June '82	1,800 00	10 Oct. '47	1 May '72
Gisborne, Francis Hernaman	1st Class Clerk--Barrister-at-Law.	1 July '83	1,800 00	19 May '58	13 Feb. '82
Hodgins, Wm. Egerton, M.A.	1st Class Clerk--Barrister-at-Law.	1 Jan. '86	1,800 00	3 Oct. '51	1 Nov. '83
Côté, Pierre Martial.....	1st Class Clerk.....	2 Mar. '95	1,800 00	30 Apr. '61	11 Jan. '83
Chisholm, John.....	1st Class Clerk—Barrister-at-Law.....	1 July '01	1,450 00	21 Sept. '57	1 Jan. '86
Narraway, Jas. Ephraim, B.A.	1st Class Clerk and Accountant.....	1 July '02	1,400 00	11 June '57	1 July '87
Clarke, John Duncan.....	{ 1st Class Clerk..... Private Sec. to Minister	1 do '02	1,400 00 400 00	} 13 Aug. '54	1 July '00
Mullin, Jeremiah.....	{ 2nd Class Clerk..... Private Sec. to Sol. Gen.	1 Apr. '95	1,350 00 400 00		
Burpee, Lawrence J.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	7 May '97	1,200 00	5 Mar. '73	22 Oct. '90
Verret, Hector Bacon.....	{ do	1 July '00	1,200 00	} 9 Feb. '74	1 July '00
	{ Private Sec. to Sol. Gen.		400 00		
Harris, Robert Frederick.....	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '01	1,150 00	22 May '72	1 June '88
Armstrong, Emma Maria.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 do '00	750 00	15 June '65	1 July '00
Morse, Frank A.....	Messenger	1 Aug. '89	590 00	29 May '70	1 Aug. '89
Pickens, Thomas.....	do	15 Nov. '90	510 00	22 Oct. '56	1 July '95

PENITENTIARY BRANCH.

Stewart, Douglas.....	Inspector of Penitentiaries.	31 Jan. '95	2,600 00	20 June '50	9 Jan. '79
Dawson, Geo. W.....	Inspector of Penitentiaries.	6 June 01	2,600 00	14 Feb. '58	6 June 01
Foster, Geo. Laurenz.....	{ 1st Class Clerk and Acct. of Penitentiary's	1 July '83	} 1,800 00	13 May '41	11 Aug. '74
Lane, Hy. Bowyer Smith.....		11 Aug. '74			
	2nd Class Clerk	14 Oct. '91	1,400 00	12 Oct. '55	1 Mar. '79

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

THE SUPREME COURT.*

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cameron, Edward R., K.C.	Regist. of Supr. Court	2 July, '98	2,600 00	.....	2 July '98
	Pub. and Editor Supreme Court Reports	O.C. 21 June 1884.....	600 00		
Masters, Charles Harding, K.C.	Chief Clerk and Reporter.	2 Oct. '95	2,050 00	26 Mar. '52	1 July '86
Coutlee, Louis William.....	1st Class Clerk and Assistant Reporter.	2 Dec. '95	1,600 00	17 Dec. '51	2 Dec. '95
Lawson, James.....	Registrar's Clerk.....	19 Feb. '96	1,300 00	22 Feb. '55	1 Apr. '81
Bligh, Harris Harding, K.C.	Librarian.....	27 July '95	1,250 00	14 Apr. '42	26 July '92
Stewart, Miss H. E.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	31 Dec. '95	900 00	15 Feb. '70	4 Nov. '90
Davis, Rupert George.....	Secretary to C. J.....	27 July '95	1,150 00	15 Sept. '57	24 Mar. '93
O'Regan, James.....	Assistant Librarian.....	30 Nov. '92	950 00	11 Dec. '59	30 Nov. '91
Curran, Francis.....	Usher and Messenger...	1 June '75	660 00	— Mar. '27	21 Feb. '65
Lynch, Joseph.....	2nd Messenger.....	— July '82	560 00	13 Jan. '65	— July '82

THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.*

Audette, Louis Arthur, LL.B.	Registrar, Barrister-at-Law and Editor of Reports.....	8 Nov. '87	2,350 00	14 Dec. '56	8 Nov. '87
	.....	.....	300 00		
Morse, Charles, LL.B.; D.C.L.	Deputy Registrar and Reporter (1st Class Clerk).	1 July '88	1,700 00	24 Dec. '60	3 Mar. '88
McDonald, John.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.	1 July '88	1,000 00	9 Jan. '54	1 July '88
Clark, Duncan.....	do do	13 Apr. '93	700 00	16 Nov. '65	27 Nov. '91
Labelle, Wilfrid.....	Messenger	5 Jan. '92	530 00	1 Nov. '70	1 Jan. '91

* Under the supervision of the Minister of Justice.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Platt, J. M., M.D	Warden	17 May '99	2,600 00	18 Apr. '40	17 May '99
*O'Leary, D.....	Deputy Warden.....	9 Aug. '97	1,500 00	15 Oct. '53	9 Aug. '97
Phelan, D., M.D.....	Surgeon.....	4 Aug. '97	1,800 00	8 Sept. '54	4 Aug. '97
Creighton, R. R.....	Accountant.....	29 Dec. '92	1,200 00	29 Aug. '61	1 Feb. '82
Cartwright, Rev Conway E.	Protestant Chaplain....	25 Oct. '75	1,200 00	15 May '37	25 Oct. '75
McDonald, Rev. M.....	R. C. Chaplain.....	30 Sept. '99	1,200 00	4 Aug. '53	30 Sept. '99
Forster, J. R	Warden's Clerk.....	1 Jan. '98	800 00	14 Aug. '75	1 July '94
Hughes, William S.....	Chief Keeper & Clerk of Industries.	1 Jan. '96	1,400 00	2 June '61	13 Jan. '93
Bowie, T. W.....	Storekeeper.....	5 Aug. '97	900 00	6 Apr. '41	5 Aug. '97
Keenan, T. A	Asst. Storekeeper.	4 Aug. '97	600 00	16 Apr. '64	4 Aug. '97
Adams, Edwin J.....	Chief Trade Instructor.	1 Feb. '96	1,000 00	26 Feb. '61	6 Apr. '94
Derry, William H.....	Engineer	1 Sept. '97	1,200 00	12 July '47	1 Sept. '97
Baylie, Charles.....	Electrician.....	1 Oct. '90	800 00	19 Jan. '69	1 Oct. '90
McDonald, Roderick.....	Asst. Electrician.....	1 June '94	600 00	8 Mar. '52	1 June '94
Martin, C. H.....	Steward.....	4 Aug. '97	900 00	5 Feb. '58	4 Aug. '97
Gunn, William A.....	Hospital Overseer and Schoolmaster.	1 June '90	800 00	16 Feb. '45	1 June '90
Connor, Thos. P.	Supt. of Binder Twine.	1 July '94	1,500 00	2 Nov. '62	1 July '94
Fahey, Rose Ann.....	Matron.	6 Mar. '86	600 00	15 Aug. '49	6 Mar. '86
Smith, Mary.	Deputy Matron.....	1 June '89	400 00	4 June '52	1 June '89
Sullivan, Chas A.....	Overseer Sewage W'rks	1 July '96	550 00	25 Mar. '69	1 Jan. '94
Coward, William	Baker Instructor.....	6 June '78	700 00	19 June '55	6 June '78
Pogue, Robert.....	Shoemaker do	1 Sept. '87	700 00	1 June '48	1 Sept. '87
Young, Richard.....	Mason do	22 Dec. '90	700 00	31 Oct. '50	6 Apr. '86
McCaugherty, John A.....	Farm do	1 April '93	700 00	22 Dec. '65	1 Apr. '93
Sherring, B. H.....	Stonecutting do	1 Oct. '94	700 00	13 May '51	22 Aug. '92
Gordon, John.....	Mason do	2 Oct. '94	700 00	7 May '60	2 Oct. '94
Burns, Robt. J.....	Carpenter do	1 June '95	700 00	23 July '55	1 June '95
Moncrieff, Peter.. ..	Tinsmith do	5 Sept. '95	700 00	6 Mar. '62	1 Aug. '88
Gibson, Thos. W.....	Quarry do	8 July '96	700 00	6 Nov. '57	8 July '96
Walker, H. L.....	Blacksmith do	3 July '97	700 00	25 Mar. '65	3 Apr. '97
Robinson, C.....	Tailor do	1 Aug. '99	700 00	24 Sept. '50	1 Aug. '99

* Inspector of Dominion Police, Dec. 2, 1882, to Aug. 6, 1897.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McCarthy, D. J.....	Assist. Farm Instructor	15 Mar. '02	600 00	4 Jan. '67	19 Feb. '02
†Weir, J. C.....	Night Keeper.. ..	1 Mar. '01	600 00	15 Oct. '50	31 Oct. '76
Atkins, Alexander.....	Keeper.. ..	1 July '91	600 00	— Apr. '57	1 July '78
‡Kennedy, John.....	do	24 Sept. '95	600 00	12 July '52	1 May '70
O'Connor, Patrick.....	do (binder twinede- partment).	18 Dec. '93	700 00	7 Aug. '53	18 Dec. '82
§Macdonell, A. D. O.....	do (prison of isola- tion).	5 Feb. '94	700 00	8 June '46	21 Sept. '76
Moore, Thomas	do	1 Mar. '99	600 00	8 Aug. '44	2 May '70
Bostridge, Charles... ..	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	20 Nov. '48	10 Apr. '82
Rutherford, Jas. A.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	17 Feb. '51	1 Mar. '84
Beaupré, Peter.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	29 July '60	10 Jan. '85
Bannister, John.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	13 Sept. '51	23 Feb. '85
Doyle, James.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	19 Oct. '60	27 May '85
Madden, Patrick.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	27 Apr. '64	1 Aug. '89
McConville, Arthur.....	Guard.....	1 July '85	500 00	4 July '62	1 July '85
Mooney, William.....	do	4 July '85	500 00	1 Mar. '58	4 July '85
Koen, Michael.	do	12 July '86	500 00	25 May '42	12 July '86
Fowler, Thomas.....	do	1 Aug. '89	500 00	22 Mar. '60	1 Aug. '89
Thompson, Andrew.....	do	1 Aug. '89	500 00	20 June '50	1 Aug. '89
Holland, William.....	do	1 Aug. '89	500 00	26 Mar. '50	1 Aug. '89
Davis, Ebenezer R.	do	1 Feb. '90	500 00	29 Mar. '50	1 Feb. '90
Ryan, William.....	do	31 May '90	500 00	14 Nov. '53	31 May '90
Givens, John	do	7 June '92	500 00	6 June '66	7 June '92
Wheeler, Calvin S.	do	23 July '92	500 00	7 Oct. '52	23 July '92
Johnson, Edward.....	do	23 Aug. '92	500 00	21 Nov. '51	23 Aug. '92
McCaulay, Geo., ...	do	24 Aug. '92	500 00	19 Sept. '63	24 Aug. '92
Hornibrook, Francis.....	do	1 Sept. '92	500 00	15 Dec. '55	1 Sept. '92
Kenny, William.....	do	1 Mar. '93	500 00	5 Nov. '58	1 Mar. '93
O'Neil, John.....	do	1 Feb. '94	500 00	5 Dec. '60	1 Feb. '94
Bennett, James	do	14 Feb. '94	500 00	8 Jan. '54	14 Feb. '94

† Appointed Guard, Oct. 31, 1876; appointed Steward, Sept. 1, 1881; removed Aug. 2, 1897; appointed Guard, Aug. 1, 1899. ‡ Appointed Teamster, May 1, 1870; resigned March 31, 1872; reappointed Teamster, Jan. 1, 1877. § Appointed Manitoba Penitentiary Sept. 21, 1876; removed Sept. 9, 1892.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Corby, R.....	Guard.....	7 May '94	500 00	9 May '69	7 May '94
Hughes, John.....	do	22 Feb. '95	500 00	4 Nov. '69	22 Feb. '95
McCormack, Samuel.....	do	26 July '95	500 00	3 Nov. '55	26 July '95
Marsh, G. H. T.	do	25 Sept. '95	500 00	23 Aug. '66	25 Sept. '95
Hennessy, Thomas H.....	do	26 Sept. '95	500 00	13 Nov. '61	26 Sept. '95
Greer, Samuel James.	do	1 Oct. '95	500 00	17 Mar. '59	1 Oct. '95
Dowsley, Richard B.....	do	6 May '96	500 00	3 Dec. '58	6 May '96
Bryant, R.....	do	1 Jan. '98	500 00	12 Feb. '52	1 Jan. '98
Reid, Thos.....	do	1 Jan. '98	500 00	9 Nov. '71	1 Jan. '98
Sullivan, Geo.....	do	20 Aug. '98	500 00	20 Apr. '75	20 Aug. '98
Reid, M. P.....	do	24 Aug. '98	500 00	3 Jan. '71	24 Aug. '98
Eccles, Victor.....	do	1 Sept. '98	500 00	27 May '65	1 Sept. '98
*Tobin, Thomas.....	do	1 Mar. '99	500 00	20 Nov. '49	1 Sept. '87
Matthews, W. H.....	do	1 Aug. '99	500 00	20 Oct. '65	1 Aug. '99
McWaters, Jas.....	do	1 Aug. '99	500 00	1 Sept. '61	1 Aug. '99
Saunders, Jas.....	do	1 Aug. '99	500 00	30 Nov. '59	1 Aug. '99
Germain, D.....	do	1 Aug. '99	500 00	4 Apr. '70	1 Aug. '99
McQuade, J.....	do	1 Dec. '99	500 00	24 June '59	1 Dec. '99
†Patterson, Robt.....	do	23 May '00	500 00	1 Apr. '49	7 Aug. '94
Calvert, W. J.....	do	1 Nov. '00	500 00	9 Sept. '66	1 Nov. '00
Walsh, Edw.....	do	1 Nov. '00	500 00	2 Sept. '78	1 Nov. '00
Watts, S. N.....	do	1 Nov. '00	500 00	18 Apr. '66	1 Nov. '00
Johnson, Percy.....	do	1 Nov. '00	500 00	17 May '71	1 Nov. '00
Byrnes, Patrick.....	do	1 Nov. '00	500 00	28 Nov. '69	1 Nov. '00
Davis, R. M.....	do	1 Nov. '00	500 00	7 Apr. '78	1 Nov. '00
Cook, W. W.....	do	1 Sept. '01	500 00	25 Mar. '65	1 Sept. '01
Gray, C. H.....	do	15 Feb. '02	500 00	8 Dec. '78	15 Feb. '02
Davidson, T. A.....	do	1 July. '02	500 00	26 Mar. '72	1 July '02
Tobin, Michael.....	Stable Guard.....	30 June '98	500 00	— '46	7 Dec. '90
Stover, Philip.....	do	30 June '98	500 00	6 Apr. '54	1 Sept. '94
Weir, James.....	do	30 June '98	500 00	4 Aug. '56	4 May '96

* Dismissed Aug. 22, 1898; reappointed March 1, 1899.

† Retired Apr. 1, 1900; reappointed May 23, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Irwin, R.....	Fireman.....	1 Sept. '98	500 00	12 Oct. '67	1 Sept. '98
Fenning, C. H.....	do	1 Aug. '99	500 00	26 July '60	1 Aug. '99
McGeen, Frank.....	do	15 Feb. '02	500 00	6 Dec. '74	15 Feb. '02
Kennedy, Michael J.....	Messenger.....	1 May '84	600 00	18 Apr. '57	1 Apr. '72

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

* Duchesneau, J. A., M.D....	Warden.....	13 April '98	2,400 00	8 Sept. '32	15 Dec. '75
Beauchamp, Oscar.....	Deputy Warden.....	21 Feb. '99	1,500 00	22 June '51	21 Feb. '99
Harel, Rev. Lazare Olivier..	R. Catholic Chaplain.	27 Apr. '87	1,200 00	30 Aug. '47	27 Apr. '87
Rollit, Rev. John.....	Protestant Chaplain....	25 Oct. '95	1,200 00	9 Apr. '41	25 Oct. '95
Allaire, A., M.D.	Surgeon.....	30 Jan. '02	1,600 00	21 Aug. '70	30 Jan. '02
Malépart, Geo. Stanislas.....	Accountant.....	21 Sept. '82	1,200 00	23 May '40	21 Sept. '80
Lachapelle, Emile.....	Warden's Clerk.....	7 May '98	800 00	27 Oct. '60	7 May '98
Lamarche, Geo. Bricot.....	Storekeeper.....	20 May '73	900 00	23 Apr. '42	20 May '73
Fatt, H. Cecil.....	Assistant Storekeeper..	1 Dec. '99	600 00	14 Apr. '69	1 Dec. '99
Pratt, Geo. A.....	Chief Trade Instructor	20 Feb. '99	1,500 00	28 Nov. '62	20 Feb. '99
Dorais, John	Electrician.....	27 May '01	800 00	2 Apr. '76	27 May '01
Charbonneau, Napoléon.....	Steward.....	30 June '88	800 00	20 June '47	1 July '73
Champagne, Eug.	Engineer.....	1 Feb. '90	900 00	20 Dec. '53	1 Feb. '90
O'Shea, David.....	Hospital Overseer.....	24 Jan. '90	750 00	2 Mar. '60	23 Aug. '82
Dorais, Jos. Théodore.....	School Instructor.	24 July '82	800 00	16 Oct. '43	24 July '82
Kenny, Edward.....	Farm Instructor	1 Jan. '76	700 00	16 May '51	1 Jan. '76
O'Bone, Dolphus.....	Trade Inst., Mason.....	1 May '81	700 00	4 Dec. '43	1 June '77
Rochon, Aristide.....	do Baker.....	1 May '93	700 00	20 Oct. '44	1 Mar. '82
Lortie, Vincent.....	do Shoemaker	15 July '95	700 00	14 Feb. '54	15 July '95
Prevost, W.....	do Quarry.....	31 Aug. '96	700 00	18 May '60	31 Aug. '96
Picard, E.....	do Stonecutter	1 June '99	700 00	20 Sept. '57	1 June '99
Bisson, Vincent.....	do Tinsmith.	1 Feb. '00	700 00	24 June '50	12 July '84
Leblanc, E.....	Blacksmith Instructor.	1 Apr. '01	700 00	20 Mar. '61	1 Apr. '01

* Removed from office January 24, 1881; re-appointed April 13, 1898.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cadieux, Oscar.....	Trade Inst., Tailor.....	8 Apr. '01	700 00	11 Aug. '64	8 Apr. '01
St. Germain, N.	Carpenter Instructor...	16 May '02	700 00	22 Mar. '55	1 May '77
Chartrand, Ubald.....	Chief Keeper.....	7 Apr. '99	1,200 00	1 Jan. '43	1 Jan. '78
Gibson, William W... ..	Night Keeper.	11 Oct. '97	600 00	23 Oct. '43	6 Aug. '86
Chartrand, Gilbert.....	Keeper.....	1 Mar. '86	600 00	6 July '41	1 July '76
Lemay, Jean-Baptiste.....	do	30 June '83	600 00	2 Aug. '38	1 June '79
Nixon, George.....	do	21 Aug. '94	600 00	22 Oct. '46	6 Aug. 83
Fitzgibbon, John D	do	11 Oct. '97	600 00	23 May '60	25 June '87
Desjardins, Joseph.....	do	7 Apr. '99	600 00	23 Mar. '76	1 Oct. '97
Charbonneau, George.....	do	7 Apr. '99	600 00	13 July '46	30 June '88
Lawlor, James.	do	1 Feb. '00	600 00	15 Apr. '69	18 Sept. '96
Blondin, Paul.....	do	1 Feb. '00	600 00	2 Oct. '69	19 Oct. '96
Plouffe, Antoine.....	Guard.....	14 June '83	500 00	9 Apr. '46	14 June '83
Lesage, Félix.....	do	29 Aug. '83	500 00	10 July '46	29 Aug. '83
Bertrand, Elzéar	do	1 Aug. '85	500 00	9 Feb. '59	1 Aug. '85
McLellan, D. J.....	do	16 Aug. '88	500 00	1 Dec. '55	16 Aug. '88
Roger, Hilaire.....	do	1 Jan. '89	500 00	20 Nov. '40	1 Jan. '89
Clermont, Félix.....	do	19 July '89	500 00	17 June '63	19 July '89
Forster, P.....	do	1 Sept. '89	500 00	12 Oct. '74	1 Sept. '89
Desjardins, Abondius.....	do	9 Nov. '93	500 00	7 June '63	9 Nov. '93
Lynch, Patrick John Geo....	do	1 May '94	500 00	16 Feb. '70	1 May '94
Letang, E.....	do	27 Aug. '94	500 00	25 Aug. '58	27 Aug. '94
Sigouin, H.....	do ..	8 Mar. '97	500 00	6 Apr. '73	8 Mar. '97
Grece, W.....	do	1 Oct. '97	500 00	16 Mar. '63	1 Oct. '97
Clermont, C.....	do	13 Oct. '97	500 00	15 Oct. '76	13 Oct. '97
Normand, L.....	do	7 Mar. '98	500 00	13 Sept. '75	2 Nov. '97
Charbonneau, A.....	do	1 July '98	500 00	1 July '62	1 July '98
Jolicœur, E.....	do	2 Aug. '98	500 00	13 Apr. '63	2 Aug. '98
Pepin, A.....	do	1 Aug. '98	500 00	15 July '70	1 Aug. '98
Forest, G.....	do	24 Apr. '99	500 00	14 Mar. '57	24 Apr. '99
Desjardins, C.....	do	24 Apr. '99	500 00	2 Apr. '71	24 Apr. '99

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gagnon, L.....	Guard.....	24 Apr. '99	500 00	5 Sept. '55	24 Apr. '99
Papineau, O.....	do	28 Aug. '99	500 00	22 Nov. '64	28 Aug. '99
Keiley, J.....	do	28 Sept. '99	500 00	25 Apr. '56	28 Sept. '99
Boucher, E.....	do	1 Dec. '99	500 00	3 Nov. '61	1 Dec. '99
Leonard, H.....	do	1 Dec. '99	500 00	27 Feb. '64	1 Dec. '99
Trudeau, A.....	do	1 Dec. '99	500 00	21 May '64	1 Dec. '99
Taillefer, O.....	do	1 Jan. '00	500 00	23 May '73	1 Jan. '00
Ambrose, P.....	do	9 Sept. '00	500 00	1 Sep. '73	9 June '00
Desormeau, F.....	do	1 Feb. '01	500 00	17 Jan. '58	1 Feb. '01
Aubé, W.....	do	1 July '01	500 00	5 Oct. '74	1 July '01
Filiatrault, N.....	do	4 May '01	500 00	3 July '68	4 May '01
Brisebois, H.....	do	15 Sept. '01	500 00	7 Nov. '72	15 Sept. '01
Larin, L.....	do	23 Apr. '02	500 00	21 Dec. '70	23 Apr. '02
Belhumeur, R.....	do	1 May, '02	500 00	3 Sept. '77	1 May, '02
Belanger, E.	do	1 July '02	500 00	19 Nov. '70	1 July '02
Cloutier, I.....	Stable Guard.....	4 Nov. '81	500 00	25 Dec. '43	4 Nov. '81
Ouimet, D.....	do	24 Apr. '99	500 00	15 Nov. '62	24 Apr. '99
Taillon, Charles..	Messenger.....	1 May '80	500 00	18 Aug. '38	1 May '80
E. Leclair.....	Fireman.....	1 Jan. '99	500 00	20 May, '71	1 Jan. '99
Jubinvile, A.....	do	9 Dec. '01	500 00	29 Dec. '66	9 Dec. '01

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

*Kirk, John Angus.....	Warden.....	12 Dec. '99	2,000 00	1 Mar. '37	12 Dec. '99
Pipes, Arthur B.....	Deputy Warden.....	6 June '01	1,500 00	31 Mar. '53	25 June '89
Doherty, Edward P., M. D...	Surgeon.....	22 Jan. '01	1,400 00	18 Oct. '61	22 Jan. '01
†Gray, John Andréw.....	Accountant.....	1 Sept '80	1,200 00	30 May '53	1 Sept. '80
Campbell, Rev. J. Roy, D.D.	Protestant Chaplain...	1 Oct. '83	600 00	7 Aug. '41	1 Oct. '83
Cormier, Rev. André David.	Roman Cath. Chaplain	1 Dec. '89	600 00	27 Nov. '54	1 Dec. '89
Macleod, Wm. John.....	Steward.....	1 Jan. '98	700 00	7 Aug. '68	1 Jan. '96
Piercy, James A.....	Engineer.....	12 May '85	900 00	15 Aug. '52	12 May '85

*Immigration agent at Halifax from July 1, 1897, to Dec. 12, 1899.

† In Customs service from Dec. 1, 1879, to Sept. 1, 1880.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap. pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hutchinson, Leonard S.....	Chief Keeper.....	1 May '01	800 00	18 Oct. '74	1 Feb. '93
Papineau, Gordon B.....	Hospital Overseer and Schoolmaster.....	1 Jan. '98	800 00	22 June '56	1 Jan. '86
McMahon, Elizabeth.....	Matron.....	1 May '99	500 00	7 Apr '70	21 Jan. '98
Cumming, Elizabeth.....	Deputy Matron.....	8 Feb. '00	400 00	8 Jan. '48	8 Feb. '00
Downey, John.....	Blacksmith Instructor.	1 May '68	700 00	17 Mar. '40	1 May '68
Tattrie, Nathan.....	Shoemaker do ..	1 Sept. '77	700 00	3 Apr. '44	1 Sept. '77
Burns, Wm. Robert.....	Tailor do ..	10 May '91	700 00	14 Mar. '58	10 May. '91
*McDonald, Angus M.....	Baker do ..	1 Nov. '94	700 00	26 Nov. '65	1 June '91
Chambers, Lorenzo H.....	Carpenter do ..	1 Dec. '00	700 00	20 Apr. '53	1 May '86
McDougall, John.....	Mason do ..	1 Dec. '00	700 00	6 May '61	5 Apr. '91
Hicks, Albert T.....	Farm do ..	23 Sept. '01	700 00	11 Aug. '56	23 Sept. '01
Leblanc, Joseph T.....	Quarry do ..	1 Oct. '01	700 00	29 June '49	1 May '83
Lawrence, Willard.....	Night Keeper	1 Apr. '01	600 00	14 May '49	27 Sept. '99
Hogan, William.....	Keeper.....	1 July '97	600 00	17 Apr. '43	1 Jan. '69
Godsoe, Henry.....	do	1 July '97	600 00	25 Dec. '33	1 Aug. '69
Alexander, William.....	do	1 Jan. '98	600 00	31 Aug. '46	1 July '80
Lane, James A.....	do	1 July '01	600 00	14 Oct. '43	1 July '80
Corcoran, John, ...	Guard.....	1 July '80	500 00	12 Apr. '47	1 July '80
Luther, James.....	do	9 May '82	500 00	1 June '40	9 May '82
Allain, Adolphus.....	do	1 Dec. '83	500 00	1 Feb. '55	10 July '83
Gillespie, T. Frank.....	do	1 Oct. '92	500 00	3 July '73	18 Oct. '91
Burden, Nicholas A.....	do	1 Feb. '93	500 00	25 July '52	1 Oct. '92
McCaull, John.....	do	23 July '94	500 00	1 Mar. '50	23 July '94
Elsdon, Charles S.....	do	23 July '95	500 00	4 Sept. '69	23 July '95
McDougall, Sinclair.....	do	23 July '95	500 00	18 Oct. '71	23 July '95
Brown, Arthur.....	do	1 Jan. '98	500 00	26 Sept. '64	1 Jan. '98
Drillio, George.....	do	1 Jan. '98	500 00	27 Apr. '65	1 Jan. '98
DeForest, John H.....	do	1 Jan. '98	500 00	26 June '70	1 Jan. '98
Getson, Stephen H.....	do	1 Jan. '98	500 00	3 Feb. '73	1 Jan. '98
McLeod, John.....	do	1 Jan. '98	500 00	20 Sept. '60	1 Jan. '98
**Connell, Patrick.....	do	15 Feb. '99	500 00	6 Aug. '49	1 July '80

* Resigned March 31, 1894; appointed Baker Instructor Nov. 1, 1894.

** Retired Dec. 31, 1897; reappointed Feb. 15, 1899.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McDonald, Lauchlin.....	Guard.....	1 June '01	500 00	28 July '76	1 June '01
Palmer, Samuel.....	do	1 July '01	500 00	19 June '58	1 July '01
Robinson, Amos.....	do	1 July '01	500 00	22 Aug. '58	1 July '01
Belliveau, Amable L.....	do	15 July '01	500 00	9 Oct. '60	15 July '01
Milton, John S.....	Stable Guard.....	1 July '98	500 00	22 Nov. '53	1 May '94
Walsh, Thomas.....	do	1 July '98	500 00	1 Jan. '59	1 Dec. '96
McDougall, James.....	Messenger.....	1 July '83	550 00	19 July '41	1 Jan. '73
Belliveau, Dominic P.....	Fireman.....	14 Jan. '01	500 00	28 Jan. '60	14 Jan. '01

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

Irvine, Acheson Gosford.....	Warden.....	13 Oct. '92	2,200 00	7 Dec. '37	1 May '70
Manseau, Amédée.....	Deputy Warden.....	2 Sept. '98	1,500 00	14 Jan. '58	1 July '91
Neill, Robert Weir, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	12 Sept. '00	1,500 00	24 May '69	12 Sept. '00
Finn, Rev. Francis M.....	Protestant Chaplain ...	1 Mar. '98	800 00	9 Feb. '32	1 Mar. '98
¹ Cloutier, Rev. G.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	11 Feb. '98	800 00	1 Feb. '51	4 April '83
Mustard, John.....	Accountant.....	1 July '94	1,100 00	12 June '44	16 April '83
Power, Benjamin Franklin..	Storekeeper and Steward	1 July '94	950 00	14 June '46	18 Feb. '92
Freeman, Edward.....	Assistant Steward	11 Dec. '99	650 00	12 May '50	1 Feb. '86
Beaupré, Joseph Octave.....	Hospital Overseer and School Instructor.	1 Nov. '92	900 00	2 July '59	28 July '85
Smith, John.....	Engineer and Blacksmith.	1 Nov. '89	1,000 00	8 Dec. '48	10 Dec. '83
² Lusignan, Elie.....	Instructor, Carpenter..	1 April '92	700 00	11 May '52	1 April '92
³ Farquhar, David.....	do Mason.....	16 Mar. '93	1,000 00	15 Feb. '49	13 Mar. '83
Grahame, William R.....	do Farmer.....	24 Oct. '93	700 00	19 Oct. '60	1 July '91
Miller, Thomas.....	do Shoemaker.....	23 July '95	700 00	17 Dec. '57	10 Nov. '92
Mercer, Frank.....	do Tailor.....	30 May '99	700 00	27 Feb. '45	30 May '99
Harris, Edward.....	Keeper	1 Jan. '99	600 00	15 July '67	10 Nov. '95
⁴ Eddles, William.....	Guard.....	19 Aug. '85	650 00	17 July '58	19 Aug. '85
McFarlane, Peter.....	do	1 Feb. '88	600 00	29 Mar. '54	1 Feb. '88
Sutherland, Donald Gunn...	do	11 Dec. '88	600 00	6 Mar. '50	11 Dec. '88

¹ Removed from office Jan. 7, 1898; re-appointed Feb. 11, 1898.² Removed from office Feb. 14, 1893; re-appointed May 1, 1898.³ Left July, 1890; re-appointed March 16, 1893.⁴ Removed from office Feb. 14, 1898; re-appointed May 1, 1898.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gingras, Charles	Guard.....	1 Feb '91	600 00	2 Jan. '64	1 Feb. '91
Bourke, Edmund.....	do	1 Sept. '91	600 00	2 Mar. '67	1 Sept. '91
Gillies, Andrew, jr.....	do	1 Mar. '98	600 00	9 Oct. '65	1 Mar. '98
Ward, Alfred.....	do	1 May '98	600 00	6 June '58	1 May '98
Hogue, Joseph.....	do	11 May '99	600 00	13 Nov. '74	11 May '99
Douglas, Thomas.....	do	1 June '99	600 00	8 Feb. '69	1 June '99
Chapman, T. A.....	do	17 July '99	600 00	27 June '71	17 July '99
Fletcher, A. J.....	do	12 Sept '99	600 00	10 May '75	12 Sept. '99
Abbott, R.....	do	16 Sept. '99	600 00	11 Oct. '73	16 Sept. '99
Smith, W. J.....	do	16 Sept. '99	600 00	27 Mar. '64	16 Sept. '99
Gunn, A. M.	do	9 May '00	600 00	21 Jan. '67	9 May '00
Currie, Neil.....	do	1 Mar. '02	600 00	14 Nov. '77	1 Mar. '02

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

Whyte, J. C.....	Warden.....	27 Nov. '96	2,000 00	2 Aug. '61	27 Nov. '96
Bourke, D. D.....	Deputy Warden.....	1 Apr. '96	1,500 00	15 Aug. '45	23 July '86
Scouler, Rev. Thos.....	Protestant Chaplain...	1 Jan. '97	800 00	10 July '43	1 Jan. '97
De Vriendt, Rev. Chas... ..	Rom. Cath. Chaplain .	13 Jan. '99	800 00	7 Apr. '61	13 Jan. '99
Smith, W. A. DeWolf, M.D.	Surgeon.....	30 June '90	600 00	5 Oct. '59	1 Nov. '87
Harvey, J. W.....	Accountant and Ward- en's Clerk.	27 Feb. '96	1,200 00	23 Feb. '56	29 June '95
Burr, Benjamin.....	Storekeeper.....	1 May '99	800 00	26 Mar. '44	1 Oct. '88
Robertson, R. J.....	Steward.....	1 Oct. '95	800 00	28 Jan. '65	11 Oct. '87
Carroll, W. J.....	Hospital Overseer and School Instructor.	1 Oct. '95	800 00	15 Mar. '60	23 July '86
Mackenzie, George.....	Shoemaker Instructor..	1 Nov. '83	750 00	4 July '54	1 Nov. '83
Coutts, Alexander.....	Blacksmith do ...	1 Oct. '86	750 00	13 Sept. '50	1 Oct. '86
Disney, H.	Carpenter do ...	1 Mar. '95	700 00	17 Dec. '66	1 Mar. '95
McNiven, John.....	Farmer do ...	1 Oct. '95	700 00	6 May '56	1 June '89
Aitchison, J. N.....	Tailor do ...	9 Aug. '98	700 00	14 Mar. '68	9 Aug. '98
Martin, John.....	Baker do ..	11 Oct. '00	700 00	20 Apr. '72	11 Oct. '00
Doyle, James.....	Brickmaker do ...	1 Feb. '02	600 00	8 Mar. '62	1 Oct. '86

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McKee, H	Keeper.....	7 Oct. '95	600 00	24 May '49	7 Nov. '84
Stewart, F.....	do	1 Feb. '02	600 00	16 Aug. '52	1 Apr. '85
Smyth, Patrick	Guard.....	21 Feb. '79	600 00	17 Mar. '43	21 Feb. '79
Sampson, Thomas.....	do	1 Apr. '90	600 00	25 May '59	1 Apr. '90
Patchell, W. A	do	18 Aug. '90	600 00	12 Aug. '62	18 Aug. '90
Atkins, R. J.....	do	1 Sept. '92	600 00	3 Dec. '60	1 Apr. '85
Dynes, R.....	do	1 Jan. '94	600 00	31 Oct. '67	1 Jan. '94
McNeill, A.....	do	29 Jan. '94	600 00	17 June '62	29 Jan. '94
Walsh, William.....	do	1 June '96	600 00	14 Feb. '64	1 June '96
Sainsbury, R. J.....	do	1 Apr. '99	600 00	13 Dec. '72	1 Apr. '99
Walmsley, Edward.....	do	10 May '99	600 00	8 Feb. '70	10 May '99
Imlah, John.....	do	15 May '00	600 00	20 July '60	15 May '00
Lavelle, M.....	do	9 Mar. '01	600 00	17 June '67	9 Mar. '01
Devine, P.....	do	8 Apr. '01	600 00	30 July '75	8 Apr. '01

REGINA JAIL.

MacIvor, Wm. U.....	Jailer	15 June '01	1,000 00	14 Aug '52	15 June '01
Black, John George.....	Dep. Jailer and Bursar.	1 Sept. '99	800 00	29 Aug. '70	15 Aug. '97
Matheson, Elizabeth	Matron.....	3 Feb. '01	200 00	1 Aug. '63	3 Feb. '01
McDougall, John	Fireman.....	15 Aug. '97	500 00	16 Oct. '57	15 Aug. '97
McDougall, Archibald.....	Turnkey.....	1 Oct. '96	500 00	27 April '61	1 Oct. '96
Dunnett, Alex. B.....	do	1 June '98	500 00	12 Aug. '61	1 June '98

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL.

Kerr, F. W.....	Jailer and Bursar.....	1 July '01	900 00	3 Jan. '58	21 May '98
Gladstone, W. E.....	Deputy Jailer.....	12 Nov. '01	750 00	27 Nov. '67	12 Nov. '01
Reid, H. A. L., M.D.....	Surgeon	10 Nov. '98	240 00	14 Oct. '68	10 Nov. '98
Kerr, Ellen.....	Matron	1 Feb. '02	200 00	1 Nov. '58	1 Feb. '02
Savard, Joseph	Day Turnkey	1 May '98	600 00	15 Aug. '55	1 May '98
Roraff, Jos.....	Night Turnkey.....	1 Nov. '01	600 00	27 Nov. '65	1 Apr. '00

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Pinault, Col. Ls. Félix.....	Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.	7 Dec '98	\$ cts. 3,200 00	9 Nov. '52	7 Dec. '98
Macdonald, Col. Donald A.....	Chief Clerk and Chief Supt. of Stores.	8 Nov. '97	3,000 00	31 Oct. '45	1 Nov. '73
Borden, J. W.....	Chief Clerk, Accountant.	25 Sept. '97	2,400 00	10 Oct. '56	25 Sept. '97
Sulte, Benjamin.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '89	2,150 00	17 Sept. '41	19 May '70
Benoit, Major Alphonse.....	Chief Clerk, Secretary.	1 July '00	2,100 00	14 Sept. '42	1 July '73
Aumond, Wm. Henry.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,800 00	15 Jan. '40	6 Mar. '67
Holt, Edmund Burnham.....	do.....	7 Mar. '94	1,650 00	2 June '40	1 May '82
Weatherbe, Major Paul.....	1st Class Clerk, Chief Engineer.	22 Feb. '97	1,550 00	18 Nov. '69	22 Feb. '97
Jarvis, Ernest F.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '97	1,700 00	16 Sept. '51	23 Mar. '81
Guy, Lt.-Col. George.....	do.....	1 July '98	1,550 00	7 Apr. '38	1 July '89
Lane, Henry David James...	do.....	1 July '00	1,550 00	7 Oct. '49	1 Dec. '67
Donaldson, Lt.-Col. Jas. Ball	do.....	1 July '00	1,550 00	5 Aug. '42	1 Sept. '82
Brown, H. W.....	do.....	1 July '01	1,450 00	1 Jan. '68	30 July '96
Mausell, Capt. G. S.....	do Asst. Engineer.	1 July '02	1,400 00	2 July '65	2 Mar. '95
Clarke, Patrick.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,400 00	17 Mar. '32	22 May '77
Aldrich, Frederick Ernest P.	do.....	1 July '89	1,400 00	2 May '54	1 May '82
*Bliss, Major L. D. C. F.....	do.....	18 June '94	1,400 00	27 Oct. '61	1 Apr. '82
Knight, Francis Edward....	do.....	20 Jan. '94	1,350 00	21 June '50	15 Feb. '84
Lemieux, Emile Edmond.....	do.....	25 July '94	1,300 00	14 May '63	1 July '83
Foley, Lawrence.....	do.....	30 Dec. '95	1,250 00	4 July '55	5 Aug. '85
Beard, Frank.....	do.....	1 July '97	1,250 00	26 Sept. '68	1 July '90
McCann, John A.....	do.....	1 July '00	1,200 00	26 Aug. '54	1 July '90
Panet, Charles L.....	do.....	1 Aug. '00	1,200 00	15 Dec. '70	1 Aug. '94
†Winter, Major Charles Frs..	do.....	1 Aug. '95	1,350 00	3 Feb. '63	1 July '88
Davidson, William James...	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 July '86	1,000 00	18 Feb. '47	1 July '86
Tooley, E. R.....	do do	1 July '01	850 00	4 Aug. '72	1 July '01
Watterson, A. E.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	27 Jan. '74	1 Aug. '94
Lambert, A. O.....	do do	1 July '01	700 00	30 Aug. '78	1 July '01
O'Connor, Miss K. M.....	do do	1 Feb. '02	600 00	5 Aug. '69	1 Feb. '02
Martineau, A.....	do do	1 July '02	800 00	18 Mar. '75	1 July '02
Brown, H. W.....	Private Secretary to the Minister.	30 July '96	600 00	1 Jan. '68	30 July '96
Casault, Napoléon.....	Messenger.....	7 Aug. '67	590 00	15 June '41	1 Nov. '58
Verreault, Eugène.....	do.....	29 Jan. '82	590 00	29 June '51	29 Jan. '82
Courtman, John.....	do.....	1 Jan. '93	590 00	20 Mar. '54	1 Nov. '83

*Deputy Asst. Adj. General, Apr. 4, '96, to Dec. 15, '99, and re-appointed 2nd class clerk Dec. 16, '99

† Transferred from Department of Inland Revenue 12th December, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Pope, Joseph, C.M.G.....	Under-Secy. of State & Deputy Registrar Gen.	1 May '96	3,200 00	16 Aug. '54	3 Dec. '78

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Pelletier, Philippe.....	Chief Clerk—Barrister-at-Law.	1 Mar. '88	2,400 00	20 Feb. '49	1 Mar. '88
Colson, Frederick.....	1st Class Clerk and Accountant.	1 July '88	1,800 00	23 July '54	20 Jan '85
Emond, Gustave.....	1st Class Clerk.....	31 Aug. '91	1,800 00	21 Oct. '62	8 Dec. '80
Waters, John Francis, M.A..	do	26 July '92	1,750 00	21 Oct. '55	9 Sept. '85
Roy, Henri	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,400 00	19 Apr. '60	3 May '81
Harrison, Edward.....	do	1 July '90	1,400 00	24 May '52	30 July '82
Nicholson, M. Vernon C.....	do	20 Aug. '90	1,400 00	10 July '46	10 July '79
†Foran, William.....	do	1 Aug. '94	1,400 00	8 Feb. '71	1 July '90
Brophy, Arthur A.....	{ do	1 July '00	1,200 00	} 19 Feb. '71	19 Jan. '97
	{ Private Secretary.....	19 Jan. '97	600 00		
Steele, Evelyn Yelverton.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.	1 Oct. '86	1,000 00	8 Mar '58	1 Nov. '85
Dubé, Louis Joseph Arthur..	do	1 July '90	900 00	18 Sept. '64	1 July '90
Baker, Frederick M	do	7 Feb. '91	900 00	15 Aug. '67	7 Feb. '91
*Paradis, Eugène.....	do	18 Aug. '93	850 00	4 Oct. '72	18 Aug. '93

REGISTRY BRANCH.

Storr, Ira William.....	1st Class Clerk.....	31 Aug. '91	1,800 00	17 Sept. '47	20 Oct. '73
Learoyd, Arthur Gilpin	do	1 July '93	1,700 00	15 June '53	20 Oct. '73
Kirwan, Philip Treacy.. ..	do	1 July '93	1,700 00	29 Sept. '50	10 Sept. '78
Drouin, Alphonse M. P.....	1st Class Clerk, Engrosser.....	1 July '00	1,550 00	29 June '51	18 April '85
Arcand, Arthur.....	2nd Class Clerk, Engrosser.	1 July '90	1,400 00	16 April '63	1 July '90
McDonald, Donald D.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	31 Aug. '91	1,400 00	7 Feb. '48	1 Oct. '78
Aumond, Telmont.. ..	do	8 July '96	1,250 00	15 Sept. '48	1 July '83
Globensky, Lambert F.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 Aug. '87	1,000 00	3 Sept. '55	4 Aug. '87

† Is also Secretary to the Board of Civil Service Examiners.

* Also receives \$100.00 a year for clerical assistance to Secretary of Board of Civil Service Examiners

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—INSIDE SERVICE.

RECORDS BRANCH.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Audet, Alphonse.....	Chief Clerk and Keeper of Records.....	6 June '83	2,400 00	14 Nov. '40	12 Feb. '79
Audet, François Joseph	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 Feb. '88	1,000 00	29 July '67	1 Feb. '88
Archambault, Alfred.....	do ...	31 Aug. '91	750 00	11 May '67	31 Aug. '97

MESSENGERS.

Ricard, Urgel.....	Messenger	20 Dec. '85	560 00	27 July '57	20 Dec. '85
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BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

Supervised by the Secretary of State.

*Thorburn, John, M.A., LL. D	Chairman Board of Civil Service Examiners.	24 July '82	400 00	10 Oct. '30	24 July '82
†DeCelles, Alfred Duclos, Lit D., F.R.S.C.	Civil Service Examiner	24 July '82	400 00	13 Aug. '43	24 July '82
||Glashan, John C., LL. D...	Civil Service Examiner	21 Sept. '95	400 00	23 Jan. '44	21 Sept. '95
‡Foran, William.....	Secretary to the Board.	2 Nov. '97	250 00	8 Feb. '71	2 Nov. '97

* Is also Librarian of Dept. of Geological Survey.

† Is also General Librarian of Parliament.

|| Inspector of Public Schools for the City of Ottawa.

‡ Is also 2nd Class Clerk in the Department of the Secretary of State.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY—INSIDE SERVICE.

Supervised by the Secretary of State.

KING'S PRINTER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Dawson, S. E., Lit. D., F.R.S.C.	Deputy Head, King's Printer and Control- ler of Stationery.	7 Nov. '91	3,200 00	1 June '33	7 Nov. '91
Grisson, Louis Armand.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	1,400 00	9 Apr. '31	1 July '76
Farrell, Frank J.	do	1 July '01	1,150 00	17 June '55	1 Aug. '94
Allen, Harry.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '80	590 00	12 Jan. '47	1 Jan. '74

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Gliddon, William.....	Chief Clk, Accountant	5 Mar. '88	2,400 00	18 Mar. '33	1 Oct. '71
Barrette, Joseph Gilbert.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '92	1,500 00	26 Feb. '63	27 Aug. '86
Frigon, Jos. Arthur.....	2nd Class Clerk..	1 July '01	1,150 00	27 Nov. '65	30 Apr. '88
Andrews, George.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	25 Aug. '48	5 Dec. '83
Bronskill, F. G.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 July '00	700 00	11 Feb. '76	4 Feb. '91

STATIONERY BRANCH.

Gouldthrite, Frank Slocum..	1st Class Clerk and Supt. of Stationery.	1 Mar. '99	1,600 00	2 Nov. '63	— Dec. '78
Larochele, Norbert.....	2nd Class Clerk...	1 July '88	1,400 00	9 Apr. '51	1 June '82
Walsh, William	do	1 July '90	1,400 00	1 Aug. '32	1 Jan. '76
Patenaude, J. O.....	do	1 Mar. '99	1,200 00	20 May '67	14 Dec. '88
Beaulieu, A. H.....	do	1 July '01	1,150 00	2 Mar. '47	5 Sept. '81
Hughes, John.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	2 Feb. '88	1,000 00	28 Mar. '46	1 June '70
Proulx, Isidore.....	do do	1 July '90	900 00	29 Jan. '69	8 May '89
Beahen, Dennis.....	do do	31 Aug. '91	900 00	3 Feb. '50	3 Dec. '83
Hutchinson, G. S.....	do do	1 July '00	700 00	20 June '72	1 July '00
Clancy, Thos.....	do do	1 July '00	700-00	2 Dec. '72	18 Jan. '99
Foran, John	Caretaker of Bureau ...	1 July '90	700 00	17 Mar. '43	1 June '82
Andrews, Geo. P.....	Packer and Messenger..	31 Aug. '91	560 00	28 Dec. '72	1 Feb. '87

PRINTING BRANCH.

McMahon, William.....	Chief Clerk and Supt. of Printing.	1 July '93	2,200 00	9 May '56	11 July '88
Potvin, Auguste... ..	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '94	1,650 00	3 May '39	7 Dec. '69
Snow, Alfred T.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '01	1,150 00	6 Nov. '58	8 Mar. '89

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Smart, James Allan.....	Deputy Minister.....	1 Apr. '97	3,200 00	6 June '58	1 Jan. '97
Côté, Joseph Arthur.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '02	1,400 00	24 Nov. '62	23 Oct. '82
May, Kathleen Maud Weir...	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 May '91	950 00	8 Feb. '63	19 Oct. '83
Collier, Allan Percy.....	{ 1st Class Clerk and Private Secretary to Minister of Interior.	{ 1 July '02 27 Nov. '96	{ 1,400 00 600 00 }	26 Aug. '73	27 Nov. '96
Crawford, Miss A. G. E.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	6 Aug. '01	700 00	20 Feb. '72	6 Feb. '96
Turton, Edwin Ernest.....	do ..	1 July '02	660 00	16 July '62	16 June '90

LAW CLERK'S OFFICE.

Rothwell, Thomas Gainsford	Chief Clerk, Law Clerk	1 July '97	2,400 00	1 Feb. '52	1 Jan. '83
Barber, Beatrice.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 May '91	900 00	11 Mar. '67	16 Feb. '85

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Keyes, Perley George.....	Chief Clerk, Secretary	1 Jan. '00	2,400 00	15 Feb. '53	17 July '78
Pereira, Lyndwode Charles {	{ 1st Class Clerk and Assistant Secretary..	{ 1 July '89 26 June '89	{ 1,800 00	19 Feb. '52	1 Jan. '83
Rogers, Christop. Chapman	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '78	1,400 00	24 Nov. '40	26 Sept. '70
Chisholm, Arthur.....	do	17 June '83	1,400 00	11 Nov. '50	7 Jan. '74
Sparkes, George Angove Southwell.	do	1 July '90	1,400 00	21 May '64	3 May '81
Capreol, Frederick Chase ...	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	15 Feb. '84	1,000 00	17 Oct. '60	24 Apr. '82
Belleau, M. A. R. Eugène ...	do ..	1 June '85	1,000 00	21 Aug. '58	2 July '82
Yeilding, Annabella Blan- nerhassette.	do ..	21 Sept. '91	947 00	2 Mar. '50	— Mar. '80
Scott, Beresford.....	do ..	6 Oct. '00	650 00	27 Aug. '78	8 Aug. '93
Gibson, J. W.....	do ..	7 July '02	600 00	18 Sept. '74	7 July, 02

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—INSIDE SERVICE.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Déville, Edouard Gaston Daniel.	Chief Cl'k & Surv. Gen	1 Jan. '85	2,600 00	21 Feb. '49	13 June '81
King, Wm. Frederick.....	do and Chief Astronomer.	1 July '90	2,300 00	19 Feb. '54	13 June '81
Klotz, Otto J.....	Chief Clerk & Astronomer.	1 July '96	2,100 00	31 Mar. '52	— — '79
White, James.....	Geographer.....	1 July '99	1,900 00	3 Feb. '63	28 Jan. '84
Clayton, Frank.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,800 00	22 Dec. '47	5 Apr. '72
Whitcher, Arthur Henry.....	do	1 July '90	1,800 00	10 Apr. '40	8 May '72
Symes, Peter Barclay	do	1 July '90	1,800 00	24 Sept. '47	1 June '70
Brady, Martin.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	13 Nov. '56	5 Mar. '79
Rauscher, Rudolph E. F.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,400 00	2 Oct. '34	1 Sept. '69
Topley, Horatio Needham...	do	1 Aug. '94	1,200 00	25 June '47	25 Apr. '87
Steers, Connell John.....	do	1 July '98	1,300 00	10 July '49	1 July '73
Sowter, Thomas Walter E...	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 Apr. '82	1,000 00	9 Oct. '60	28 Feb. '80

LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

Goodeve, William Morgan...	Chief Clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	2,400 00	6 Jan. '49	8 Feb. '66
Côté, Narcisse Omer.....	1st Class Clerk.....	30 Jan. '92	1,700 00	14 Sept. '59	1 July '78
Wallis, Brown.....	2nd Class Clerk.	1 June '82	1,400 00	21 June '34	1 May '73
Gliddon, Wm. Searle.....	do	1 July '90	1,400 00	7 Apr. '58	1 Jan. '74
Newcomb, George H.	do	1 July '93	1,400 00	13 Aug. '47	1 Feb. '73
Sherwood, Henry.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 July '82	1,000 00	8 Aug. '55	26 Apr. '80
Paterson, Geo. Washington.	do do	1 July '79	1,000 00	6 Aug. '58	1 Aug. '76
Low, Philip de Villeneuve...	do do	1 May '91	1,000 00	23 Oct. '52	13 Mar. '82
Cuming, F. Wm. Chambers.	do do	1 Dec. '86	1,000 00	17 May '62	15 Jan. '82
Lemieux, Guillaume.....	do do	1 May '91	950 00	15 Aug. '58	10 Apr. '86
Macdonald, Frederic C., B.A.	do do	1 May '91	950 00	10 Jan. '62	1 July '85
Pereira, Godfrey P.....	do do	14 Oct. '91	900 00	17 Oct. '57	1 Mar. '88
Coleman, Miss L.....	do do	21 July '91	850 00	7 Jan. '65	1 June '89
Wright, B. H.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	6 Apr. '72	7 Mar. '93
Fortier, F. P. Edmond.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	16 Nov. '78	— Mar. '01
McNeill, A. T. B. A.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	14 Nov. '72	1 July '01
Ackland, Henry.....	do do	1 July '02	600 00	4 June '71	3 Mar. '92
Caldwell, J. M.....	do do	1 July '02	600 00	3 Nov. '78	1 July '02

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—INSIDE SERVICE.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Beddoe, Charles Henry.....	Chief Cl'k, Accountant	4 Nov. '99	2,100 00	17 Aug. '50	30 Apr. '83
Robertson, Peter.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '99	1,200 00	4 Nov. '53	27-Feb. '77
Dunnet, James.....	do	1 July '99	1,200 00	4 Feb. '47	1 Apr. '78
Marchand, Pierre.....	do	12 Dec. '99	1,200 00	25 Dec. '66	12 Dec. '99
Pope, George Dalrymple....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	7 July '67	31 Mar. '84
Turner, Henry Hamish..	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 Mar. '84	1,000 00	21 Sept. '49	20 June '83
Willoughby, Samuel J.....	do do	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	22 Mar. '65	12 Jan. '86
Lewis, Rowland A.....	do do	1 Aug. '94	750 00	12 Feb. '67	27 Jan. '98
Morisset, A. R.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	23 May '76	1 July '98
Robertson, Wm. S.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	24 June '77	1 July '01
Hutton, W. H.....	do do	1 July '02	600 00	11 Dec. '76	9 Dec. '01

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

Ferguson, James N.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '99	1,200 00	23 Nov. '69	1 July '98
Dunne, Joseph P.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	24 May '65	16 Feb. '85
Ricard, Mdme J.....	do do	1 May '91	947 00	25 Dec. '61	— — '78

SCHOOL LANDS.

Checkley, Frank Stewart....	1st Class Clerk.....	21 July '91	1,800 00	7 June '51	13 Apr. '73
Lambart, Hon. Octavius H..	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	21 June '84	1,000 00	10 Jan. '55	1 Oct. '89

TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH.

Ryley, George Urquhart.....	Chief Clerk	1 July '98	2,300 00	16 June '53	18 Feb. '82
Rowatt, Hugh Howard.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '00	1,500 00	17 Aug. '61	1 Nov. '87
Campbell, Robt. Hy....	do	1 Jan. '00	1,500 00	26 May '67	4 Oct. '87
Brough, J. S.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,400 00	21 Jan. '50	15 Oct. '72
Loyer, Francis.....	do	1 July '01	1,150 00	15 June '63	16 Feb. '82
York, Brown Lee.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	27 Dec. '64	20 Apr. '85
Pinard, Arthur A.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	9 Feb. '92	900 00	28 Aug. '72	24 Dec. '89
Fisher, Alex. I., B.A.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	20 Nov. '75	1 July '01

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—INSIDE SERVICE.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Henry, Kosseth Jarvis.....	Chief Clerk, Registrar of Correspondence.	1 July '97	2,100 00	5 Apr. '52	25 June '71
Bell, George.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,400 00	14 Jan '50	2 Apr. '83
Nelson, Frank, B.A.	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	12 June '59	4 Nov. '82
Pelletier, Charles Caron....	do	25 July '94	1,350 00	21 June '62	31 Oct. '85
Eagleson, James Shore.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	1 Aug. '56	26 Mar. '86
Connelly, Edward.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	31 May '90	900 00	26 June '55	12 Mar. '83
Dunlop, Robert	do	26 July '92	900 00	19 Nov. '55	16 Feb. '82
Macnamara, Daniel.....	do	20 Jan. '94	700 00	1 Nov. '64	1 Oct. '86
Swinburn, A. R.....	do	1 July '01	650 00	9 June '55	1 Oct. '73
Wood, E. E.....	do	1 July '01	650 00	15 May '79	1 July '01
Davidson, Thos.....	do	1 July '02	600 00	15 Sept. '74	7 Feb. '00
Beauchesne, J. A. H.....	do	1 July '02	600 00	9 June '79	26 Feb. '01
Browne, T. A.....	do	1 July '02	600 00	10 Nov. '78	1 Apr. '02

IMMIGRATION BRANCH.

Fortier, Loftus Morton.....	1st Class Clerk	1 July '93	1,650 00	27 Apr. '58	 '74
Boardman, William Frears..	2nd Class Clerk	29 June '82	1,400 00	1 Mar. '48	12 Feb. '80
Badgley, Charles Wentworth.	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	24 May '64	10 Nov. '84
Ridley, Constance R. Juliet.	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 July '91	900 00	8 Feb. '54	19 Apr. '83
Shaw, Miss Mary.....	do do	1 May '91	800 00	11 Feb. '67	1 Nov. '83
Ellis, Miss R. G.....	do do	26 July '92	750 00	20 Dec. '66	1 May '88
McIsaac, R. J., B.A.....	do do	1 July '02	600 00	24 June '74	29 Apr. '01

PACKER, & C.

Mason, John	Packer, &c.....	1 July '91	732 00	27 Mar. '36	—— '78
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MESSENGERS.

Beaudoin, Joseph.....	Messenger.....	21 June '84	590 00	25 Apr. '36	25 Nov. '80
Pegg, Alfred.....	do	1 Oct. '87	590 00	3 Apr. '63	22 Sept. '84

2-3 EDWARD VII, A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LAND BOARD; DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES IN MANITOBA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, ETC., ETC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Turriff, J. G..... Ottawa.	Commissioner.....	8 July '98	3,000 00	14 Dec. '55	8 July '98
Haanel, Eugène, Ph. D. (Brsl.), F.R.S.C.	Superintend. of Mines..	5 June '01	3,000 00	24 May '41	5 June '01
Burpé, Thomas Richard.....	Chief Clerk Land Commissioner's Office, Ottawa.	1 Sept. '82	2,200 00	22 Aug. '48	5 Aug. '64
Stephenson, Edwin Fred'ck Winnipeg, Man.	Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agent for Winnipeg District, and Inspector of Agencies.	8 Apr. '82	2,500 00	29 Nov. '58	25 Mar. '81
Stewart, Elihu, D.L.S.	Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry.	15 Aug. '99	2,500 00	17 Nov. '44	14 Aug. '97
Clement, L. J..... Brandon.	Dominion Lands Agt., Brandon.	22 Jan. '01	1,400 00	Not yet recd	22 Jan. '01
Flesher, John..... Minnedosa, Man.	Dominion Lands Agt., Minnedosa.	1 July '93	1,200 00	8 June '33	13 June '84
Fraser, Alexander James.....	Dominion Lands Agt., Lethbridge.	1 May '84	1,200 00	25 Feb. '57	1 May '79
McTaggart, John..... Yorkton, N.W.T.	Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agt., Yorkton District.	1 Feb. '02	1,200 00	14 Sept. '46	1 May '84
Herchmer, F. K.....	Dominion Lands Agt., Dauphin District.	20 Jan. '94	1,200 00	2 Aug. '55	11 June '85
Cottingham, W. H.....	Dominion Lands Agt., Red Deer District.	10 July '93	1,200 00	— Aug. '43	14 May '83
McKenzie, John..... New Westminster, B.C..	Dominion Lands Agent for New Westminster District.	27 Jan. '90	1,400 00	31 Oct. '47	1 Jan. '84
Chisholm, R. F..... Battleford.	Dominion Lands Agt., Battleford.	10 May '99	500 00	31 July '70	10 May '99
Fisher, Thos. W.....	Clerk in D. L. Office, Winnipeg.	24 Dec. '83	1,200 00	28 July '47	24 Dec. '83
Wade, A. R.....	Clerk in D. L. Office, Winnipeg.	26 July '92	1,000 00	4 Feb. '59	1 Apr. '86

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

Thomson, Gordon Macdon'ld	Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Keewatin	15 Oct. '00	600 00	28 Aug. '83	15 Oct. '00
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Surveys.

Pearce, William.....	Chief Inspector of Surveys.	5 June '01	3,000 00	1 Feb. '48	4 Feb. '82
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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

REGISTRARS FOR THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, &c.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
Forbes, F. F..... Regina, N.W.T.	Registrar for Assiniboia District.	22 Oct. '01	2,000 00	19 Mar. '62	1 Aug. '97
Brewster, Stephen Gladstone Prince Albert, N.W.T.	Registrar for East Saskatchewan District.	12 Dec. '90	1,200 00	11 June '59	12 Dec. '90
Winter, W. R..... Calgary, N.W.T.	Registrar for South Alberta District.	5 Feb. '00	1,600 00	2 July '50	5 Feb. '00
Roy, Georges..... Edmonton, N.W.T.	Registrar for North Alberta District.	3 Aug. '85	1,600 00	26 Jan. '48	3 Aug. '85
Prince, Antonio..... Edmonton, N.W.T.	Deputy Registrar, Edmonton.	1 Feb. '99	1,200 00	22 Oct. '58	21 July '98
*Chisholm, R. F..... Battleford, N.W.T.	Registrar for West Saskatchewan District.	10 May '99	1,300 00	31 July '70	10 May '99

*Also receives \$500 per annum as Dominion Lands Agent at Battleford.

IMMIGRATION.

Pedley, Francis.....	Supt. of Immigration and Inspector of Immigration Offices.	1 Sept. '97	2,700 00	25 June '58	1 Sept. '97
Preston, W. T. R.....	Canadian Comm'r. of Emigration for Great Britain and Con. of Europe.	1 Jan. '01	3,000 00	Not rec'd yet	13 Jan. '99
Smith, J. Obed..... Winnipeg.	Commissioner of Immigration.	18 Jan. '01	2,600 00	22 Sept. '64	18 Jan. '01
Just, Conradin Frederick.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '93	1,800 00	8 Nov. '56	1 Apr. '81
Doyle, Patrick..... Quebec, Que.	Immigration Agent, Quebec, Que.	17 May '92	1,400 00	21 May '38	20 Apr. '69
Stein, Léonce F. Ludovic..... Quebec, Que.	Chief Clerk, Immigration Office, Quebec.	8 June '77	1,400 00	21 Feb. '50	1 May '74
Lamontagne, Théophile..... Quebec, Que.	Clerk, Immigration Office, Quebec.	5 Mar. '96	900 00	14 June '43	17 Apr. '79
Anderson, William..... Quebec, Que.	Interpreter, Immigration Office, Quebec.	24 Apr. '68	800 00	22 June '40	—Apr. '67
Hoolaban, John..... Montreal, Que.	Immigration Agent, Montreal, Que.	6 Feb. '93	1,200 00	24 Dec. '41	1 May '83
McGovern, James Michael..... Port Arthur, Ont.	Immigration Agent, Port Arthur, Ont.	5 June '84	1,000 00	29 Sept. '54	23 May '82
Mitchell, G. H.....	Clerk, Immigration Office, Liverpool, Eng.	1 Aug. '93	1,200 00	12 Aug. '60	—Mar. '80
Grieve, Jas. Nicol..... Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., U.S.A.	Immigration Agent.....	10 Feb. '97	1,500 00	17 July '56	10 Feb. '97

YUKON TERRITORY.

Ross, Hon. J. H.....	Commissioner.....	11 Mar. '01	6,000 00	Not rec'd yet	— — —
Senkler, E. C.....	Gold Commissioner.....	26 Oct. '98	5,000 00	4 Feb. '65	26 Oct. '98
Newlands, H. W.....	Legal Adviser.....	14 Sept. '01	5,000 00	19 Mar. '62	1 Aug. '97
Girouard, Jos. Ena.....	Registrar.....	27 July '98	4,000 00	17 June '55	27 July '98
Patullo, T. D.....	Actg. Asst. Gold Com'r	11 Nov. '01	2,000 00	Not rec'd yet	1 Oct. '98
Lithgow, Jno. T.....	Comptroller.....	14 July '98	3,000 00	25 Jan. '56	11 Oct. '80
Gosselin, F. X.....	Crown Timber Agent..	10 Oct. '98	2,400 00	16 Jan. '61	10 Oct. '98
*Cory, W. W.....	Inspector.....	1 July '01	2,400 00	16 June '65	5 Jan. '01

*Also acts as Inspector of Land Titles Offices in N.W.T., without additional salary.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Employment.
			\$ cts.		
Robert, Bell, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.	Acting Deputy Head and Director.	5 Mar. '01	.....	3 June '41	1 Mar. '57
Whiteaves, Joseph Frederick, LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C.	Asst. Director, Palæontologist and Zoologist	1 July '83	2,500 00	26 Dec. '35	1 Jan. '75
Hoffmann, George Christian, LL.D., F.I.C., F.R.S.C.	Asst. Director, Chemist and Mineralogist.	1 July '83	2,500 00	7 June '37	1 Sept. '72
Macoun, John, F.L.S., F.R.S.C.	Asst. Director, Botanist and Naturalist.	27 Dec. '87	2,350 00	17 April '32	1 Jan. '82
Ellis, Robert Wheelock, LL.D., M.A., F.R.S.C.	Geologist.....	1 July '91	2,250 00	26 July '45	1 May '72
Fletcher, Hugh, B.A.....	do	1 July '91	2,250 00	9 Dec. '48	1 Sept. '72
McConnell, Richard George, B.A.	do	1 July '91	2,250 00	26 Mar. '57	12 May '79
Ingall, Elfric Drew, Assoc. R.S.M.	Mining Engineer.....	1 July '91	2,000 00	13 May '58	1 July '84
Lambe, Lawrence Morris, F.G.S., F.R.S.C.	Artist and Assistant Palæontologist.	1 July '91	1,800 00	27 Aug. '63	1 Dec. '84
Chalmers, Robert, LL.D., F.G.S.A.	Geologist.....	1 July '91	1,800 00	31 Dec. '33	20 May '82
Faribault, Eugène Rodolphe, B.Ap.Sc., F.G.S.A.	do	1 July '91	1,800 00	4 Nov. '60	1 July '81
McInnes, William, B.A.....	do	1 July '91	1,800 00	21 Jan. '58	12 May '81
Ami, Henry Marc, D.Sc., M.A., F.G.S.	Asst. Palæontologist...	1 July '91	1,800 00	23 Nov. '58	13 June '82
Barlow, Alfred Ernest, D.Sc., M.A.	Lithologist.....	1 July '91	1,750 00	17 June '61	1 May '83
Macoun, James M.....	Assistant Naturalist....	1 July '98	1,700 00	7 Nov. '62	2 Nov. '83
Wait, Frank Goodell, M.A., F.C.S.	Asst. Chemist and Mineralogist.	27 Jan. '90	1,650 00	24 Oct. '64	27 Jan. '90
Dowling, Donaldson Bogart, B.Ap.Sc.	Geologist.....	7 Jan. '95	1,600 00	5 Nov. '58	12 Mar. '84
Senécal, Clovis Omer, B.Ap.Sc., C.E.	Geographer and Chief Draughtsman.	31 Jan. '95	1,600 00	30 Jan. '63	5 July '84
Johnston, Robert A.A.....	Asst. Chemist and Mineralogist.	25 Oct. '95	1,500 00	3 July '67	25 Nov. '87
Brock, Reginald W., M.A....	Asst. Geologist.....	1 May '97	1,300 00	10 Jan. '74	12 July '91
Denis, Théophile, B.Ap.Sc...	do	25 Mar. '01	1,100 00	25 Feb. '73	1 May '98
Marshall, John.....	Chief Clerk and Accountant.....	1 July '00	1,900 00	18 Sept. '56	1 Mar. '72
Willimott, Charles William.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,400 00	1 Feb. '52	15 Jan. '72
Broadbent, Ralph Lawton...	do	1 July '90	1,400 00	14 April '59	26 Jan. '81
Richard, Louis Napoléon, B.Ap.Sc.	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	12 Dec. '59	1 Feb. '83
Thorburn, John, M.A., LL.D.	Librarian.....	12 April '82	800 00	10 Oct. '30	12 April '82
Burke, Thomas.....	Res'dt. Housekeeper and Hall Porter.	1 July '89	750 00	17 Mar. '41	— Sept. '81
McKinnon, Allan Thos.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.	1 July '00	650 00	1 April '67	22 May '89
Wilson, William James.....	Asst. Geologist.....	25 Mar. '01	1,150 00	9 May '51	9 June '91
Keele, Joseph, B.A.Sc.....	do	14 Dec. '01	1,100 00	24 Dec. '63	— May '98
Leach, William W., B.Ap.Sc.	do	14 Dec. '01	1,100 00	8 Sept. '72	13 June '92

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED
POLICE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
White, Frederick, C.M.G.....	Comptroller and Deputy Head.	1 July '83	3,200 00	16 Feb. '47	3 Mar. '69
Fortescue, Laurence.....	Chief Clerk.....	17 May '92	2,200 00	17 Aug. '45	1 June '75
Fisher, Alexander.....	1st Class Clerk.....	17 May '92	1,800 00	11 Oct. '30	1 July '75
duPlessis, Léonidas J. T. R.	2nd Class Clerk.....	8 Jan. '98	1,300 00	1 Sept. '63	— Dec. '79
Gallwey, Reginald Munro M.	do	19 Aug. '99	1,200 00	16 Dec. '63	20 June '81
Bishop, Richard Samuel.....	do	1 July '01	1,150 00	28 Sept. '62	9 May '83

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Perry, Aylesworth Bowen....	Commissioner.....	1 Aug. '00	2,600 00	21 Aug. '60	24 Jan. '82
McIllree, John Henry	Asst. Commissioner....	1 Nov. '92	1,600 00	28 Feb. '49	14 Nov. '70
Wood, Zachary Taylor.....	do	1 July '02	1,600 00	27 Nov. '60	1 Aug. '85
Deane, Richard Burton.....	Superintendent.....	1 Apr. '84	1,400 00	30 Apr. '48	1 July '83
Steele, Samuel Benfield, C.B., M.V.O.	do	1 Aug. '85	1,400 00	5 Jan. '49	31 Aug. '73
Griesbach, Arthur Henry....	do	15 Sept. '85	1,400 00	22 Oct. '39	1 June '75
Moffatt, George Buchanan...	do	1 Nov. '90	1,400 00	13 Dec. '54	1 Sept. '83
Howe, Joseph.....	do	4 May '93	1,400 00	5 Sept. '55	1 July '83
Constantine, Charles.....	do	1 Sept. '97	1,400 00	13 Nov. '49	20 Oct. '86
Sanders, Gilbert Edward, D. S.O.	do	1 July '99	1,400 00	25 Dec. '63	1 Sept. '84
Primrose, Philip Carteret Hill.	do	14 Oct. '99	1,400 00	23 Oct. '64	1 Aug. '85
Morris, William S. M.	do ..	1 July '01	1,400 00	6 Sept. '47	1 May '84
Snyder, Arthur Edward.....	do ..	1 July '01	1,400 00	24 Mar. '61	1 Aug. '85
Cuthbert, Albert Edw. Ross	Inspector.....	1 Aug. '85	1,000 00	1 Aug. '60	1 Aug. '85
McGibbon, John Alexander..	do	15 Sept. '85	1,000 00	1 Feb. '57	15 Sept. '85
Wilson, James Osgood.....	do	15 Sept. '85	1,000 00	17 Aug. '58	15 Sept. '85
Moodie, John Douglas.....	do	15 Sept. '85	1,000 00	21 Nov. '49	15 Sept. '85
Bégin, Joseph Victor.....	do	22 Oct. '85	1,000 00	15 Feb. '56	22 Oct. '85
Starnes, Cortlandt.....	do	1 Mar. '86	1,000 00	31 Jan. '64	1 Mar. '86
Casey, Henry Samuel.....	do	20 Oct. '86	1,000 00	23 July '48	20 Oct. '86
Baker, Montague.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	5 Jan. '59	1 Jan. '87
Routledge, Walton H.....	do ..	1 May '87	1,000 00	16 Jan. '63	1 May '87
Davidson, Hugh Jas. Alexr..	do	1 Feb. '89	1,000 00	6 Jan. '67	1 Feb. '89
Macdonell, Archibald Came- ron. D.S.O.	do ..	28 Sept. '89	1,000 00	6 Oct. '64	28 Sept. '89

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Howard, Donald Macdonald.	Inspector.....	1 Nov. '90	1,000 00	6 Feb. '61	1 Nov. '90
Strickland, D'Arcy Edward	do	15 Nov. '91	1,000 00	26 Nov. '68	15 Nov. '91
Belcher, Robert, C.M.G.....	do	1 Feb. '93	1,000 00	23 Apr. '49	1 Feb. '93
Irwin, William H.....	do	4 May '93	1,000 00	29 Dec. '46	4 May '93
Jarvis, Arthur Murray, C.M.G	do	16 May '93	1,000 00	6 Apr. '62	16 May '93
Brown, Edward Gilpin.....	do	8 Feb. '94	1,000 00	19 Oct. '54	8 Feb. '94
Williams, W. Martin de Ray	do	8 Feb. '94	1,000 00	8 Sep. '54	8 Feb. '94
Cartwright, Francis Lennox, D.S.O.	do	15 Feb. '97	1,000 00	27 Nov. '74	15 Feb. '97
Demers, François Joseph A..	do	3 June '98	1,000 00	6 Nov. '65	3 June '98
Cosby, Fred Lorne.....	do	14 Oct. '99	1,000 00	8 Oct. '74	14 Oct. '99
Horrigan, Fitzpatrick Jos...	do	4 Nov. '99	1,000 00	13 Oct. '61	4 Nov. '99
McDonell, Albert Edward Crosby.	do	1 Aug. '00	1,000 00	24 May '61	1 Aug. '00
West, Christopher Harfield..	do	1 Aug. '00	1,000 00	29 Sept. '60	1 Aug. '00
Crosthwait, Samuel	do	1 Aug. '00	1,000 00	16 Nov. '69	1 Aug. '00
McGinnis, Thomas.....	do	1 Sept. '00	1,000 00	27 Oct. '58	1 Sept. '00
Walke, William Mackenzie..	do	1 Oct. '00	1,000 00	30 Mar. '66	1 Oct. '00
Pelletier, Ephrem Albert....	do	1 Jan. '01	1,000 00	21 Jan. '80	1 Jan. '01
Worsley, George Stanley.....	do	1 April '01	1,000 00	20 June '66	1 Apr. '01
Heffernan, John Herbert.....	do	15 May '01	1,000 00	26 Sept. '67	15 May '01
Wickham, William Charles.	do	1 June '01	1,000 00	26 Aug. '79	1 June '01
Taylor, John.....	do	1 July '01	1,000 00	26 Nov. '62	1 July '01
LaRocque, H. C. P. M. J. A	do	25 Nov. '01	1,000 00	3 June '74	25 Nov. '01
Douglas, Richard Young....	do ..	20 May '02	1,000 00	24 Mar. '74	20 May '02
Paré, Louis Alphonse, M.D.	Assistant Surgeon.....	1 July '87	1,000 00	15 Feb. '48	1 July '87
Fraser, Samuel Martin, M.D.	do	1 May '89	1,000 00	23 Nov. '67	1 May '89
Haultain, Chas. Selby, M D.	do	1 July '89	1,000 00	16 Aug. '63	1 July '89
Bell, George Pearson, M.D..	do	8 Feb. '94	1,200 00	5 Feb. '48	8 Feb. '94
Thompson, W. E., M.D.....	do	12 July '98	1,400 00	9 May '59	12 July '98
*Madore, Godefroy, M.D....	do	15 Aug. '98	1,000 00	11 Apr. '45	15 Aug. '98
Burnett, John, V.S.....	Inspector and Veterin- ary Surgeon.	1 July '90	1,000 00	10 Dec. '58	1 July '87
Wroughton, Theodore Am- brose, V.S.	do do	1 Mar. '98	1,000 00	11 Nov. '62	1 Jan. '88

* Temporarily for service in the Yukon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McDougall, John Lorne, C.M.G., M.A.	Auditor General.....	1 Aug '78	4,000 00	6 Nov. '38	1 Aug. '78
Sutherland, Edward Davenport	Chief Clerk.....	5 Feb. '99	2,300 00	19 Nov. '53	1 Sept. '75
Gorman, John.....	do	9 July '90	2,250 00	7 June '48	1 Jan. '80
Hayter, Frederick, B.A.....	do	9 July '90	2,250 00	30 June '56	1 Jan. '80
Hudson, Arthur Bartlett, B.A.	1st Class Clerk.....	25 Sept. '96	1,650 00	15 Apr. '59	11 Feb. '84
Reid, John Warren, B.A.....	do	25 Sept. '96	1,650 00	28 Jan. '60	1 July '85
Kearns, William.....	do	25 Sept. '96	1,650 00	24 Aug. '55	4 Oct. '83
Stevenson, James Shannon..	do	1 July '01	1,450 00	15 Nov. '63	13 Oct. '84
Bissonnette, Louis Adolphe, B.A., B.C.L.	2nd Class Clerk.	5 Feb. '90	1,400 00	15 Nov. '54	25 Jan. '83
Hayes, Edwin Clay.....	do	11 July '92	1,400 00	7 Apr. '58	1 Mar. '84
Gross, Harrison, B.A.....	do	9 Nov. '96	1,250 00	31 Oct. '63	9 Oct. '91
Stockton, Edmund Ebenezer	do	1 July '01	1,150 00	5 Dec. '70	1 Jan. '91
Gibson, John Hugh Peden...	Jr 2nd Class Clerk.....	1 June '79	1,000 00	23 Sept. '34	1 June '79
Sherwood, Beverly Wilmot..	do	1 Nov. '83	1,000 00	13 June '59	1 Nov. '83
Baldwin, Harma Adelaide...	do	1 July '85	1,000 00	7 Aug. '51	1 July '85
Belford, Ethel.....	do	1 July '87	1,000 00	28 May '66	1 July '87
Tucker, Walter.....	do	15 July '90	950 00	23 Mar. '66	15 July '90
Wagner, David John.....	do	1 July '92	900 00	3 Nov. '61	1 July '92
O'Connell, Ellen Mary.....	do	1 Apr. '92	850 00	10 Mar. '65	1 Apr. '92
Brown, Albert H., B.A.....	do	1 July '00	800 00	5 Dec. '73	1 July '00
Allen, Singleton Somerville.	do	1 Nov. '92	800 00	12 Mar. '62	1 Nov. '92
Folkins, Harry Allison.....	do	7 Jan. '95	800 00	27 Dec. '69	7 Jan. '95
Steeves, Charles Watson.....	do	22 June '95	700 00	23 Mar. '70	22 June '95
Johnston, Edward S.....	do	12 July '95	700 00	13 June '67	12 July '95
Connolly, Patrick.....	do	1 July '00	700 00	19 Oct. '72	1 Jan. '90
Bill, Austin F., B.A.....	do	9 July '00	650 00	19 Apr. '77	9 July '00
Godard, Henry Philip.....	do	1 July '01	650 00	2 Aug. '68	1 July '01

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Courtney, John Mortimer, C.M.G.	Deputy Minister and Sec. of Treasury Boar'd	1 Aug. '78	4,200 00	22 July '38	2 June '69
Fitzgerald, William, M.A.....	Asst. Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Insurance.	1 Dec. '85	4,000 00	29 July '45	1 Dec. '85
Toller, Frederick.....	Chief Clerk and Comptroller of Dominion Currency.	1 July '81	2,600 00	21 June '41	1 Oct. '71
Treadwell, Clarence Wm., B.A.	Chief Clerk and Secretary.	1 July '91	2,400 00	5 July '54	1 Nov. '82
Fraser, John.....	Chief Clerk and Dominion Book-keeper.	1 Oct. '98	2,400 00	13 Dec. '52	21 May '75
Ross, Wm. Donald.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '01	2,400 00	20 June '69	1 July '01
Boville, Thomas Cooper, B.A.	do	1 July '02	1,800 00	14 Mar. '60	26 Jan. '83
Lowe, George, jr.	1st Class Clerk ..	1 Jan. '85	1,800 00	25 Dec. '41	5 Feb. '75
Gough, Charles Archer.....	do	1 Apr. '85	1,800 00	16 Aug. '52	3 Nov. '69
McNicol, John.....	do	1 July '86	1,800 00	28 Aug. '40	1 Sept. '75
Jenkins, Samuel Judson, B.A.	do	1 July '95	1,650 00	10 Nov. '49	21 Jan. '86
Blair, William Livingston...	do	1 July '01	1,450 00	28 Dec. '52	15 Nov. '71
Hayes, William Hazen.....	do Accountant of Contingencies	1 July '01	1,450 00	17 July '59	15 Oct. '84
Coffin, Frederick Ashley...	1st Class Clerk	23 May '02	1,400 00	12 Feb. '58	27 Sept. '75
Foster, Albert Brunswick ...	do	23 May '02	1,400 00	11 Oct. '58	1 Oct. '84
Turgeon, Charles Edward...	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '76	1,400 00	22 Mar. '46	1 July '72
Street, Charles Frederick, M.A.	do	1 July '73	1,400 00	7 Sept. '34	1 July '73
Clayton, James Alfred.....	do	1 Oct. '76	1,400 00	3 Sept. '42	26 Jan. '71
Wiggins, Ezekiel Stone, M.A., M.D., LL.D.	do	5 Dec. '79	1,400 00	4 Dec. '39	12 Feb. '79
Capbert, Emile.....	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	7 Mar. '40	12 Feb. '80
Black, Ernest Augustus.....	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	17 June '60	29 May '79
Scott, Charles Stenson.....	do	4 June '89	1,400 00	22 Dec. '42	7 July '67
Brittain, Edwin Lester.	do	1 July '91	1,400 00	1 Feb. '66	1 May '84
Saunders, John Cramp.....	do	1 July '94	1,400 00	19 July '62	23 Mar. '82
Morton, J. R., B.A.....	do	1 May '01	1,150 00	7 Aug. '75	1 July '98
Grierson, Frank.....	do	1 Jan '02	1,100 00	4 Sept. '65	1 July '01
Tasker, Charles James.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 Feb. '73	1,000 00	13 Nov. '33	19 Feb. '72
Gilmour, Thomas.....	do do ...	1 Feb. '82	1,000 00	11 Mar. '37	18 Sept. '81
MacNeill, Murray.....	do do ...	1 Jan. '02	900 00	9 Jan. '77	1 Jan. '02
Hutchison, Margaret M.....	do do ...	20 June '02	600 00	8 Apr. '53	20 June '02

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ostrom, William Henry.....	Messenger	1 July '78	590 00	18 Apr. '42	1 July '78
Ostrom, Wm. N.....	do	1 Apr. '95	510 00	13 Dec. '70	1 Apr. '95

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Blackadar, Alfred Kimball, M.A., F.I.A. Ottawa.	Chief Clerk, Insurance Branch.	1 July '93	2,350 00	24 Oct. '52	1 Mar. '77
O'Reilly, Anthony..... Ottawa.	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '02	1,400 00	17 Aug. '66	1 Oct. '85
Grant, M. D..... Ottawa.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '00	1,100 00	31 Oct. '73	4 Jan. '00
Evans, Frederick Augustus. Ottawa.	Junior do	1 July '87	700 00	16 Nov. '63	1 May '87
Creighton, D..... Toronto.	Asst. Receiver General, Toronto.	10 May '95	3,000 00	— '43	10 May '95
Ridout, John Grant..... Toronto.	Accountant.....	22 July '77	1,500 00	20 Apr. '45	8 July '72
Fleming, C. E	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '90	600 00	28 Jan. '46	1 Nov. '90
Kirkpatrick, Gordon S..... Toronto.	do	7 Dec. '95	900 00	12 Apr. '72	7 Dec. '95
Stewart, Matthew..... Toronto.	Messenger & Caretaker	25 Jan. '86	600 00	5 Oct. '56	11 Mar. '78
Wallace, John Roberts..... Halifax.	Asst. Receiver General, Halifax.	30 Nov. '63	2,200 00	15 Feb. '23	—Sept. '42
Parker, Lewis..... Halifax.	Acct. in A.R.G. Office.	28 Mar. '72	1,500 00	16 Oct. '44	5 Nov. '69
Johnston, Arthur Clement.. Halifax.	Acct. in Savings Bank.	1 July '74	1,400 00	15 Dec. '53	—Nov. '71
Balcom, John Horton..... Halifax.	Teller	15 June '77	1,250 00	— '41	15 June '77
Ring, M. J..... Halifax	Clerk.....	29 Nov. '93	550 00	30 Oct. '72	29 Nov. '93
McLeod, Howard D	Asst. Receiver General, St. John.	1 Feb. '93	2,200 00	29 July '38	1 June '92
Sancton, Frederick G..... Saint John, N.B.	Teller, Savings Bank...	1 July '76	1,400 00	6 July '42	1 July '76
Cowan, R S	Clerk.....	2 Oct. '93	800 00	28 July '38	2 Oct. '93
Rourke, J. E..... Saint John, N.B.	do	20 Jan. '94	700 00	4 Sept. '73	20 Jan. '94
Ewing, R..... Saint John, N.B.	do	2 Mar. '95	700 00	28 Mar. '49	2 Mar. '95
Lawson, Thomas Stanford.. Saint John, N.B.	Janitor.Dom.Buildings	28 May '79	550 00	4 Dec. '38	28 May '79
Drummond, Henry Mowat.. Winnipeg.	Asst. Receiver General, Winnipeg.	20 May '79	2,250 00	19 Aug. '48	1 May '72
McMicken, Albert Clifton.. Winnipeg.	Clerk	21 May '79	1,500 00	10 Sept. '57	21 May '79
Armstrong, Edward Wm. H.. Winnipeg.	Teller.....	23 May '82	1,300 00	1 May '60	23 May '82
Harstone, Ralph E	Clerk.....	1 July '01	400 00	—	1 July '01
MacLaughlin, Joseph Hugh. Victoria.	Asst. Receiver General, Victoria.	1 Jan. '90	2,000 00	15 Apr. '39	1 July '84

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McConnan, D. B..... Victoria.	Clerk.....	10 June '93	1,200 00	25 May '69	1 May '91
Winsby, Walter..... Victoria.	do	30 Dec. '98	800 00	.....	30 Dec. '98
Pope, Percy	Asst. Receiver General, Charlottetown.	1 July '83	1,950 00	8 May '56	1 July '83
Leitch, Wallace	Clerk.....	9 Jan. '74	1,250 00	20 Dec. '54	9 Jan. '74
Loughran, Francis..... Charlottetown.	do	1 July '82	900 00	7 Nov. '52	1 July '82

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Parmelee, William Grannis..	Deputy Minister.....	1 Jan. '93	3,200 00	27 Aug. '33	19 Jan. '76
O'Hara, F. C. T.....	{ 1st Class Clerk and Private Secretary.. }	1 July '99 {	1,450 00 400 00 }	7 Nov. '70	25 Apr. '97
Byrnes, John.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '02	1,450 00	29 May '59	16 Jan. '83
Warne, Wm. A.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '02	1,100 00	1 July '66	1 July '01
Shaw, Margaret.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	7 Dec. '95	800 00	31 Dec. '64	7 Dec. '95
Kennedy, Agnes C.....	do do ..	1 July '01	750 00	30 Mar. '70	1 July '01
Connolly, P. J.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 Jan. '02	600 00	13 Nov. '75	1 Jan. '02
Robertson, Alexander....	Messenger	22 Dec. '94	590 00	22 July '55	—Dec. '77

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Parmelee, William Grannis.	Chief Comptroller of Chinese Immigration	20 Aug. '85	1,000 00	27 Aug. '33	20 Aug. '85
Milne, Alex. R.....	Comptroller do Victoria, B.C.	1 Jan. '90	400 00	20 Dec. '42	1 Jan. '90
Bowell, John M.....	Comptroller do Vancouver, B.C.	1 July '90	400 00	1 Oct. '56	1 July '90
Patton, James.....	Superv. of Cullers Que.	30 June '82	2,100 00	5 June '29	30 June '82
Harney, Thos.....	Cashier, Quebec.	1 July '97	850 00	27 Nov. '47	1 May '82
Whelan, W. F.....	Specificat'n Clerk Que.	1 July '89	750 00	17 May '32	26 May '74
Gallagher, Francis	do do ..	12 Dec. '83	750 00	24 Dec. '34	12 Dec. '83
Bellerive, Geo.....	Clerk, Quebec.....	25 Oct. '92	750 00	13 Sept. '59	25 Oct. '92
Croteau, J. M.....	do	4 Sept. '97	750 00	15 Dec. '53	4 Sept. '97

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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gerald, William John...	Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.	6 June '01	3,200 00	27 July '50	4 Apr. '67
Himsworth, William	Chief Clerk, Secretary.	1 July '84	2,400 00	23 Dec. '47	1 Mar. '68
Campeau, Fabien René Edouard.	Chief Clerk, and Chief Accountant.	27 July '95	2,400 00	8 July '44	6 Nov. '71
Valin, Joseph Elzéar.....	1st Class Clerk and Assistant Accountant.	1 July '02	1,800 00	17 Oct. '49	12 June '74
Carter, William	1st Class Clerk and Assistant Secretary.	1 July '88	1,800 00	4 Nov. '33	1 July '73
Shaw, James Fitzwilliam....	1st Class Clerk and Chief Statistical Clk	27 July '95	1,700 00	14 May '56	1 Jan. '72
Doyon, Joseph Alfred.....	1st Class Clerk	1 Apr. '97	1,600 00	23 Mar. '51	7 Feb. '76
Westman, Thos	do	1 July '99	1,550 00	25 Jan. '63	3 May '84
Quain, Redmond	do	9 Apr. '01	1,450 00	27 Mar. '59	1 May '80
Fowler, George.....	do	1 July '01	1,450 00	10 May '49	9 June '69
Newby, Frank	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '86	1,400 00	1 Apr. '51	— Mar. '72
Burns, John	do	31 Aug. '91	1,400 00	10 June '32	7 Feb. '73
Dunne, John Patrick.....	do	9 Oct. '91	1,400 00	27 May '61	14 Jan. '83
Hughes, Peter Ambrose.....	do	24 Dec. '97	1,150 00	24 Feb. '68	1 July '95
Hudon, Marie Leo Edmond...	do	11 Feb. '98	1,200 00	13 Mar. '67	11 Feb. '98
McCullough, Anthony	do	9 Apr. '01	1,150 00	22 Jan. '71	9 Aug. '87
Halliday, Wm. Arthur.....	do	9 Apr. '01	1,150 00	27 Mar. '67	20 Mar. '94
Bouchette, Robert Errol.....	do	1 Feb. '01	1,150 00	2 June '63	1 Nov. '98
Roy, Leonidas Guisolphé....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	18 June '94	900 00	21 Mar. '72	1 May '91
Chevrier, Miss Blanche.....	do do	2 Mar. '01	650 00	29 Sept. '75	27 Jan. '96
Lawless, Miss Edith MacDougall.	do do	1 July '02	600 00	25 May '59	1 Oct. '94
Hagerty, Miss. Bertha.....	do do	1 July '02	600 00	12 July '56	1 Jan. '96
Charbonneau, Mrs. Eugénie.	do do	1 July '02	600 00	— Sept. '62	25 Mar. '01
Bourgault, Alphonse.....	Private Secretary.....	1 Aug. '01	600 00	1 Nov. '66	1 Aug. '01
Potvin, Napoléon.....	do	31 Dec. '95	580 00	8 Dec. '68	31 Dec. '95
Yetts, Robt. Peter.....	do	1 July '96	480 00	13 Sept. '70	1 July '95
Robert, Arthur	Messenger	1 Jan. '02	300 00	9 Aug. '82	13 May '01

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Adams, John Stavrick.....	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 May '76	750 00	4 Apr. '30	1 May '76
Toronto, Ont.					
Alexander, Thomas.....	Collector Inland Revenue.	1 July '83	2,070 00	13 Oct. '45	1 Dec. '70
London, Ont.					
Allen, George Alpheus.....	1st Class Clerk	1 Sept. '91	1,000 00	15 Aug. '67	22 Mar. '88
Windsor, Ont.					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Alteman, Peter J. Guelph.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '02	850 00	29 Aug. '54	26 Apr. '97
Amor, William..... Hamilton	2nd do ...	1 Jan. '87	850 00	6 July '41	1 Oct. '83
Andrews, Alfred Augustus. Montreal.	2nd do ...	3 Aug. '98	850 00	11 July '68	3 Feb. '98
Armstrong, Walter..... Ottawa.	Supt. Methylat. Spirits Warehouse.....	9 Oct. '91	1,800 00	9 Nov. '55	10 June '87
Aubin, Aimé..... Montreal	{ Gas Inspector..... Insp. of Electric Light Consulting Gas Eng'r.	{ 5 May '93 27 May '95 1 June '89	{ 1,500 00	{ 30 Apr. '42	{ — June '75
Baby, Wolstan Alex. Dixie.. Hamilton, Ont.	Special Class Excisem'n	1 Jan. '88	1,500 00	13 Apr. '57	30 Nov. '76
Baikie, Daniel..... Sudbury, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	17 July '01	300 00	29 Sept. '58	17 July '01
Baker, Joseph Stevens..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspect. W. & M.	1 Dec. '87	700 00	19 July '37	1 Dec. '87
Barber, John Sortiss..... Toronto.	2nd Class Exciseman....	20 Oct. '80	850 00	25 Nov. '52	20 June '79
Barnes, Geo..... Rat Portage, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	12 Nov. '97	600 00	18 Sept. '54	12 Nov. '98
Barrett, John Kelley..... Winnipeg.	District Inspector.....	1 May '85	2,500 00	6 June '50	5 Sept. '73
Basinet, Louis..... Joliette.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	8 Apr. '02	500 00	29 Nov. '46	2 Nov. '96
Bayard, Gilbert Alphonse.. Windsor, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '98	1,000 00	8 June '41	12 Dec. '89
Beaulieu, Jean-Baptiste..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman....	8 Sept. '98	712 50	31 Oct. '67	9 Mar. '98
Beaulac, Joseph Hector..... Three Rivers, Q.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Jan. '02	500 00	26 Sept. '75	1 July '01
Behan, John Joseph..... Kingston.	{ Insp. of Gas, Asst. Insp. of Electr. Light & D. W. & M.	{ 24 Dec. '98 2 May '98	{ 400 00 600 00	{ 12 Oct. '58	{ 24 Dec. '98
Bélair, Plessis dit, Arthur.. Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	750 00	4 Dec. '56	1 Sept. '91
Bell, James Edward..... Brantford.	1st do ...	1 July '97	1,000 00	31 Jan. '67	1 Feb. '91
Bell, John Hector..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Inspector of Gas and Electric Light.	17 June '01	300 00	6 Mar. '57	17 June '01
Belleperche, Adolphe Jas. E.. Windsor	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '02	850 00	14 Nov. '65	20 Feb. '99
BelleRive, George..... Quebec.	Clerk, Cullers' Office...	25 Oct. '92	750 00	13 Sept. '59	25 Oct. '92
Belyea, Theodore Harding.. St. John, N.B.	Collector Inland Rev...	1 July '01	1,470 00	1 July '57	20 Nov. '86
Bernier, Jean Augure..... St. John, N.B.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	19 Jan. '01	600 00	29 Sept., '50	20 July '00
Berry, H. L..... Brantford.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '02	850 00	11 Jan. '66	5 Jan. '00
Bernard, N. J. D..... Montreal.	Proby' 3rd Class Ex- cise-man.	13 Feb. '02	500 00	30 Jan. '49	25 May '01
Bernier, Joseph Arthur..... Montreal.	Proby' 3rd Class Ex- cise-man.	1 Mar. '02	500 00	12 Sept. '70	1 Mar. '02
Bennett, James..... Ottawa.	Deputy Collect Inland Revenue (Class B).	8 Mar. '00	900 00	— Apr. '55	8 Mar. '00
Benoit, Louis Victor..... St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	{ Collector Inland Rev... Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters.	{ 1 Apr. '01 8 Jan. '01	{ 1,260 00 100 00	{ 19 July '62	{ 8 Jan. '01
Bickle, John Watkins..... Cobourg, O.	{ Deputy Collector In- land Revenue. Inspector of Gas.....	{ 1 Nov. '87 1 June '89	{ 700 00 100 00	{ 20 Jan. '49	{ 1 Nov. '87
Bish, Philip..... Guelph, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	12 Sept. '38	10 Oct. '82
Bishop, James Bartindale..... Hamilton.	3rd do ...	9 Nov. '98	690 00	22 Aug. '40	19 July '93

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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE..

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Blackman, Chas..... Hamilton.	Messenger, Inland Rev.	1 Dec. '94	560 00	23 May '50	12 July '93
Blair, James Burns..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Feb. '02	1,000 00	24 July '48	6 Oct. '73
Blethen, Charles William.... Halifax, N.S.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '94	1,000 00	22 Oct. '45	11 Oct. '86
Blyth, Alexander..... Owen Sound.	2nd Class Exciseman....	1 July '01	787 50	18 Mar. '72	4 Mar. '96
Boomer, Joseph Boyle..... Toronto.	Accountant.....	1 July '00	1,400 00	12 Nov. '50	6 Aug. '79
Bourassa, Joseph..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	750 00	7 June '70	1 May '93
Bourget, Onésime..... Québec.	3rd do ...	1 Sept. '80	850 00	21 Feb. '55	1 Sept. '80
Bousquet, J. O..... Montreal.	3rd do ...	12 July '00	660 00	10 Feb. '68	12 July '00
Boudet, Etienne..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Feb. '00	800 00	4 June '49	1 Feb. '00
Bouteiller, George Antoine.. Windsor.	Special Class Excise- man.	1 Jan. '83	1,600 00	14 Oct. '59	19 Aug. '78
Bowen, Frederick C..... Sherbrooke.	3rd Class Exciseman....	} 16 May '96 } 4 July '00	} 750 00	8 July '76	16 May '96
Bowman, Allan W..... Guelph, Ont.	Asst. In. Gas & El. Lt.				
Boyd, Jas. Fred. Sheppard... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '97	1,000 00	11 Mar. '41	8 Oct. '90
Boyd, Samuel Irwin..... Toronto.	2nd do ...	6 June '01	787 50	14 Apr. '78	9 Oct. '95
Boyle, Patrick..... London.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	3 Sept. '91	1,200 00	31 Jan. '39	3 Sept. '91
Brabant, Jean-Bte. Gilbert Nicephore. Montreal	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '97	1,000 00	16 Nov. '41	16 Sept. '90
Brain, Alphonsis Frederick.. Guelph, Ont.	3rd do ...	1 Oct. '90	750 00	16 Apr. '55	1 Oct. '90
Breen, John..... Pembroke.	1st do ...	1 July '99	977 50	20 Apr. '70	1 Jan. '96
Brennan, David Joseph..... Toronto, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	8 Jan. '98	650 00	12 July '40	8 Jan. '98
Brennan, John..... Windsor, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	1,000 00	20 June '72	14 Feb. '91
Brentnall, Frank Fairfield... Toronto, Ont.	Special Class Excise- man.	3 June '01	1,200 00	24 June '47	3 Jan. '87
Broadfoot, Samuel..... { Guelph. {	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	13 Jan. '02	800 00	2 Sept. '71	13 Jan. '02
Broadfoot, S..... Berlin.	Accountant	1 June '89	1,100 00 { 200 00 }	20 Dec. '53	12 July '80
	Gas Inspector.....	12 Sept. '90			
	Gas Inspector.....	1 Sept. '99	100 00	20 Dec. '53	12 July '80
Brown, William James..... Belleville, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman....	25 Sept. '01	622 50	1 Nov. '77	28 May '00
Bryuère, H. P..... Montréal.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	19 June '99	600 00	21 Oct. '63	19 June '99
Burke, Timothy..... St. John, N.B.	Insp., Inland Revenue for N.B. and N.S.	17 Apr. '91	2,500 00	9 June '45	8 July '86
Burns, Robert Joseph..... Toronto, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman ...	2 July '01	630 00	12 June '80	2 Jan. '01
Cahill, John William .. Windsor, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman....	10 Nov. '87	750 00	31 Mar. '65	10 Nov '87
Cahill, Joseph Hickey..... Quebec	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Apr. '82	1,495 00	7 Jan. '38	1 May '60
Cameron, Donald McPherson. Hamilton, Ont.	Special Class Excise- man.	1 Nov. '80	1,500 00	5 Dec. '55	1 Mar. '72
Cargill, William..... Vancouver, B.C.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	2 Apr. '98	730 00	10 June '52	2 Apr. '98
Carroll, Daniel	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	4 Aug. '42	16 May '76
Carroll, Frank P..... Pictou, N.S.	3rd Class Exciseman....	3 June '02	600 00	7 July '72	20 Nov. '01

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Casey, John Ottawa.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Dec. '98	750 00	4 Jan. '40	27 June '96
Caven, Alexander..... Stratford.	Collector Inland Revenue.	1 Jan. '73	1,600 00	13 Sept. '36	1 Mar. '69
Caven, William..... Montreal.	2nd Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue.	25 Mar. '01	1,500 00	12 Jan. '60	— Oct. '77
Chabot, François-Xavier..... Quebec.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	7 June '80	600 00	6 Apr. '36	7 June '80
Chalut, Joseph Olier..... Montreal.	Inspector W. & M.....	20 Aug. '81	1,600 00	22 Mar. '47	18 Dec. '78
Chartier, Etienne..... Sherbrooke.	Deputy Collector Inland Rev. (Class A).	1 July '97	1,200 00	25 Nov. '46	1 Jan. '94
Cheseldine, James Henry..... Hamilton.	3rd Class Exciseman..	25 Sept. '01	622 50	23 Feb. '74	2 July '00
Chisholm, John Joseph..... Pictou, N.S.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Sept. '89	600 00	5 July '50	1 Sept. '89
Chisholm, Wm. Noble..... Owen Sound, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Rev. (Class B).	1 July '97	950 00	9 Mar. '65	21 July '90
Chilver, Francis Warner..... Windsor, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman..	12 Feb. '02	615 00	30 Nov. '80	12 Aug. '01
Clark, Albert Forneret..... Stratford.	Accountant.....	1 July '85	1,000 00	21 Oct. '36	28 Sept. '74
Clark, James Alfred..... St. John, N.B.	Deputy Collector Inland Rev. (Class A).	24 Apr. '91	1,200 00	1 Sept. '43	24 Apr. '91
Clarke, Thomas..... Pembroke.	Deputy Collector Inland Rev. (Class B).	12 July '97	700 00	25 Dec. '40	12 July '97
Codd, Hubert James Samuel..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman..	1 July '01	825 00	5 Nov. '59	1 Sept. '89
Code, Abraham, jr..... Winnipeg.	Accountant.....	1 Nov. '94	1,400 00	3 Jan. '68	20 Mar. '86
Coleman, Charles..... Toronto.	Deputy Collector Inland Rev. (Class B).	21 Dec. '86	1,000 00	28 Sept. '47	10 Feb. '81
Coleman, James John..... Quebec.	1st Class Exciseman ..	1 July '97	1,000 00	20 July '57	1 Oct. '85
Coles, Frank Halstaff..... London, Ont.	Accountant.....	9 Feb. '92	1,100 00	15 July '43	16 Apr. '72
Collins, D..... Montreal.	Mechanical Asst.	} 13 Dec. '99	800 00	11 July '42	13 Dec. '99
Comte, Louis André Alexis Joseph..... Montreal.	Inspector of W. & M....		712 50	16 Jan. '66	19 Mar. '98
Conklin, Walter McEwan..... Winnipeg.	3rd Class Exciseman..	19 Sept. '98	850 00	10 June '77	1 July '98
Cook, Wm. Reid..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '02	850 00	5 Sept. '49	1 July '92
Costello, John William..... Calgary, N.W.T.	do ..	1 July '97	1,000 00	5 Sept. '49	1 July '92
Cosigan, James Joseph... { Montreal. {	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	26 Dec. '85	750 00	14 Feb. '42	26 Dec. '85
Coughlin, Daniel London, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Oct. '86	750 00 }	7 Jan. '55	18 Mar. '86
	Inspector of Food.....	4 Apr. '88	350 00 }		
Coulter, Alex..... Toronto.	Mechanical Assistant	8 Aug. '87	800 00	11 Mar. '41	8 Aug. '87
	Inspector W. & M.				
Coulter, Alex..... Toronto.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '01	787 50	21 Jan. '65	1 Jan. '95
Courtney, John J..... Montreal.	2nd do ..	1 July '85	850 00	29 Nov. '56	13 Jan. '79
Coutts, John James..... Guelph, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman..	25 Sept. '01	622 50	7 Apr. '57	24 Nov. '00
Cowan, Edgar..... St. John, N.B.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	14 Aug. '79	700 00	7 Feb. '44	14 Aug. '79
Crawford, William Patrick..... Hamilton.	Accountant.....	1 July '97	1,275 00	29 Sept. '38	6 Mar. '69
Crotty, John..... Windsor, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	18 May '86	750 00	— Aug. '32	18 May '86
Croteau, Jules Maurice..... Quebec.	Clerk, Cullers Office...	4 Sept. '97	750 00	15 Dec. '53	4 Sept. '97
Crowe, Walter..... Windsor, Ont.	Accountant.....	1 June '96	1,400 00	16 Sept. '46	29 Dec. '79

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Dager, Herman Jefferson.... Toronto.	Deputy Collector In- land Rev. (Class B).	6 Oct. '98	900 00	18 June '54	6 Oct. '98
Daoust, Joseph A..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	4 June '80	800 00	14 Oct. '44	4 June '80
Daveluy, Joseph Pierre..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	17 July '90	750 00	20 May '68	17 July '90
Davy, Edward..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Inspector W. & M.....	15 May '97	950 00	15 Apr. '43	25 Mar. '97
Davis, Thomas George..... London, Ont.	Deputy Collect'r Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Jan. '87	1,500 00	15 Aug. '47	1 Nov. '73
Davis, James..... London, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	3 Dec. '01	924 37	25 June '62	1 Feb. '90
David, Théophile..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman.	19 Aug. '01	630 00	23 Mar. '57	1 May '00
Dawson, William..... Guelph.	Special Class Excise- man.	1 Dec. '88	1,500 00	9 Feb. '48	12 Nov. '83
Deland, Alfred Noé..... St. Johns, P.Q.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 June '98	700 00	29 June '62	1 June '98
Dennis, William Alfred..... Galt, Ont.	Asst. Gas Inspector....	1 June '89	100 00	14 Feb. '53	1 June '89
Desaulniers, J. E. A..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '01	787 50	2 Apr. '65	20 July '93
Dessert, Victor..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Mar. '97	650 00	31 May '47	1 Mar. '97
Dibblee, William..... St. John, N.B.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	27 Aug. '77	300 00	19 Oct. '34	9 Nov. '75
Dick, James Walter..... Toronto.	Spec'l Class Exciseman	18 June '96	1,200 00	11 Oct. '57	4 Jan. '83
Dickson, Charles Thompson. Kingston, Ont.	Collec. Inland Revenue	1 Oct. '97	1,600 00	20 June '45	16 Dec. '68
Dingman, Norman Jones.... Kingston, Ont.	District Inspector.....	10 July '99	2,100 00	25 May '45	17 Feb. '75
Dixon, Henry George Smith. Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	850 00	18 Dec. '57	12 Aug. '87
Donaghy, William..... Hamilton, Ont.	Spec'l Class Exciseman	1 Apr. '75	1,400 00	30 Oct. '41	1 Aug. '73
Doyle, Bernard Joseph..... Toronto.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	977 50	6 Feb. '57	17 Dec. '88
Dudley, William Hipwell.... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Feb. '02	1,000 00	15 Apr. '43	22 Dec. '79
Dumaine, J. D. Eugène..... St. Hyacinthe.	3rd Class Exciseman....	19 Aug. '01	630 00	23 Aug. '76	1 Aug. '00
Dumbrille, Richard Willie... Hamilton, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	1,000 00	17 July '59	11 Sept. '82
Dumouchel, Léandre..... Montreal.	2nd do ...	1 July '85	850 00	24 Dec. '46	17 June '82
Dunlop, Charles..... Windsor, Ont.	Deputy Collect'r Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 Jan. '76	1,300 00	9 Dec. '39	4 Mar. '73
Duplessis, Charles Zéphirin. Three Rivers, P.Q.	Deputy Collect'r Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 Jan. '02	750 00	2 Jan. '49	13 Dec. '80
Dustan, William Moffat..... Pictou, N.S.	Inspector W. & M.....	1 Oct. '97	1,000 00	8 Oct. '57	7 Feb. '82
Dwyer, Daniel Thomas..... St. Stephen, N. B.	Deputy Collect'r Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 May '02	200 00	19 Aug. '53	1 May '02
Egan, William..... Renfrew.	Deputy Collect'r Inland Revenue (Class B).	24 July '97	400 00	— — '45	24 July '97
Egener, Adolph..... Stratford, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	1,000 00	26 Sept. '54	13 Aug. '79
Elliott, Thomas Henry..... Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	16 June '93	600 00	22 July '59	16 June '93
Elliott, Thomas Henry..... Sault Ste. Marie.	Deputy Collect. (Class B).	1 Aug. '99	400 00	22 July '59	16 June '93
Errett, Richard Wm..... Peterboro.	Asst. Inspect. Weights and Measures.....	1 Aug. '95	250 00	13 Apr. '36	1 Aug. '95

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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Evans, George Thomas..... Toronto.	Special Class Excise- man.	19 Aug. '99	1,200 00	25 Nov. '54	1 Nov. '81
Fabey, Edward..... Kingston, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Nov. '77	690 00	13 July '41	30 Dec. '75
Falconer, James E..... Windsor, Ont.	3rd do	1 Nov. '77	750 00	20 July '56	23 Dec. '76
Falconer, R. H..... Toronto.	3rd do	25 July '00	660 00	27 Jan. '71	25 Jan. '90
Ferguson, John..... Prescott, Ont.	3rd do	1 Nov. '77	750 00	17 Apr. '26	16 Nov. '76
Ferguson, John C..... St. John, N.B.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	850 00	4 May '39	18 May '57
Findley, Hugh..... Victoria, B.C.	Inspector of Food.....	1 July '88	200 00		
Fitzgerald, Edwin Wellingt Hamilton.	Inspector W. & M.....	18 Mar. '93	800 00	6 Sept. '32	1 July '99
Fitzpatrick, Wm. John..... St. John, N. B.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	26 Mar. '91	750 00	2 Sept. '53	20 May '90
Fletcher, Robert William.... Calgary, N.W.T.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	1,000 00	3 Feb. '69	19 Oct. '91
Fletcher, R. W..... Calgary, N.W. T.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	20 Oct. '97	800 00	12 May '53	25 Sept. '97
Flynn, Daniel J..... Toronto.	Inspector of Food.....	2 Mar. '00	200 00	12 May '53	25 Sept. '97
Floody, E..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '91	1,000 00	4 Dec. '44	24 Dec. '83
Fontaine, Arthur..... St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	Preventive Officer.....	16 Apr. '00	800 00	26 Mar. '57	16 Apr. '00
Forest, Eugène Roch..... Montreal.	Inspector of Electric Light & E. L. Meters.	1 Jan. '01	300 00	2 Mar. '80	1 Jan. '01
Forest, Médard..... L'Epiphanie, P.Q.	Cashier.....	1 July '88	1,350 00	5 Sept. '54	1 Mar. '85
Fortier, Jean Jacques Odilon Sorel, P.Q.	Dept. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B)...	30 Jan. '01	200 00	29 May '59	30 Jan. '01
Fortier, Victor..... Ste. Thérèse, P.Q.	Dept. Collector Inland Revenue, (Class B)...	1 July '01	1,000 00	25 Sept. '48	17 Mar. '85
Foster, Henry..... Petrolia, Ont.	Dept. Collector Inland Revenue, (Class B)...	1 Nov. '97	600 00	5 Feb. '67	1 Nov. '97
Fournier, Louis Aimé..... St. Hyacinthe	1st Class Exciseman,...	1 July '01	892 50	26 Apr. '54	20 May '93
Fowler, James Daniel..... Fredericton.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 June '94	600 00	12 Oct. '61	1 June '94
Fox, John David..... Montreal.	Gas Inspector.....	11 Feb. '98	200 00	5 Sept. '53	1 Feb. '97
Fox, Thomas..... Montreal.	Accountant.....	12 Mar. '02	1,310 00	25 Mar. '65	5 June '85
Frame, Archibald..... Halifax, N.S.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Nov. '80	1,000 00	10 Aug. '45	21 Apr. '76
Frankland, Henry R..... Toronto.	Inspector W. & M.....	18 Nov. '97	1,000 00	2 Mar. '32	18 Nov. '97
Fraser, George James..... Brantford, Ont.	Coll. Inland Revenue..	1 Jan. '99	2,025 00	1 Sept. '59	1 June '99
Fraser, Peter..... Pictou, N.S.	Dept. Collector (Cl.B).	1 July '90	1,000 00	6 July '41	10 July '84
Freed, Augustus Toplady... Hamilton.	Coll. Inland Revenue..	1 July '97	1,000 00	2 Apr. '54	1 Feb. '91
Freeland, Anthony..... Ottawa.	Inspector of W. & M....	23 May '94	1,600 00	8 Oct. '35	23 May '94
Gallagher, Francis..... Quebec.	Coll. Inland Revenue..	1 July '01	1,470 00	1 Apr. '56	1 July '01
Gauvin, Emile..... Montreal, P. Q.	Specification Clerk.....	12 Dec. '83	750 00	24 Dec. '34	12 Dec. '83
Geldart, Oliver Alexander... St. John, N.B.	Prob'y 3rd Class Ex- cisman.	13 Feb. '02	500 00	7 Feb. '81	1 Aug. '00
	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	1,000 00	26 May '63	1 July '92

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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
George, John..... Eganville, Ont.	Dept. Coll. (Class B)..	14 Mar. '94	200 00	5 Nov. '59	14 Mar. '94
Gerald, Charles..... Toronto, Ont.	Special Cl. Exciseman.	1 Nov. '80	1,600 00	23 Oct. '52	16 Dec. '76
Gerald, Walter Henry..... Prescott.	Spec. Class Exciseman	1 Jan. '88	1,500 00	7 Sept. '57	14 Apr. '84
Gervais, Samuel..... Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	6 June '91	800 00	25 July '58	1 Oct. '86
Gill, William..... Victoria, B.C.	District Inspector.....	1 July '85	2,500 00	1 July '37	19 Dec. '70
Girard, Irénée..... London, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	24 July '47	3 May '80
Girdlestone, Robt. John M. { Winnipeg. {	Dept. Collect. (Class B)	19 Sept. '89	1,000 00 }	14 Nov. '43	17 Feb. '73
Goodman, Arthur William... Perth.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '87	200 00 }	22 Feb. '66	1 Dec. '85
Gorman, Arthur Matthias... Halifax, N.S.	1st Class, Exciseman...	1 July '88	1,000 00		
Gosnell, Thomas Salter..... Winnipeg.	do do ...	1 July '02	850 00	22 Oct. '64	1 Sept. '91
Gow, John, Eckford..... Windsor, Ont.	Collector Inland Rev..	1 July '98	2,160 00	— June '50	27 Jan. '76
Graham, Wm. Johnstone. { Owen Sound, Ont. {	Spec. Class Exciseman	1 Mar. '99	1,200 00	14 Jan. '69	7 Nov. '88
Graham, William Thomas... Toronto.	Collector Inland Rev...	1 July '97	1,320 00 }	16 Feb. '44	1 June '68
Graham, A. Louis..... Toronto.	Gas Inspector.....	27 Nov. '89	200 00 }	11 May '66	18 Mar. '90
Grant, Henry Hugh..... Halifax, N.S.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	1,000 00		
Gravel, Amable Irénée..... Three Rivers.	3rd do ...	12 Aug '00	660 00	6 July '76	12 Feb. '00
Grimason, Thomas..... Kingston, Ont.	Collector Inland Rev...	15 Oct. '81	1,800 00	15 Apr. '39	1 Oct. '79
Grosbois (de), Charles B..... Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Inspector W. & M.....	10 Feb. '97	800 00	3 Aug. '60	10 Feb. '97
Guay, Alphonse..... Quebec.	Dept. Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Apr. '87	1,200 00	23 Feb. '56	7 Apr. '81
Guay, G. N..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman...	21 Dec. '00	645 00	7 Nov. '75	30 May '98
Hagan, James..... Ottawa.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	24 Dec. '92	700 00	3 May '62	24 Dec. '92
Hagarty, Patrick..... Halifax, N.S.	Inspector W. & M.....	1 Nov. '97	1,200 00	24 Apr. '55	1 Nov. '96
Hanley, Archibald..... Kingston, Ont.	Warehouseman.....	16 May '96	700 00	17 Mar. '56	15 Dec. '92
Harney, Thomas..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman...	6 Apr. '69	750 00	5 Apr. '37	6 Apr. '59
Harris, J. G.....	Asst. Accountant.....	12 Dec. '89	1,000 00	20 June '46	1 July '80
Harrison, W. F. Tupper..... St. John, N.B.	Book-keeper & Cashier.	1 July '97	850 00	27 Nov. '47	1 May '82
Hart, Philip Dacres..... Brantford, Ont.	Dept. Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	5 Jan. '97	1,000 00	23 Apr. '57	5 Jan. '97
Harwood, Jos. Octave Alain..... Montreal.	Dept. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	13 July '01	1,000 00	23 July '73	13 July '01
Hawkins, Augustus Carayon..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	10 Dec. '80	850 00	18 Dec. '51	7 Jan. '80
Hawkins, William Louis..... Winnipeg.	3rd Class Exciseman...	24 Nov. '01	622 50	9 Nov. '75	25 May '01
Hayhurst, Thos. H..... Hamilton.	1st do ...	16 Aug. '95	1,000 00	16 Mar. '70	13 Feb. '91
Hayward, Walter John..... London, Ont.	Accountant.....	1 Dec. '88	1,200 00	26 Jan. '64	18 Sept. '79
	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '01	892 50	3 Oct. '68	2 Apr. '97
	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,400 00	18 Feb. '39	14 Aug. '79

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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hébert, Charles Dupont..... Three Rivers, P.Q.	Collector Inland Rev...	20 Oct. '80	1,200 00	6 Oct. '45	11 Oct. '76
Hébert, Jos. Alph. Pacifique Montreal.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	2 Apr. '92	800 00	31 May '76	28 Mar. '92
Helliwell, Horatio Nelson... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	18 Oct. '53	7 Nov. '81
Henderson, Wilbur..... Toronto.	Deputy Collector(Class A).	1 July '97	1,500 00	3 Oct. '56	8 Mar. '83
Henwood, George..... Victoria, B.C.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '01	1,000 00	22 Sept. '64	19 Dec. '81
Hesson, Charles Ashton..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Collector Inland Rev..	1 Feb. '88	1,200 00	28 Mar. '60	17 Jan. '83
Hicks, William Henry..... Sarnia, Ont	Deputy Collect. Inland R-venue (Class B).	1 May '83	1,000 00	13 Mar. '55	14 Mar. '81
Higman, Ormond..... Ottawa.	Inspector of Gas.....	1 July '90	100 00		
Higman, Ormond..... Ottawa.	Chief Electrical En- gineer.	7 May '95	2,400 00	1 Mar. '50	1 July '94
Hinchey, Edward Henry..... Ottawa.	Accountant.....	1 Sept. '00	870 00	7 Mar. '72	1 July '87
Hobbs, George Nixon..... Hamilton, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '98	1,000 00	19 Feb. '55	15 May '80
Hodder, William Edwards... Kaslo, B.C.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class B).	19 Apr. '01	600 00	20 June '60	19 Apr. '01
Howard, Wm. Walter Shanly Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	1,000 00	3 Feb. '58	23 Sept. '90
Howden, Richard..... Peterboro	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class B).	25 Feb. '89	800 00	20 Feb. '30	25 Feb. '89
Howell, Thomas..... Kamloops, B.C.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class B)	9 Dec. '97	500 00	30 June '58	9 Dec. '97
Howie, Alexander..... Guelph, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	20 Oct. '80	750 00	1 Jan. '37	20 Oct. '80
Hubley, Howard Hy..... Halifax, N.S.	1st do ...	1 July '01	935 00	3 Feb. '69	9 May '92
Hughes, Henry..... Charlottetown.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '92	600 00	28 June '42	1 July '92
Hughes, Richard Anderson. Windsor.	do	5 Oct. '88	750 00	28 Aug. '47	5 Oct. '88
Hurst, Levi Brown..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '98	1,000 00	23 Nov. '70	8 Mar. '92
Iler, Burritt..... Belleville.	Collector of Inland Rv.	16 Jan. '02	1,800 00	27 Nov. '51	4 Jan. '76
Ironside, George Arthur..... Port Arthur, Ont.	Coll. Inland Revenue..	1 Apr. '70	1,000 00	2 Jan. '40	1 Apr. '70
Irwin, Robert..... Hamilton, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	1,000 00	11 Mar. '41	22 Dec. '87
Irwin, Samuel..... Belleville, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	9 Apr. '85	700 00	8 May '28	9 Apr. '85
James, Thomas Cuthbert... Halifax, N.S.	Accountant.....	1 July '83	1,000 00	29 Apr. '56	11 Sept. '82
Jamieson, Robert C..... Toronto.	Special Class Excisem'n	1 Jan. '91	1,200 00	22 Mar. '43	1 July '87
Jameson, Samuel Bell..... Winnipeg.	Dept. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	7 Dec. '95	700 00	19 Feb. '53	1 June '88
Jarvis, Henry..... Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	19 Mar. '98	600 00	10 Oct. '45	19 Mar. '98
Johnson, John Jas..... Owen Sound, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '01	935 00	26 Apr. '61	12 Feb. '92
Johnson, William..... Belleville, Ont	Inspector W & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,200 00	28 Sept. '42	14 Aug. '79
	do Gas.....	1 Nov. '80	350 00		
	do Electric Light	27 May '95	.....		
Johnston, George Elliott..... Prescott, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Oct. '93	750 00	17 June '32	21 Oct. '81
Johnstone, James Kennedy Toronto.	Inspector of Gas.....	25 July '87	1,700 00	28 Oct. '49	— Sept. '83
	do Electric Light	27 May '95			

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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Jones, Andrew..... Toronto.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	750 00	30 Nov. '63	1 Sept. '01
Jones, Richard..... Victoria, B.C.	Coll. Inland Revenue... Inspector of Gas.....	1 June '87 1 Aug. '84	1,640 00 } 200 00 }	4 Feb. '51	1 Aug. '84
Jubenville, J. P..... Windsor, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman..	1 Jan. '88	850 00	19 June '54	5 Jan. '87
Kearney, D. J..... Montreal.	3rd do ...	30 May '00	660 00	8 Apr. '73	1 Dec. '99
Keeler, George Samuel..... Prescott, Ont.	2nd do ...	1 July '93	850 00	9 Apr. '36	7 Dec. '87
Keilty, Thomas..... Prescott, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 July '85	1,300 00	26 July '38	15 Dec. '79
Kelly, J. T..... St. John.	Preventive Officer.....	9 July '90	700 00	13 May '48	15 Apr. '89
Kelly, Mencer John..... Quebec.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	27 Dec. '80	800 00	3 Feb. '53	27 Dec. '80
Kelly, Daniel..... Toronto.	Inspector W. & M.....	1 Jan. '00	1,300 00	17 Mar. '43	1 Jan. '00
Kenning, James Hogan..... Windsor, Ont.	Dist. Inspector Inland Revenue & Inspector of Distilleries.	12 Mar. '02	2,300 00	26 Apr. '35	24 Jan. '67
Keogh, Peter Mary..... Windsor, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	12 Mar. '02	1,000 00	24 June '42	1 Sept. '79
Kidd, Thomas..... Seaforth, Ont.	Food Inspector	31 May '90	500 00	7 Sept. '30	29 May '56
Kilroy, Edmond Thomas..... Guelph	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	1,000 00	27 Dec. '72	1 July '92
King, Richard Marsters..... Halifax, N. S.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Sept. '87	1,300 00	22 Feb. '43	14 Aug. '79
Knowles, Charles..... Quebec	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Jan. '02	600 00	12 Apr. '40	15 May '01
Labelle, Louis Victor..... Joliette.	Coll. Inland Revenue.	8 Apr. '02	1,400 00	26 Oct. '64	2 Sept. '01
Laidman, Richard Herbert..... Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	12 Apr. '90	700 00	27 Dec. '57	12 Oct. '89
Lambert, J. Arsène..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	5 Mar. '01	637 50	6 Jan. '76	20 Aug. '00
Lane, Thos. Michael..... Montreal.	Asst. Accountant.....	1 July '00	1,200 00	3 Sept. '68	25 Mar. '91
Laporte, George..... Ottawa.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Oct. '83	750 00	13 July '45	1 Sept. '82
Larivière, Alexandre C..... Winnipeg.	1st do ...	1 July '01	892 50	17 Nov. '71	29 Apr. '93
Larue, Jean-Bte Alexandre..... Quebec.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	3 Feb. '98	900 00	23 June '66	3 Feb. '98
LaRue, George..... Quebec.	Coll. Inland Revenue....	16 Feb. '78	2,070 00	21 Dec. '34	16 Feb. '78
LaRue, Alfred Pierre..... Quebec.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 July '02	750 00	22 Feb. '51	21 Aug. '01
Laurier, Jos. Laurent..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '01	787 50	9 June '61	16 Dec. '97
Lawlor, Henry..... Montreal.	Coll. Inland Revenue....	1 July '97	2,160 00	15 Dec. '53	1 Oct. '79
Lawlor, John Joseph..... Hamilton, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	25 Sept. '01	622 50	6 Aug. '75	20 Aug. '00
Laurence, George Caraigue..... Sydney, C. B.	Inspector W. & M.	2 Nov. '98	800 00	28 Dec. '38	1 Jan. '84
LeBel, J. A. W..... Quebec.	Asst. Inspector W & M.	1 Feb. '01	1,100 00	28 Oct. '66	26 Mar. '97
Lee, Edward..... London, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	14 Feb. '41	1 Nov. '81
Lemoine, Jules..... Quebec.	3rd do ...	1 Oct. '83	750 00	19 Oct. '54	20 July '80

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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lépine, Louis..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Oct. '83	750 00	19 Oct. '38	18 Oct. '80
LeVasseur, Ls. Nazaire Z. } Quebec.	Inspector of Gas do Electric Light	2 Oct. '78 27 May '95	} 1,000 00	6 Feb. '48	2 Oct. '78
Lévéque, Hector..... Ottawa.	Porter and Messenger, Analyst Branch.	26 May '98			
Logan, John..... Hamilton, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '88	850 00	22 Nov. '30	1 Nov. '75
Long, W. H. A Winnipeg.	1st do ...	1 July '02	850 00	7 Aug. '72	14 Dec. '99
Lyons, Edward..... Kingston, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	1,000 00	22 Sept. '62	10 May '87
Macdonald, Angus John..... Pictou, N.S.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B)...	27 Oct. '98	700 00	17 Jan. '48	27 Oct. '98
Macdonald, Archibald B..... Prescott, Ont.	Special Class Excise- man	1 Apr. '00	1,200 00	30 Dec. '55	2 Aug. '87
Macdonald, John A..... Ottawa, Ont.	Inspector W. & M.....	20 July '86	1,400 00	25 Oct. '35	20 July '86
Macfarlane, Thos., F.R.S.C. Ottawa.	Chief Analyst.....	20 Mar. '86	3,000 00	5 Mar. '34	20 Mar. '86
Maciartyre, Donald..... Montreal.	1st Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	1,000 00	17 Feb. '46	10 Feb. '90
Mackenzie, James Henry.... Toronto	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A)...	22 Mar. '02	1,300 00	24 Aug. '58	22 Mar. '02
Magness, Robert..... Winnipeg.	Inspector W. & M.....	1 May '97	1,400 00	21 Feb. '50	1 Jan. '89
do do	Gas & Electric Light'g	1 May '97	300 00	1 Feb. '50	1 Jan. '89
Mager, Joseph Girard..... Winnipeg, Man.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '02	600 00	16 Nov. '74	26 Nov. '00
Maboney, Henry..... Toronto.	Prob'y 3rd Class Ex- cisman.....	13 Feb. '02	500 00	19 May '82	3 Aug. '00
Mainville, Charles Philéas... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	750 00	13 Apr. '69	12 Dec. '92
Male, Thomas..... Listowell, Ont.	Gas Inspector.....	25 May '98	100 00	28 Aug. '49	25 Jan. '98
Maló, Toussaint..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 June '76	850 00	16 July '29	27 July '74
Maranda, Nicholas Arthur... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	15 July '01	630 00	14 July '65	2 Aug. '00
Marcon, Frank Evans..... Windsor, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	1,000 00	7 Mar. '69	21 May '89
Marentette, Alexandre..... Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M	14 Aug. '79	800 00	19 Feb. '34	14 Aug. '79
Marin, Louis Henri..... Montreal.	Prob'y 3rd Class Ex- cisman.....	13 Feb. '02	500 00	31 Jan. '73	4 Dec. '00
Marion, Hyacinthe Raphael... Windsor, O.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A)...	24 Mar. '02	1,300 00	27 Feb. '51	24 Mar. '02
Marshall, Isaac Norton..... Brockville, Ont.	Prob'y. 3rd Class Ex- cisman.	1 July '02	500 00	30 Sept. '57	1 July '02
Mason, Frederick..... Perth, Ont.	Special Class Excise- man.	1 July '75	1,500 00	5 Apr. '50	24 Feb. '72
Maurice, Eric..... Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B)...	12 Feb. '02	100 00	2 Nov. '78	12 Feb. '02
Mercier, Charles Amédée.... Quebec.	Messenger & Preven- tive Officer.	2 May '98	750 00	14 Apr. '53	2 May '98
Metcalf, William Franklin... Toronto.	Special Class Excise- man.	1 Jan. '92	1,200 00	23 Nov. '37	15 July '71
Michon, Alexandre Etienne... Quebec.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B)...	1 May '02	100 00	28 Sept. '70	1 May '02.
Miller, Archibald..... Halifax, N.S.	{ Inspector of Gas do Electric Light	1 Dec. '75 27 May '95	} 1,250 00	1 June '35	1 Dec. '75
Miller, Joseph Elwood..... Vancouver, B. C.	{ Coll. Inland Revenue.. Inspector of Gas.....	31 May '90 1 Dec. '93			
			1,570 00 300 00	19 Mar. '59	12 Dec. '83

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Miller, William Frederick ... Hamilton, Ont.	Coll. Inland Revenue.	1 July '97	2,200 00	23 Nov. '41	15 July '73
Millier, Elie..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman....	1 July '83	750 00	11 Dec. '44	7 July '79
Miligan, Robert John..... Toronto.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	25 Oct. '86	800 00	24 Oct. '37	25 Oct. '86
Milliken, Edwin..... St. Catharines, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman....	1 July '84	850 00	11 Nov. '47	2 May '74
Moore, Theophilus..... { Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B)...	12 Dec. '90	1,000 00	} 6 May '42	1 Jan. '74
Moreau, Auguste..... { Joliette.	Inspector of Food.....	8 Apr. '02	100 00		
Moreau, Joseph Alfred..... { Quebec.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	9 Jan. '99	750 00	20 Sept. '45	9 Jan. '99
Morin, Jean Pascal..... { St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	Caretaker, W. & M.....	1 May '84	300 00	} 15 Jan. '34	1 May '84
Mulhern, Michael Matthew { Cornwall, Ont.	do Gas Office.....	1 May '84	300 00		
Munro, Hugh David..... { Yarmouth, N.S.	Inspector of Weights & Measures.	1 July '02	800 00	28 Mar. '42	1 Apr. '01
Murdoch, James..... { Orillia.	Coll. Inland Revenue..	1 July '83	1,000 00	} 9 Feb. '55	7 Aug. '76
Murray, Alfred Sutton E..... Toronto, Ont.	Gas Inspector.....	31 May '90	100 00		
Murray, David..... { St. Hyacinthe.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '82	750 00	} 28 July '46	1 July '81
McAloney, Joseph A..... { Nanaimo.	Asst. Inspector of Gas.	1 July '84	100 00		
McArthur, George Henry..... Windsor, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	26 April '97	650 00	— May '31	26 April '97
McClosky, John Richard..... St. John, N.B.	Prob'y 3rd Class Exciseman.	24 Mar. '02	500 00	18 May '78	24 Mar. '02
McCoy, William..... Belleville, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '97	1,000 00	4 Dec. '54	12 July '87
McCraney, H. P..... Rossland, B. C.	Special Class Excisem..	3 June '01	1,200 00	7 July '55	1 Mar. '84
McCuaig, Augustus Finlay.. Belleville, Ont.	Dep. Collect. (Class B)	1 Sept. '99	900 00	2 Dec. '59	1 Sept. '99
McCutcheon, H. M..... Greenwood, B.C.	do	30 July '86	800 00	29 Mar. '50	30 July '86
McDonald, A. W..... Fleming, Assa.	do	7 Sept. '99	600 00	4 June '54	7 Sept. '99
McDonald, John..... Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '94	700 00	26 Nov. '68	19 Oct. '93
McFarland, Chas. Davis..... Kingston, Ont.	do	14 Feb. '81	800 00	1 May '36	14 Feb. '81
McFarlane, Jas., sr..... Ottawa.	1st do	1 July '97	1,000 00	25 Sept. '69	8 Aug. '91
McFee, Allan Cameron..... Belleville.	Asst. Inspector Weights and Measures.	1 Jan. '96	650 00	28 Oct. '41	17 April '90
McGill, Anthony, B.A., B.Sc. Ottawa.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '01	787 50	11 Aug. '76	28 May '96
McGuire, Terrance..... Ottawa.	Asst. Chief Analyst....	1 July '87	2,000 00	18 April '47	1 July '87
McLenaghan, Nathaniel..... Perth, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	2 Mar. '00	1,200 00	9 Feb. '49	1 June '98
McNiven, J. D..... Winnipeg.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 July '97	1,400 00	17 Nov. '37	28 Dec. '93
McPhie, Dona'd..... { Hamilton, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	11 July '98	250 00	10 Feb. '61	11 July '98
McPhie, William Herbert.... Hamilton, Ont.	{ Inspector of Gas.....	1 Sept. '76	} 1,800 00	} 28 June '36	1 Sept. '76
	{ do Electric Light	28 May '95			
	Asst. Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters.	3 July '00	600 00	8 Nov. '82	3 July '00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McSween, James..... Windsor, Ont.	Collector of Inland Rev	12 Mar. '02	1,800 00	26 Nov. '51	30 May '79
Nash, Samuel C..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Collect. Inland Revenue	1 Jan. '78	1,200 00	4 Oct. '34	12 Dec. '70
Nash, A. F..... London, Ont.	Inspector Gas and Gas Meters & Electric Lt.	12 Dec. '99	1,100 00	22 June '53	12 Dec. '99
Neil, James..... Windsor, Ont.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	23 July '01	700 00	1 Mar. '49	23 July '01
Nicholls, James Thomas..... Owen Sound, Ont.	Deputy Collect'r (Class B).	19 Sept. '89	1,000 00	16 Dec. '33	7 July '73
Noonan, T. H..... Perth Ont.	Deputy Collect. (Class A).	3 July '00	690 00	6 Jan. '74	3 July '00
Normandin, George..... Montreal.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	13 Feb. '02	1,000 00	18 Mar. '64	15 June '01
O'Brien, Edward Charles..... Guelph.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	850 00	27 Mar. '68	1 Nov. '86
O'Brien, James Francis..... Hamilton, Ont.	1st do ...	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	20 Dec. '58	9 Oct. '82
O'Brien, James..... Hamilton, Ont.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Oct. '01	1,348 75	16 July '54	1 Oct. '01
O'Donnell, John..... Kingston, Ont.	3rd do ...	1 July '84	750 00	7 Nov. '42	17 Feb. '83
O'Donnell, Michael James..... Montreal.	Messenger & Caretaker	6 Oct. '00	530 00	13 Sept. '63	25 Jan. '96
O'Donohue, Michael John..... Guelph, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	1,000 00	12 Nov. '69	1 Jan. '92
O'Flaherty, Edward John..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	12 Sept. '90	750 00	—About '40	27 Dec. '86
O'Flaherty, M. J..... Quebec.	Asst. Inspector of Gas.	24 April '93	800 00	13 July '48	24 April '93
O'Leary, Thomas Joseph..... Toronto.	1st Class Exciseman...	1 July '88	1,000 00	14 July '53	1 Jan. '83
Orr, Henry N..... Brantford.	1st do ...	1 Jan. '00	956 25	15 May '74	7 May '97
Osborne, Frank Alfred..... Edmonton.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 Jan. '98	600 00	13 May '60	22 Apr. '92
O'Sullivan, Daniel..... Victoria, B.C.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Aug. '94	1,155 00	6 Feb. '71	12 May '90
Panneton, George Edouard..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Jan. '83	750 00	23 Jan. '49	5 Aug. '82
Pape, James..... Toronto.	Asst. Inspector of Gas. do Elect. Light.	20 May '93 25 Sept. '95	1,000 00	6 Aug. '46	20 May '93
Parent, Frederick..... Ottawa.	Asst. Mgr. Meth. Spirits Warehouse.	7 Jan. '96			
Parkinson, E. B..... Vancouver.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Apr. '98	1,155 00	29 Nov. '62	12 May '93
Parker, Thomas..... Rossland, B.C.	Inspector of Food..... Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 July '00 27 Jan. '02			
Parson, Charles Herbert..... Golden, B.C.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 Apr. '96	200 00	16 May '68	1 Apr. '96
Patton, James..... Quebec.	Superv. of Cullers.....	30 June '82	2,100 00	5 June '29	30 June '82
Patterson, Chas. Edw. Alex. Montreal.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	23 May '01	600 00	13 Oct. '52	23 May '01
Patry, Joseph Hilarion..... Quebec.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	20 Mar. '02	1,300 00	5 Mar. '47	20 Mar. '02
Pelletier, Narcisse George..... Rivière-du-Loup.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 July '99	500 00	8 Mar. '57	1 July '99
Petit, Jean-Baptiste..... Quebec.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	6 Jan. '80	500 00	23 Dec. '45	6 Jan. '80
Poirier, Joseph Nathaniel... Victoriaville.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 July '01	700 00	15 June '67	13 July '97
Pole, Charles William..... Belleville, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Dec. '86	1,430 00	15 Dec. '45	1 July '83

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Powell, John Bleeker..... Guelph, Ont.	Collector Inland Rev..	1 May '87	2,070 00	5 Aug. '48	9 July '73
Power, Joseph Francis..... Vancouver.	Prob'y 3rd Class Ex- ciseman.	22 Apr. '02	500 00	5 Oct. '72	19 Nov. '98
Préfontaine, Fulgence H.... Quebec.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	9 Apr. '01	600 00	2 Mar. '45	1 July '97
Prosser, Elijah..... Keswick, Ont.	Preventive Officer.....	24 Dec. '97	400 00	7 Sept. '37	24 Dec. '97
Quinn, John Dwyer..... Granby, P.Q.	Spec. Class Exciseman	1 Dec. '88	1,200 00	6 Jan. '49	1 Jan. '84
Ralston, Timothy..... Berthierville, P.Q.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	1 May '01	600 00	20 Oct. '53	18 Apr. '01
Renaud, Albert H..... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '01	787 50	25 Jan. '64	7 Dec. '94
Rennie, George..... Stratford, Ont.	{ Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A). Gas Inspector.....	21 Dec. '85 9 July '90	1,200 00 200 00	2 Aug. '42	24 Jan. '67
Richard, Dosithé..... Sussex, N.B.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	7 July '80	600 00		
Ridgman, A H..... Victoria	1st Class Exciseman....	1 July '02	850 00	28 Feb. '64	1 July '95
Rinfret, Côme Isaïe..... Quebec.	District Inspector of Inland Revenue.	25 Aug. '99	2,500 00	6 Sept. '47	25 Aug. '99
Ritchie, Alex. J. Halifax.	Asst. Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters.	9 May '00	550 00	19 Mar. '54	7 May '00
Robinson, Reuben Simon.... Wabigoon, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	12 June '01	150 00	— Sept. '64	12 June '01
Robins, Samuel William.... Hamilton.	Assistant Inspector of Weights & Measures.	20 Mar. '02	500 00	25 Apr. '46	20 Mar. '02
Roche, H. G. Ottawa.	{ Inspector of Gas do Elect. Light	1 July '99 27 May '95	1,050 00	30 Jan. '50	1 July '89
Rork, Thomas..... Peterborough, Ont.	{ Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A). Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters.	29 Jan. '01 29 Jan. '01				840 00 150 00
Ross, Harold Edward..... Winnipeg.	{ Asst. Inspector W. & M. Dep. Collect. (Class B)	1 June '87 1 Apr. '96	600 00 100 00	22 Jan. '59	1 June '87
Rousseau, Elzéar H..... Granby, P.Q.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	2 May '98	600 00		
Rouleau, Jos. Clément, Jr. St. Hyacinthe.	{ Prob'y 3rd Class Ex- ciseman. Food In- spector.....	8 Jan. '02 12 Mar. '02	500 00 200 00	7 Oct. '68	8 Jan. '02
Rowan, William Edward.... Arnprior, O.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class B).	26 Apr. '97	500 00		
Roy, George..... Quebec.	Chief Insp. of Hides....	12 July '97	1,500 00	13 Nov. '42	12 July '97
Rudkins, Wm..... Peterborough.	Collector Inland Rev...	19 Jan. '01	1,075 00	27 May '61	26 June '00
Ryan, W..... Montreal.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	750 00	12 July '40	1 July '93
Saucier, Xavier..... Calgary, N.W.T.	Coll. Inland Revenue...	20 May '02	1,200 00	27 June '69	14 Nov. '89
Schram, Richard Louis H.... St. Catharines, Ont.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	750 00	12 Nov. '73	1 June '96
Scullion, William James.... Montreal.	1st do ...	1 July '97	1,000 00	6 Sept. '57	1 Aug. '82
Shanacy, Michael..... Toronto.	{ Deputy Collector In- land Rev. (Class B). Gas Inspector	8 Dec. '85 9 July '90	1,100 00 100 00	2 Nov. '49	8 Dec. '85
Simpson, Arthur Fisher..... Sherbrooke, P.Q.	{ Collector Inland Re- venue. Inspector of Gas..... do Elect. Light.	18 Jan. '85 1 Oct '92 27 May '95	1,600 00 150 00		
Simpson, William Andrew..	3rd Class Exciseman...	25 Sept. '01	622 50	22 Oct. '70	9 Jan. '99

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Sinon, Eugène Henry..... Brantford, Ont.	Collector Inland Revenue.	1 Sept. '00	1,522 50	5 May '63	14 Feb. '87
Slattery, Ralph..... Ottawa, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	3 Feb. '42	16 Apr. '83
Slattery, Thomas..... Belleville, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M. and Mechanical Asst.	20 May '84	700 00	20 June '38	28 May '84
Sloan, William..... Brantford, Ont.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Sept. '00	1,196 25	28 July '53	1 Sept. '00
Smith, John Chalmers..... Orillia.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	22 Dec. '98	650 00	30 Apr. '48	22 Dec. '98
Snowden, Jas. W.... Montreal.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '01	787 50	27 Aug. '66	27 Dec. '97
Sparling, Jas. W.... Portage la Prairie.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	28 Dec. '98	850 00	8 Nov. '51	28 Dec. '98
Spence, Francis Henry..... Guelph, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 July '85	1,000 00	28 May '63	1 Jan. '83
Spereman, James Joseph ... London, Ont.	Special Cl. Exciseman.	1 Nov. '80	1,600 00	28 May '54	6 Apr. '78
Standish, Joseph Gerald Belleville.	do ...	1 Jan. '91	1,500 00	25 Jan. '49	18 Jan. '83
Stevens, Daniel Bowen..... Trail, B.C.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	14 May '98	400 00	23 Nov. '56	4 May '98
Stewart, James..... London, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman ...	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	10 June '48	7 May '83
Stratton, William Cox..... Toronto.	Dist. Insp. Inland Rev. Insp. Banded Factories	1 Jan. '00	2,500 00	31 July '46	11 Feb. '71
Stuart, William Edward..... Deseronto, Ont.	Asst. Inspector of Gas				
Swannell, Frederick Wm.... Nelson, B.C.	Dep. Collector Inland Revenue (Class B).	27 June '98	900 00	15 May '65	27 June '98
St-Michel, Frs.-Xavier. St. Jérôme.	Deputy Collect'r (Class B).	26 Apr. '97	500 00	10 Apr. '51	28 Dec. '96
Talbot, John..... London.	3rd Class Exciseman...	25 Apr. '98	720 00	8 Feb. '63	25 Oct. '97
Taylor, George Wilson..... Joliette.	Special Cl. Exciseman.	21 Sept. '93	1,400 00	23 June '66	3 Dec. '88
Tetreault, Joseph..... St. Hyacinthe.	Deputy Collect'r (Class B).	17 Jan. '00	100 00	9 Jan. '47	17 Jan. '00
Thomas, Joseph Smith..... London, Ont.	Mechanical Assistant Inspector W. & M....	1 Feb. '88	800 00	5 Sept. '83	1 Feb. '88
Thomas, Robert..... Windsor, Ont.	1st Class Exciseman..				
Thorburn, James..... Vancouver, B.C.	3rd Class Exciseman...	18 Aug. '01	630 00	29 May '67	8 Feb. '00
Thrasher, Walter Augustus London, Ont.	Deputy Collect. Inland Revenue (Class A).	1 Apr. '02	1,500 00	20 Jan. '63	1 Apr. '02
Till, Thomas Mercer..... Guelph, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class A)...	1 July '87	1,495 00	18 May '47	1 July '85
Timmons, Patrick..... Quebec.	3rd Class Exciseman...	13 Oct. '98	712 50	1 Nov. '56	16 Mar. '92
Tomlinson, Walter Morecroft St. Hyacinthe.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Aug. '89	700 00	2 Dec. '56	1 Aug. '89
Tompkins, Patrick..... Halifax, N.S.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Dec. '83	750 00	12 Dec. '46	14 Aug. '79
Toupin, François-X. J. A.... Montreal.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class A).	1 July '97	1,500 00	29 Nov. '47	24 Oct. '83
Tracey, John Philip..... London.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '97	850 00	19 Jan. '40	3 Aug. '92
Verner, François..... Montreal.	2nd do	1 Jan. '91	850 00	7 July '44	1 July '89
Verner, Thos. H..... Winnipeg, Man.	1st do	1 Jan. '00	956 25	15 Sept. '62	7 May '97
Wainwright, Frederick G.... Halifax.	2nd do	1 Jan. '87	850 00	1 Aug. '40	21 Nov. '73

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTEMENT OF INLAND REVENUE OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Waller, John Stratford.	3rd Class Exciseman...	1 Nov. '89	750 00	25 Oct. '65	18 June '88
Walsh, Daniel Joseph..... Brantford.	Special do	1 July '95	1,200 00	10 Nov. '65	1 July '87
Wardell, Reginald Stuart R. Hamilton.	1st do	1 July '98	1,000 00	9 June '74	1 June '94
Watson, William Wallace... Winnipeg.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class A).	19 April '98	1,495 00	7 Jan. '44	1 Apr. '98
Waugh, Richard Joseph..... Halifax, N.S.	{ Inspector W. & M..... do Food	13 Feb. '97 13 Feb. '97	600 00 } 300 00 }	3 Jan. '69	13 Feb. '97
Webbe, Cecil Ephraim Arthur London, Ont.	2nd Class Exciseman...	1 July '93	850 00	19 Mar. '67	1 Aug. '91
Weir, James Hamilton, Ont.	1st do	1 July '97	1,000 00	5 Aug. '63	1 Jan. '89
Weyms, Charles..... Brantford.	1st do	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	4 Mar. '42	5 Feb. '72
Wheatley, Alfred Edward... Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	11 Feb. '91	750 00	29 Sept. '67	11 Feb. '91
Whelan, William Frederick. Quebec.	Specification Clerk.....	1 July '89	750 00	17 May '32	26 May '74
Whitehead, James Prescott.. Strathroy, Ont. London, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class B).	9 May '98	650 00	30 May '53	9 May '98
White, J. B..... Prescott, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class B).	28 July '00	600 00	13 Dec. '70	28 July '00
Whyte, John Alexander..... Toronto, Ont.	Asst. Inspect. Gas, Gas Meters & El. Light.	18 July '01	650 00	20 Mar. '78	18 July '01
Wilmot, John Bentley..... St. John, N.B.	Inspector W. & M.....	14 Aug. '79	1,200 00	9 Feb. '42	14 Aug. '79
Wilson, David..... London, Ont.	Assistant Accountant..	10 July '97	1,050 00	8 Mar. '40	1 Aug. '73
Wilson, John E..... St. John, N.B.	Inspector of Gas, Gas Meters & El. Light...	26 April '00	1,100 00	25 Aug. '52	26 Apr. '00
Winsor, John..... Ottawa, Ont.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 May '98	700 00	28 Aug. '51	30 Mar. '97
Wood, James A. Prescott, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class B).	1 May '96	850 00	7 Oct. '48	1 May '96
Woodward, George W. Guelph, Ont.	Special Class Excise- man.	1 Jan. '83	1,200 00	22 Apr. '40	11 July '76
Wolfenden, William..... Vancouver, B.C.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class B).	3 Oct. '91	700 00 }	8 Aug. '43	3 Oct. '91
do New Westminster	Inspector of Gas.....	1 Dec. '93	100 00 }		
Wright, Robert J Toronto.	Asst. Inspector W. & M.	1 Jan. '81	800 00	24 Dec. '51	1 Jan. '81
Wright, Sarah E Ottawa.	Clerk in Laboratory ...	1 July '00	600 00	5 Nov. '71	
Young, Robert Edgar..... Listowel, Ont.	Deputy Collector Inl'd Revenue (Class B).	13 June '01	600 00	27 June '69	13 June '01

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
McDougald, John.....	Commissioner.....	1 May '96	2,800 00	13 Mar. '48	1 May '96
Bennet, Frederick George...	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '99	1,900 00	10 Mar. '52	24 Aug. '71
Farrow, Robinson Russell....	Chief Clerk and Ac countant.	1 July '01	1,900 00	7 Mar. '63	15 Jan. '81
Bleakney, Arthur Crawley...	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,800 00	12 Aug. '53	1 Sept. '72
McKiel, Charles Edward.	do	1 Sept. '90	1,750 00	24 Apr. '46	1 Dec. '74
Fawcett, Guilford Heber.....	do	1 July '89	1,800 00	13 Nov. '50	6 Feb. '73
Code, Thomas James.	1st Class Clerk and Asst. Accountant.	1 July '97	1,550 00	29 Jan. '64	1 Apr. '82
Sanders, Edwin Lewis.	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '97	1,550 00	17 Mar. '56	1 Aug. '82
Morin, Alfred.....	do	1 July '97	1,800 00	10 Jan. '57	15 June '76
Bain, John.....	{ do	1 July '00	1,500 00 }	8 June '69	3 Aug. '96
Bliss, Thos. Alder Dickson.	{ Private Secretary.....	3 Aug '96	400 00 }		
	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '01	1,450 00	28 June '57	23 May '82
Russell, William.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,400 00	28 May '44	1 June '76
Ackers, John.....	do	1 Sept. '91	1,350 00	16 July '46	1 Feb. '79
Courtney, John	do	1 Sept. '91	1,400 00	27 June '48	7 Feb. '82
Campbell, James Joseph.....	do	1 July '89	1,250 00	10 July '51	12 Apr. '70
Dunlevie, Sidney Alfred	do	1 July '92	1,400 00	4 June '47	4 June '80
Bristol, John R. Ketcheson..	do	13 Jan. '96	1,250 00	23 Sept. '68	27 Nov. '89
Grafton, William Henry.....	do	1 July '97	1,200 00	29 Nov. '50	1 Jan. '85
Roper, Sydney C. D.....	do	1 July '98	1,200 00	30 June '49	18 Dec. '85
Frost, Samuel L. Tilley.....	do ..	1 July '01	1,150 00	30 July '57	1 Nov. '90
Watson, John Archibald....	do	1 July '01	1,150 00	6 Dec. '66	10 Dec. '91
Rorke, Herbert Victor.....	do ..	1 July '01	1,150 00	25 Apr. '69	15 May '91
Lafontaine, Adclard Marie Lesiège	do	8 Apr. '02	1,100 00	30 Mar. '56	15 May '91
Bérubé, Pierre Arthur.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	27 June '98	800 00	12 July '68	27 June '98
Telford, Robert.....	do do	1 July '01	850 00	24 July '75	1 July '02
Moir, R. Huntington.	do do	31 Dec. '95	650 00	18 Aug. '73	26 Mar. '94
Slater, Firmus James.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	11 Mar. '73	1 July '01
Prentiss, George.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	20 Oct. '77	1 July '01
Carrière, Albert O.....	do do	1 July '01	650 00	24 Apr. '76	1 July '01
Daws, Edith M.....	do do	1 July '02	600 00	8 Feb. '73	1 July '02
Bales, Wm. Daniel Pye.....	Messenger.....	12 Apr. '90	590 00	27 Dec. '66	12 Apr. '90

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.			\$ cts.		
Amherstburg.					
Barrett, Marwood.....	Collector.....	1 July '00	1,000 00	24 Feb. '42	1 July '00
Luckham, Daniel R.....	Clerk & Landing Waiter	7 July '98	550 00	12 Oct. '63	13 July '97
Gatfield, John S.....	Preventive Officer.....	17 Aug. '99	200 00	22 Feb. '77	17 Aug. '99
Brien, James.....	Sub-Collector	4 Mar. '97	600 00	4 Feb. '48	4 Mar. '97
Essex Centre..					
Allworth, Edward.....	do	1 Jan. '96	450 00	26 Nov. '37	1 Jan. '96
Kingsville..					
Coulson, William C.....	do	1 July '01	450 00	8 Sept. '49	1 July '01
Leamington..					
Atkinson, J. H. C.....	do	1 Apr. '97	500 00	31 Aug. '54	1 Apr. '97
West Dock, Pelee Island..					
Belleville.					
Webster, William	Collector.....	18 Oct. '78	1,400 00	4 Dec. '44	18 Oct. '78
Hambly, Philip Hale.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '87	600 00	20 Oct. '35	1 July '87
Williamson, William.....	do	1 Jan. '00	600 00	4 Feb. '53	1 Jan. '00
McGinnis, Arthur.....	Clerk.....	5 Oct. '94	1,000 00	25 Dec. '52	9 Feb. '92
Daly, James A.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '00	500 00	25 Oct. '61	1 Jan. '00
Campbellford..					
Berlin.					
Colquhoun, Frederick.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '97	1,300 00	31 Aug. '39	1 Jan. '97
Landreth, J. H.....	Clerk and Ldg. Waiter	1 Mar. '99	900 00	25 Oct. '66	1 Mar. '99
Dunn, John.....	Preventive Officer..	1 Aug. '99	700 00	16 Sept. '45	1 Aug. '99
Bowmanville.					
Beith, James.....	Collector.....	5 Apr. '97	1,000 00	10 Apr. '37	5 Apr. '97
Brittain, Joseph.....	Landing Waiter..	1 Apr. '87	500 00	4 Dec. '39	1 Apr. '87
Brantford.					
Foster, Thomas.....	Collector.....	1 May '99	1,500 00	7 Dec. '39	27 Oct. '76
Heath, Edwin Lee.....	Sub-Collector	1 Sept. '79	800 00	9 Jan. '39	1 Sept. '79
Ryan, John.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '60	700 00	20 Aug. '52	1 Apr. '00
Brockville.					
Jones, Wm. Hamilton.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '88	1,300 00	17 Feb. '37	1 Mar. '88
Stewart, Alexander.....	Landing Waiter.....	24 Jan. '50	800 00	5 Jan. '29	24 Jan. '50
Stayner, Thomas Allan.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 July '85	600 00	13 Aug. '53	1 July '85
Turner, Allan.....	Clerk and Ldg. Waiter	1 Mar. '02	600 00	7 Jan. '53	1 Mar. '02

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Bridgeburg.			\$ cts.		
Lawson, James.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '96	1,400 00	6 Jan. '40	1 Jan. '96
Scholfield, Thomas.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 June '90	600 00	23 June '46	1 June '90
Clark, Geo. Anson..	Landing Waiter.....	1 Oct. '01	600 00	7 Sept. '54	1 Oct. '01
Newbigging, Thomas Leslie.	Clerk and Land.Waiter	27 Feb. '74	700 00	13 June '42	27 Feb. '74
Pattison, Frank Thorborn...	do ..	1 Feb. '99	650 00	6 Mar. '72	1 Feb. '99
House, William Taylor.....	Land.Waiter and Clerk	1 June '87	600 00	28 Mar. '42	1 June '87
Wilkins, Oscar Fitzalwyn...	do do	1 Sept. '84	600 00	2 July '36	1 Sept. '84
Riselay, Egerton Elliott.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '99	600 00	7 July '60	1 Aug. '99
Kimmitt, Richard.....	do ..	7 May '00	700 00	1 Feb. '51	7 May '00
Willson, William F.....	Tide Waiter	1 Oct. '00	600 00	24 June '65	1 Oct. '00
Johnston, Peter Samuel.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '02	600 00	4 May '82	1 July '02
Chatham.					
Farquharson, Donald R.....	Collector.....	1 June '01	1,300 00	2 July '46	1 June '01
Pilkey, Albert Edward.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 Nov. '98	700 00	2 July '60	16 Nov. '98
Campbell, Malcom C.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '01	400 00	24 May '60	1 Oct. '01
Hall, William E.....	do ..	1 May '01	300 00	10 Sept. '60	1 May '01
Hutton, Wm. Alfred.....	do ..	1 Oct. '01	400 00	2 Aug. '66	1 Oct. '01
Cobourg.					
Jones, Geo. F.....	Collector.....	1 July '98	1,100 00	17 Oct. '55	1 July '98
Hagerman, John G.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Feb. '92	650 00	28 July '39	1 Feb. '92
Morrow, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Apr. '00	550 00	10 Oct. '60	1 Apr. '00
Johnston, James H.....	do ..	14 Nov. '96	300 00	21 May '69	14 Nov. '96
Langdon, John Franklin.....	do ..	1 Oct. '01	600 00	7 Mar. '64	1 Oct. '01
Collingwood.					
Watson, George.....	Collector.....	22 Nov. '66	1,000 00	2 Dec. '28	22 Nov. '66
Cameron, Alex. McKinnon..	Sub-Collector	1 Nov. '88	700 00	11 Sept. '56	1 Nov. '88
Cornwall.					
Bergin, John	Collector.....	5 Mar. '96	1,200 00	15 July '29	5 Mar. '96
Cline, John H.....	Preventive Officer.....	11 Sept. '94	650 00	20 July '64	11 Sept. '94
Cook, Durham.....	Landing Waiter.....	15 Oct. '78	350 00	1 Nov. '38	16 Oct. '78

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Deseronto.					
Valleau, Alex. S.....	Collector	14 Dec. '96	800 00	31 Aug. '48	14 Dec. '96
Fort William.					
Perry, F. C.....	Collector.....	1 Dec. '00	1,000 00	1 May '52	1 Dec. '00
Galt.					
Peck, Thomas.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '86	1,000 00	14 Oct. '56	1 Nov. '86
Dennis, William Alfred	Preventive Officer.....	6 June '87	600 00	14 Feb. '53	6 June '87
Bowman, Allan.....	Sub-Collector	13 June '99	250 00	11 Mar. '41	13 June '99
Preston.					
Gananoque.					
Britton, Wm. Henry.....	Collector.....	18 Dec. '97	1,000 00	16 July '50	18 Dec. '97
Dixon, William.....	Sub-Collector.....	6 June '87	500 00	14 Feb. '38	6 June '87
Rockport.					
Goderich.					
Farrow, Asher.....	Collector.....	1 July '84	1,000 00	17 Apr. '40	1 June '84
MacPherson, Malcolm J.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Apr. '97	600 00	16 Dec. '65	1 Apr. '97
Kincardine.					
Davis, Henry.....	do	1 Oct. '82	600 00	4 June '43	1 Oct. '82
Wingham.					
Neelin, Fred. G.....	do	1 Aug. '94	500 00	8 May '53	1 Aug. '94
Seaforth.					
Smith, George E.....	do	12 July '95	400 00	25 Aug. '50	12 July '95
Southampton.					
Wiseman, John.....	do	1 Mar. '00	600 00	19 Nov. '53	1 Mar. '00
Clinton.					
Guelph.					
Hallett, Jeremiah.....	Collector.....	13 Jan. '96	1,300 00	7 Dec. '43	13 Jan. '96
Costello, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Nov. '73	600 00	25 Dec. '40	1 Nov. '73
Strachan, John.....	do	1 July '01	600 00	28 Jan. '69	1 July '01
McNamara, Michael.....	Sub-Collector	1 Oct. '80	600 00	7 Mar. '41	1 Oct. '80
Walkerton.					
Hamilton.					
Kilvert, Francis Edwin	Collector.....	1 Feb. '87	3,000 00	27 Dec. '38	1 Feb. '87
Mackenzie, Alexander Innes	Surveyor.....	25 Oct. '76	1,500 00	6 Feb. '26	1 Apr. '76
Thomson, John.....	Dominion Appraiser	16 May '96	1,600 00	— June '35	1 Mar. '73
Gayfer, Harry.....	Appraiser.....	13 July '97	1,200 00	14 June '39	13 July '97
Murray, Hugh.....	Acting Chief Clerk.....	1 Nov. '83	1,300 00	26 June '43	1 Nov. '83
Alexander, Andrew.....	Clerk.....	1 June '84	900 00	29 July '32	1 June '84

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Hamilton—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Park, Robert Hood.....	Clerk	1 June '87	800 00	25 Jan. '34	1 June '87
Cape, John.....	do	1 Dec. '81	1,200 00	30 Dec. '41	— Aug. '76
Colvin, Robert.....	Clerk and Land.Waiter	12 Apr. '90	600 00	5 July '70	12 Apr. '90
Battle, John.....	Clerk	13 July '74	850 00	31 Jan. '57	23 July '74
Peebles, Wm.....	do & Landing Waiter	1 Feb. '99	700 00	28 Oct. '54	1 Feb. '99
McCallum, Thomas.....	do	1 Feb. '99	650 00	1 Feb. '52	1 Feb. '99
Gibson, David Ritchie.....	do	1 Feb. '99	700 00	2 Oct. '53	1 Feb. '99
McCandlish, A	Clerk	1 Mar. '95	650 00	24 May '60	1 Mar. '95
Burns, John.....	do	1 Mar. '95	600 00	2 Jan. '55	1 Mar. '95
Scott, William T.....	do	1 July '00	500 00	16 Apr. '77	1 July '00
O'Dell, Alexander.....	Landing Waiter.....	16 May '96	550 00	3 Mar. '68	16 May '96
Halcrow, James.....	do	14 Feb. '98	800 00	9 Jan. '39	1 June '74
McCully, George A	Locker.....	7 May '00	650 00	18 July '51	7 May '00
Cleary, Stephen.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Sept. '89	600 00	— Dec. '33	6 May '74
Gates, Joseph.....	do	1 Mar. '99	600 00	18 Sept. '38	1 Mar. '99
Ferguson, Alexander	Messenger	1 May '80	450 00	20 Nov. '46	1 May '80
McKechnie, M. R.....	Sub-Collector.	10 Jan. '96	1,200 00	25 June '35	10 Jan. '96
Dundas.					
Moblo, John.....	do	23 June '93	800 00	4 Mar. '42	23 June '93
Dunville.					
Felan, Maurice.....	do	13 July '94	450 00	30 Dec. '42	13 July '94
Oakville.					
Allen, James	do	1 Aug '99	300 00	22 Dec. '36	1 Aug. '99
Burlington.					
Port Hope.					
Burton, Edmund John W....	Collector.	15 Sept. '72	1,200 00	5 Jan. '48	15 Sept. '72
Bletcher, Wm. Samuel.....	Preventive Officer.....	17 Aug. '99	700 00	12 July '53	17 Aug. '99
Ingersoll.					
Williams, James F.....	Collector.	1 Aug. '99	900 00	17 Feb. '48	1 Aug. '99
Lynch, John J.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '99	650 00	12 May '66	1 Aug. '99
Kingston.					
Hamilton, Clarke.....	Collector.....	29 June '82	1,800 00	17 Mar. '33	29 June '82
Anglin, Robert D.....	Clerk	1 Mar '88	1,000 00	8 Dec. '38	1 Sept. '72
Neish, William	Acting Surveyor	16 Sept. '98	1,000 00	18 Jan. '34	23 July '77
Gaskin, Thomas.....	Clerk	1 July '90	1,000 00	27 Mar. '50	1 June '85
Driver, Thomas.....	Appraiser.....	23 June '75	1,200 00	15 Aug. '42	23 June '75

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Kingston—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Comer, George Wm. Henry..	Tide Waiter.....	1 Apr. '92	550 00	21 Oct. '40	1 Apr. '91
Hanley, James.....	do	27 Nov. '89	550 00	8 Feb. '43	27 Nov. '89
Geoghagan, John.....	do	4 May '93	550 00	23 Jan. '50	4 May '93
Quigley, Joseph.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Apr. '88	550 00	29 Apr. '45	1 Apr. '88
Graves, Wm. Daws.....	Tide Waiter	1 May '92	550 00	16 July '48	1 Apr. '91
Hogan, Thomas.....	Preventive Officer.....	10 Apr. '93	500 00	28 Feb. '47	10 Apr. '93
Wolfe Island					
Joslin, Almon.....	do	16 May '85	150 00	28 May '46	16 May '85
Port Metcalf.					
Rankin, David J.....	do	16 Mar. '82	150 00	30 Mar. '33	16 Mar. '82
Collins Bay.					
Hitchens, Henry.....	do	1 Aug' '94	550 00	24 Dec. '37	1 Aug. '94
Horne, Wm. E.....	do	5 Oct. '94	200 00	14 Nov. '30	5 Oct. '94
Wolfe Island					
Carson, Robert	Messenger	1 Nov. '95	500 00	— — '46	1 Nov. '95
Rouse, David T.....	Sub-Collector.....	17 Oct. '98	400 00	20 Jan. '39	17 Oct. '98
Bath.					
Lindsay.					
Lownsborough, William.....	Collector.....	1 July '98	900 00	23 Feb. '38	1 July '98
London.					
Burns, George.....	Collector.....	7 May '00	2,250 00	28 July '42	7 May '90
Talbot, Oscar Henry.....	Acting Surveyor.....	26 July '97	1,100 00	29 Dec. '60	11 May '88
Ferguson, John	Appraiser.....	22 June '98	1,100 00	4 Aug. '48	22 June '98
Sharp, Archibald.....	do	22 June '98	1,100 00	13 Dec. '41	22 June '98
Brett, William.	Packer.	1 Jan. '88	500 00	10 May '59	1 Jan. '88
Stephenson, John.....	Cashier.....	1 July '98	1,000 00	24 Aug. '51	1 July '98
McLean, Hugh Allen.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '91	550 00	6 Jan. '58	1 May '91
Johnston, Richard.....	Clerk	1 Jan. '99	600 00	2 May '65	1 Jan. '99
McCann, Bernard C.....	Clerk&Landing Waiter	1 Feb. '99	650 00	7 Dec. '58	1 Feb. '99
Lewis, Philip C.....	do	1 Feb. '99	600 00	14 Feb. '66	1 Feb. '99
Southcott, Samuel J.. ..	do	1 Jan. '00	650 00	10 Sept. '59	1 Jan. '00
Wiley, Daniel.....	Clerk.....	1 Apr. '01	600 00	27 Nov. '65	1 Apr. '01
Tyler, George.....	do	1 Apr. '02	600 00	21 Oct. '61	1 Apr. '02
Orr, Robinson John.	Packer and Messenger..	12 Aug. '89	500 00	5 Sept. '64	12 Aug. '89
McFadden, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Aug. '92	650 00	9 Nov. '71	1 Aug. '92
Brady, John C.....	do	7 Mar. '94	600 00	15 Mar. '43	7 Mar. '94
Boyle, Patrick F.....	do	1 June '95	500 00	— — '47	1 June '95
Murray, W. H.....	Sub-Collector	1 Oct. '98	600 00	12 Aug. '36	1 Oct. '98
Strathroy.					

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Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Midland.					
Parkhill, William James.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '89	800 00	27 Dec. '40	1 Mar. '89
Ross, Hugh Henry..... Penetanguishene	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '98	500 00	7 June '38	1 Nov. '98
Morrisburg.					
Laflamme, Andrew J.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '97	800 00	26 Aug. '35	1 Aug. '97
Bullis, Jas. Deming..... Iroquois.	Sub-Collector	1 Oct. '01	500 00	1 June '51	1 Oct. '01
Napanee.					
Anderson, Thos. E.....	Collector.....	10 Dec. '96	800 00	9 Mar. '55	10 Dec. '96
Niagara Falls.					
Boyle, Arthur.....	Collector.....	1 May '96	1,600 00	13 Mar. '42	1 May '96
Brown, Joseph Pell.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Apr. '87	1,000 00	10 Feb. '37	18 Dec. '65
Cannon, John Henry.....	Landing Waiter	11 Nov. '69	650 00	16 Apr. '41	11 Nov. '69
Bender, Hiram.....	do	2 Sept. '79	750 00	16 Oct. '42	2 Sept. '79
Flynn, James Joseph.....	do	— Mar. '80	600 00	31 Aug. '58	— Mar. '80
Bartle, John Clarence.....	do	14 Mar. '82	700 00	21 Aug. '57	14 Mar. '82
Parker, William McMicking.	do	29 Mar. '82	600 00	30 June '51	29 Mar. '82
Bampffield, John Joseph.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Mar. '99	700 00	22 Mar. '65	1 Mar. '99
House, William Henry	do	1 July '86	600 00	18 Sept. '57	21 Oct. '85
Wallace, John M.....	do	1 June '02	600 00	31 Oct. '51	1 June '02
Gray, Alexander.....	do	1 Apr. '99	600 00	22 Sept. '47	1 Apr. '99
Stephens, Jabez Baker	do	1 June '02	600 00	27 Mar. '48	1 June '02
Brown, James	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 Oct. '84	750 00	20 May '44	1 Oct. '84
McKenzie, Charles James ...	do ...	1 Oct. '84	750 00	22 Mar. '47	1 Oct. '84
Robertson, Augustus R	do ...	5 Dec. '91	600 00	3 Jan. '53	5 Dec. '91
Nidle, Henry.....	Landing Waiter	14 Mar. '88	600 00	24 Mar. '50	14 Mar. '88
Wood, Fred. F.	do	1 Apr. '93	600 00	23 July '62	1 Apr. '93
Sando, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Aug. '95	600 00	29 Sept. '46	1 June '88
Niagara.					
Glasgow, Oliver D.....	Preventive Officer.....	14 Jan. '97	600 00	24 Dec. '60	14 Jan. '97
Queenston.					
Whitewell, Francis.....	do	10 Apr. '00	600 00	31 Aug. '62	10 Apr. '00
Queenston.					
Woodruff, David W.....	do	1 Apr. '01	600 00	10 Jan. '49	1 Apr. '01
Queenston.					
Herbold, Albert.....	Sub-Collector	1 Oct. '01	750 00	29 Oct. '56	1 Oct. '01
Chippewa					

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Oshawa.			\$ cts.		
Blamey, Geo. Frederick.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '82	800 00	26 Nov. '33	1 Jan. '82
Hall, Luther Calvin.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	500 00	2 Feb. '33	1 July '00
Ottawa.					
Russell, James Waddell.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '98	2,000 00	18 Mar. '41	1 Feb. '98
Taylor, Alex. Harvey.....	Appraiser.....	13 July '97	1,300 00	9 Nov. '39	13 July '97
McGovern, John James.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '88	800 00	4 Feb. '52	1 Sept. '76
Clark, Robert Alex.....	Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,000 00	25 July '68	1 July '89
Waggoner, Stephen Hooper.	Clerk & Landing Waiter	1 July '90	900 00	13 Mar. '59	1 July '90
Lacerte, Alide.....	Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,000 00	4 July '65	1 June '82
Kehoe, Frank.....	do.....	1 July '02	600 00	8 July '65	1 July '02
Champness, Weldon.....	Preventive Officer.....	22 May '89	800 00	3 Jan. '39	22 May '89
Spittal, Robert.....	do.....	1 Mar. '88	850 00	18 Mar. '48	1 Mar. '88
Hood, Thos. Andrew.....	do.....	1 Apr. '92	800 00	13 Dec. '65	1 Dec. '87
Ryan, Patrick Eugene.....	do.....	1 Dec. '92	800 00	4 Jan. '36	1 Dec. '92
Lapointe, Frederick.....	do.....	1 Mar. '00	700 00	— — '62	1 Mar. '00
Routhier, André M.....	do.....	20 Mar. '00	800 00	30 Mar. '54	20 Mar. '00
Russell, Robert.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '01	800 00	22 Aug. '52	1 July '01
Pembroke.					
Wright, Orange.....	do.....	1 July '01	500 00	29 May '52	1 July '01
Renfrew.					
Donald, Frank.....	do.....	6 Dec. '86	500 00	22 Mar. '43	6 Dec. '86
Carleton Place.					
Neilson, Geo. Edward.....	do.....	17 Apr. '90	400 00	12 Mar. '34	17 Apr. '90
Arnprior.					
Pollock, Wm. C.....	do.....	1 Aug. '99	500 00	4 Aug. '65	1 Aug. '99
Almonte.					
McKenzie, Wm.....	do.....	1 Apr. '01	400 00	31 May '50	1 Apr. '01
North Bay.					
Gould, Henry J.....	do.....	1 Oct. '01	600 00	28 Nov. '77	1 Oct. '01
Smith's Falls.					
Owen Sound.					
Horton, Nicholas Powell....	Collector.....	1 July '98	1,000 00	14 Nov. '47	1 July '98
Malone, Patrick J.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '99	600 00	12 Apr. '55	1 Aug. '99
Caton, James.....	do.....	1 Feb. '00	600 00	31 July '42	1 Feb. '00
Parry Sound.					
Fitzgerald, Jos. W.....	Collector.....	1 Apr. '01	850 00	18 Jan. '47	1 Apr. '01
Jordan, Robert.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '99	300 00	21 Dec. '33	1 Aug. '99
Byng Inlet.					
Gillies, James Francis.....	do.....	1 Nov. '99	300 00	6 Sept. '62	1 Nov. '99
French River.					

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Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Paris.			\$ cts.		
Hall, Thomas.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '78	1,000 00	31 Jan. '35	1 Mar. '78
Kinnear, Alexander Molson.	Landing Waiter	10 May '75	600 00	— Apr. '26	10 May '75
Peterboro'.					
Hall, Robert.....	Collector.....	1 July '00	1,200 00	17 Jan. '49	1 July '00
Picton.					
Ross, Walter T.....	Collector.....	23 May '78	1,150 00	22 Jan. '47	23 May '78
Prescott.					
Jessup, Edward.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '85	1,200 00	11 Jan. '32	1 Aug. '85
Murphy, John.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '74	600 00	28 Mar. '45	1 July '74
Keeler, Robert M.....	Clerk & Land'g Waiter	1 Apr. '92	600 00	6 Oct. '55	1 Aug. '91
Melville, Thomas R.....	Appraiser.....	7 May '00	900 00	19 Dec. '47	7 May '00
Hollingsworth, Samnel.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '83	600 00	8 Dec. '32	1 July '83
Leahy, Hugh.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	17 Jan. '44	1 Aug. '99
McMillan, Robert Pringle ... Cardinal.	Sub-Collector.....	6 June '90	800 00	12 Mar. '43	6 June '90
Port Arthur.					
Wiley, A. M.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '95	1,000 00	31 Oct. '64	1 Nov. '95
Boyce, Thos. Riddell.....	Clerk.....	14 May '89	800 00	1 Feb. '64	14 May '89
Marsh, R. J. F..... Fort Frances.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '00	600 00	— — '53	1 July '00
Rat Portage.					
Barnes, George.....	Collector.....	1 July '98	600 00	10 Sept. '54	1 July '98
St. Catharines.					
Cuffe, John E.....	Collector.....	11 Nov. '92	1,000 00	4 Mar. '40	11 Nov. '92
Hodge, Archibald.....	Clerk & Land'g Waiter	13 Mar. '76	850 00	17 July '32	— June '74
McClive, John	Landing Waiter and	15 Mar. '76	800 00	5 Jan. '50	15 Mar. '76
Spillette, Silas William	Searcher. Sub-Collector	29 May '82	700 00	15 Jan. '37	29 May '82
Pattison, Thos. F	do	1 Jan. '97	800 00	19 Sept. '56	1 Jan. '97
Thorold					
Sidey, Samuel James.....	do	1 July '98	300 00	4 Oct. '50	1 July '98
Port Colborne.					
Ramsden, John A.....	Preventive Officer.....	27 May '90	300 00	26 Apr. '46	27 May '90
Port Dalhousie.					
Clark, Wm. Beverly.....	do	1 Aug. '89	300 00	2 Mar. '56	1 Aug. '89
Welland.					
Hill, John F.....	Sub-Collector.....	4 Mar. '97	500 00	27 Jan. '50	4 Mar. '97

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
St. Thomas.			\$ cts.		
Ferguson, Daniel.....	Collector.....	1 July '02	1,200 00	22 Feb. '45	1 July '02
Ogilvie, John Bedford.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '98	450 00	8 May '62	1 July '98
Aylmer.	do	1 July '84	300 00	10 Feb. '45	1 July '84
Payne, Manuel.....	do	5 July '81	300 00	— Mar. '39	5 July '81
Port Stanley.	do	1 Apr. '70	100 00	— — '20	5 Apr. '70
Backhouse, William.....	Preventive Officer.....				
Burwell.					
Thompson, Thomas.....					
Port Bruce.					
Sarnia.					
Matheson, George Nair.....	Collector.....	26 Jan. '56	1,800 00	2 Dec. '35	26 Jan. '56
Adams, Joshua Fourth.....	Landing Waiter.....	10 Aug. '74	800 00	22 Apr. '40	10 Aug. '74
McLagan, John.....	do	1 Aug. '79	600 00	31 Oct. '41	1 Aug. '79
Macvicar, Alfred Fisher.....	do	1 Feb. '87	600 00	24 Aug. '68	1 Feb. '87
Alcock, James.....	Preventive Officer.....	18 June '84	600 00	11 July '45	18 June '84
Lott, John McKenzie.....	Sub-Collector	1 July '98	400 00	5 Oct. '49	1 July '98
Courtright.	do	1 July '92	700 00	17 Aug. '48	1 July '92
Clark, O. S.....	do	16 Oct. '73	850 00	16 Mar. '35	16 Oct. '73
Point Edward.	do	1 July '95	600 00	10 Oct. '49	29 June '95
Dawson, Daniel.....	Preventive Officer.....				
Petrolia.					
Almas, A. A.....	do	1 May '97	600 00	1 May '40	1 May '57
Chester, John.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	14 Oct. '66	1 Aug. '99
Mahoney, John C.....					
Sault Ste. Marie.					
Plummer, Henry.....	Collector.....	1 Feb. '89	1,300 00	29 Dec. '51	1 Feb. '89
Ironside, James Symington..	Clerk & Land'g Waiter	31 Aug. '80	750 00	13 July '35	31 Aug. '80
Howe, A. W.....	Preventive Officer.....	31 Mar. '96	600 00	24 May '51	31 Mar. '96
Stephen, John.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	13 Apr. '67	1 Aug. '99
Prout, John W.....	Sub-Collector	1 May '92	400 00	13 Dec. '67	1 May '92
Bruce Mines.	do	19 Apr. '71	500 00	7 Feb. '34	19 Apr. '71
English, Richard.....	do	1 Nov. '92	300 00	17 June '38	1 Nov. '92
Little Current.	do	1 Jan. '92	800 00	23 May '62	1 Jan. '92
Monck, Alfred.....	do	1 June '96	700 00	19 Nov. '53	1 June '96
Cockburn Island.	do	1 Dec. '94	400 00	23 Aug. '46	26 Nov. '94
McGuire, Gloss Crysler.....	do	17 Aug. '99	600 00	19 Jan. '66	17 Aug. '99
Algoma Mills.	do				
Smith, A. Hoffman.....	Preventive Officer.....	17 Aug. '99	400 00	25 Dec. '61	17 Aug. '99
Sudbury.					
Flesher, Thos.....					
Spanish River.					
Taylor, George H.....					
Michipicoten.					
Currie, Neil.....					
Thessalon.					

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Simcoe.			\$ cts.		
Porter, Nathaniel.....	Collector.....	1 Dec. '00	800 00	6 June '60	1 Feb. '97
Law, Wm. S.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '87	600 00	21 Dec. '33	1 Jan. '87
Tilsonburg.					
Davis, John R.....	do.....	1 Jan. '92	500 00	24 Sept. '53	1 Jan. '92
Port Dover.					
Stewart, Geo.....	do.....	1 Nov. '94	250 00	21 Mar. '42	17 Oct. '94
Port Rowan.					
Noble, John.....	Tide Waiter.....	20 Feb. '95	600 00	— '26	1 Dec. '93
Stratford.					
Hess, John George.....	Collector.....	6 Nov. '93	1,200 00	8 Nov. '38	6 Nov. '93
MacGregor, Chas. John.....	Clerk.....	9 Apr. '85	850 00	19 Feb. '33	9 Apr. '85
Hutchison, Robert.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '98	700 00	22 Sept. '36	1 July '98
Listowel.					
Tyson, Albert Monroe.....	do.....	25 Aug. '88	400 00	8 Apr. '43	25 Aug. '88
Warton.					
Cull, Dr. J. W.....	do.....	1 Dec. '93	500 00	18 Aug. '39	1 Dec. '93
Mitchell					
Toronto.					
Small, John.....	Collector.....	10 Mar. '91	4,000 00	8 Oct. '31	10 Mar. '91
Douglas, John.....	Surveyor.....	1 Jan. '58	2,250 00	19 Mar. '26	1 Jan. '58
Fleming, John Beverley.....	Cashier.....	1 Jan. '91	1,400 00	22 Aug. '54	1 Dec. '72
Baxter, Charles Wesley.....	Asst. Cashier.....	1 Jan. '91	1,100 00	19 Jan. '57	22 Oct. '73
McCaffry, James Robert.....	Acting Chief Clerk.....	1 Jan. '96	1,200 00	6 Feb. '51	26 May '60
Heakes, James Robert.....	Clerk.....	1 May '78	900 00	11 July '49	1 May '78
Cowan, John Arpen.....	do.....	1 July '78	1,000 00	11 Oct. '50	1 July '78
Ardagh, Henry Hatton.....	do.....	6 Feb. '83	850 00	11 Sept. '53	6 Feb. '83
Woods, Wm. Patrick.....	do.....	21 June '86	700 00	27 Aug. '63	21 June '86
Greer, James.....	do.....	1 Jan. '96	800 00	5 Oct. '53	1 July '86
Thompson, John.....	do.....	1 Jan. '96	750 00	15 July '70	5 Dec. '88
Tinning, William Karr S....	do.....	1 May '82	750 00	29 Aug. '62	1 May '82
Walton, Robert F.....	do.....	1 Feb. '89	700 00	29 Mar. '46	1 Feb. '89
Reiddy, Charles.....	do.....	1 July '83	750 00	22 July '40	1 July '83
Harris, Samuel T. H.....	do.....	1 June '89	700 00	26 Apr. '60	1 June '89
Griffith, William.....	do.....	1 Sept. '81	750 00	27 Mar. '27	1 Sept. '81
Bovell, Howard.....	do.....	1 Apr. '84	700 00	29 Mar. '40	1 Apr. '84
Beale, James.....	Clerk & Land. Waiter	16 May '96	650 00	19 Oct. '60	1 June '91
Meredith, Wm. Edward.....	do do	1 Jan. '96	700 00	15 Oct. '50	1 Mar. '86
Somers, Frank, jr.....	do do	1 Feb. '91	700 00	3 Aug. '48	1 Feb. '91

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment
Toronto—Continued.			\$ cts		
Leatch, Charles C.....	Clerk	1 July '01	600 00	1 Nov. '75	1 July '01
Colwell, Fred.....	do	1 Jan. '00	700 00	9 Mar. '69	1 Jan '00
Miller, Edward W.....	Dominion Appraiser...	26 July '99	1,800 00	25 May '57	13 July '97
Pearson, Wesley.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	1 Jan. '93	1,200 00	17 Feb. '51	13 May '82
Patterson, Alexander, jr....	do	1 July '89	1,200 00	4 Aug. '57	1 July '82
McCaw, Hugh.....	do	1 July '77	800 00	10 Dec. '32	1 July '77
Davidson, John James.....	do	1 Dec. '91	1,700 00	13 Sept. '43	1 Dec. '91
Sinclair, James	do	13 July '97	1,200 00	26 Nov. '54	13 July '97
Mitchell, Thos.....	do	1 Jan. '96	750 00	5 Sept. '54	1 Jan. '96
Ryan, James.....	do	1 July '01	1,200 00	26 July '50	1 July '01
Westman, S. J.....	do	31 Mar. '96	1,200 00	1 Nov. '63	31 Mar. '96
Bertram, John Hugh.....	do	1 June '01	1,200 00	10 Apr. '72	1 June '01
Bell, Robert.....	Gauger	1 Apr. '83	1,200 00	8 June '32	1 Apr. '83
McKay, John.....	Asst. Gauger.....	7 May '00	800 00	4 July '67	7 May '00
Yorston, James.....	Chief Locker.....	1 Aug. '00	1,000 00	12 July '44	1 July '77
Anderson, Bouchette.....	Landing Waiter.	1 Jan. '88	750 00	29 Dec. '47	1 June '70
Loarden, Cornelius.....	do ..	1 Jan. '96	650 00	21 Dec. '33	16 May '72
Scott, Andrew.....	do	1 Apr. '73	800 00	12 Nov. '47	1 Apr. '73
Mitchell, Thomas.....	do	1 May '78	800 00	22 Jan. '44	1 May '78
Black, David Nathaniel	do	1 Sept. '83	700 00	1 Nov. '37	1 Sept. '83
Plunkett, William	do	1 May '84	700 00	1 July '52	1 May '84
Gray, Chas. L.....	do	1 Nov. '95	600 00	13 Mar. '68	1 Nov. '95
Fowler, Edwin.....	Tide Waiter.....	22 Oct. '73	600 00	9 Oct. '34	22 Oct. '73
Burns, William	do	22 Oct. '73	600 00	2 June '26	22 Oct. '73
Lowther, John.....	do ..	22 Oct. '72	600 00	22 May '35	22 Oct. '72
Pape, Oswald.....	do	16 May '96	600 00	18 July '57	16 May '96
Hudson, John Wilkinson....	do	1 July '98	600 00	14 Feb. '44	1 July '81
O'Farrell, Robert.....	do	16 Sept. '98	600 00	13 Nov. '38	1 July '81
Hicks, John Henry.....	do	1 Oct. '01	600 00	23 Jan. '63	1 Oct. '01
Glover, Thomas R.	do	1 May '02	600 00	21 May '44	1 May '02
Milburn, Robert Baldwin....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '81	700 00	22 Dec. '48	1 July '81
Lloyd, Frank.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 May '96	650 00	1 Dec. '62	1 July '89
Loughrane, Lawrence.....	do	1 Jan. '95	650 00	15 Sept. '44	25 Apr. '92

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Toronto—Continued.			\$ cts		
Graham, Nicholas.....	Packer.....	1 July '81	550 00	12 July '33	1 July '81
Sharp, Daniel M.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '85	250 00	26 June '31	1 May '85
Port Credit.					
Wright, Robert.....	Packer..	1 July '83	500 00	13 Mar. '58	1 July '83
Byers, Henry	Preventive Officer.....	7 May '00	550 00	3 Mar. '56	1 July '83
Byron, Geo. Edward.....	do	1 Sept. '00	600 00	18 Apr. '76	1 Sept. '00
Reid, William.....	Packer.....	1 July '83	500 00	10 June '45	1 July '83
Trowbridge, John.....	do	1 July '83	500 00	29 July '52	1 July '83
Dunlop, Wm. John.....	Packer and Messenger.	1 Feb. '89	500 00	17 Mar. '62	1 Feb. '89
Slean, John	do ..	1 Mar. '86	500 00	15 June '59	1 Mar. '86
Giroux, Octave.....	Preventive Officer.....	16 May '96	550 00	23 Jan. '53	18 Apr. '87
Davis, Thomas Jefferson.....	Packer and Messenger.	1 June '87	500 00	21 July '64	1 June '87
Rutland, Sinclair A.....	do ..	18 Oct. '89	500 00	8 Jan. '41	18 Oct. '89
Jackman, Josiah.....	Packer, Messenger and	20 Aug. '90	500 00	13 July '64	20 Aug. '90
	Porter.				
William, Thomas.....	Messenger	1 May '78	500 00	10 Aug. '39	1 May '78
Cook, Marshall Edwin..	Clerk.....	1 July '02	550 00	10 Aug. '66	1 Jan. '90
Custaloe, Reuben	Packer and Porter.....	1 Apr. '01	500 00	25 Dec. '55	1 Apr. '01
Ross, Edmund Henry	Messenger.....	1 July '02	350 00	25 Sept. '84	1 July '02
McCuaig, Donald Alex.....	Landing Waiter	16 May '96	550 00	11 May '47	9 Feb. '92
Clewlo, O. S.....	Preventive Officer	11 Mar. '95	550 00	30 July '65	11 Mar. '95
Head, John.....	do	1 Mar. '99	800 00	5 Feb. '48	1 Mar. '99
Oxley, William B.....	do	1 Jan. '00	700 00	21 Aug. '40	1 Jan. '00
Dickson, Wm. Henry.....	do	4 Jan. '00	800 00	16 Dec. '49	4 Jan. '00
Ellard, James H.	do	1 Mar. '00	650 00	18 Aug. '70	1 Mar. '00
Smith, Philip	do	1 Mar. '00	500 00	30 Nov. '47	1 Mar. '00
Gunn, Wm. Alex	do	1 July '00	700 00	26 Dec. '52	1 July '00
Drifill, James.....	do	1 Oct. '00	700 00	23 Aug. '42	1 Oct. '01
McWhirter, Hugh.....	do	1 July '00	500 00	16 Nov. '61	1 July '00
McArthur, Frank F.	do	1 Apr. '01	750 00	27 Aug. '42	1 Apr. '01
Allen, James Crothers.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '02	800 00	13 Mar. '67	1 May '02
Gillespie, John S	Packer.....	1 Feb. '95	500 00	4 July '54	1 Feb. '95
Brownlee, Alex.....	Sub-Collector.....	14 Nov. '96	750 00	26 June '52	14 Nov. '96
Barrie.					
Manning, John J	do	4 Nov. '90	550 00	17 Aug. '52	4 Nov. '90
Brampton.					

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1933

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Toronto—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Graydon, Robert..... Streetsville.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '88	200 00	1 July '47	1 July '88
Gilchrist, Jno..... Orangeville.	do	21 Jan. '93	500 00	2 Nov. '36	21 Jan. '93
Lynch, Robert A..... Orillia.	do	1 Apr. '00	700 00	21 Dec. '47	1 Apr. '00
McKenzie, John..... Orillia.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '02	500 00	22 July '48	1 July '02
Langan, John..... Georgetown.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Aug. '99	400 00	10 Aug. '41	1 Aug. '99
Yule, Andrew..... Aurora and Newmarket	do	1 Apr. '01	600 00	10 Oct. '39	1 Apr. '01
Trenton.					
McGuire, Francis James.....	Collector.....	9 July '75	700 00	— '25	9 July '75
Wallaceburg.					
Fraser, J. H.	Collector	14 Nov '96	700 00	27 Apr. '56	14 Nov. '96
Whitby.					
Philp, James Rowe.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '94	600 00	23 Feb. '35	1 Mar. '94
Taylor, Charles.....	Landing Waiter	1 Mar. '78	600 00	28 Aug. '36	1 Mar. '78
Windsor.					
McGregor, William.....	Collector.....	22 Jan. '02	1,800 00	24 June '36	22 Jan. '02
Welsh, Walter.....	Preventive Officer	9 June '96	1,000 00	24 Feb. '44	9 June '97
Hanrahan, Patrick.....	Landing Waiter,.....	5 May '82	600 00	5 June '48	5 May '82
Drouillard, Albert.....	do	19 Dec. '83	600 00	12 May '51	19 Dec. '83
Bushell, Wm. Crampton.....	do	1 June '86	600 00	4 Mar. '57	1 June '86
Montreuil, Alfred T..... Walkerville.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Feb. '02	800 00	27 Apr. '70	1 Feb. '02
Dench, Thos. Q.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '91	600 00	4 July '45	1 Jan. '91
Barnett, John.....	do	21 Sept. '91	750 00	25 Nov. '44	21 Sept. '91
Beers, Jamee M. R.....	do	1 Dec. '91	700 00	13 Sept. '50	1 Dec. '91
Crampton, James	do	1 Jan. '89	600 00	10 Dec. '39	1 Jan. '89
Thompson, Marshall	do	5 Jan. '92	650 00	30 June '46	5 Jan. '92
Turk, John.....	do	9 June '97	600 00	13 May '44	9 June '97
Castanier, Louis Nap.....	do	16 Sept. '96	600 00	22 July '58	16 Sept. '98
Pequegnot, Claude F.....	do	1 Feb. '02	200 00	16 Nov. '46	1 Feb. '02
Adam, Albert R	do	1 July '00	600 00	13 June '65	1 July '00
Bailey, John.....	do	1 June '02	730 00	25 Jan. '56	1 June '02
McMurray, James.....	do	1 Jan. '01	600 00	2 Mar. '53	1 Jan. '01
McKee, Charles F.....	do	1 June '02	600 00	30 Nov. '63	1 June '02

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Windsor—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
St. Louis, Francis R.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 June '02	600 00	26 Mar. '53	1 June '02
McDonald, Robt. Sam'l.....	do	1 June '02	600 00	24 Apr. '58	1 June '02
Dumond, Peter Eli..... Belle River.	do	1 Feb. '02	200 00	25 July '88	1 Feb. '02
Woodstock.					
Van Ingen, William Henry..	Collector.....	22 Nov. '66	1,300 00	31 Oct. '32	6 Apr. '58
Banting, Charles.....	Land. Waiter & Clerk.	1 July '84	800 00	7 Apr. '39	1 July '84
Hogarth, Jabez Daniel..... Norwich.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '01	400 00	24 Apr. '54	1 Oct. '01
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.					
Abercorn.					
Dunn, John.....	Collector.	1 July '85	700 00	10 May '43	1 Aug. '77
Currie, Edgar Prentis.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '85	400 00	14 Sept. '44	1 July '85
Coaticook.					
Daly, John Baptist.....	Collector.....	20 Aug. '90	1,200 00	29 Apr. '37	20 Aug. '90
Churchill, James.....	Clerk & Land. Waiter	1 Aug. '83	800 00	1 Sept. '46	1 Aug. '83
Durocher, Jean-Baptiste..... Island Pond.	Landing Waiter.....	12 July '83	600 00	8 May '50	12 July '83
Williams, J.....	Preventive Officer	1 Jan. '94	250 00	21 Sept. '55	1 Jan. '94
Webster, Oscar H. E.....	do	10 July '99	500 00	31 Aug. '59	10 July '99
Adams, Geo. Edward.....	do	1 Nov. '00	400 00	30 Mar. '48	1 Nov. '00
Cookshire.					
Ross, Alexander.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '91	800 00	1 Aug. '50	— May '79
Gendreau, A. B..... Lake Megantic.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '88	600 00	8 May '54	1 Jan. '88
Kingsbery, William..... Comins Mills.	Actg. Sub-Collector...	1 Apr. '82	450 00	28 Aug. '41	1 Apr. '82
Cauchon, Alphonse..... Lake Megantic.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '99	450 00	28 July '54	1 Aug. '99
Gaspé.					
Kavanagh, Arthur J.....	Collector.....	19 June '94	800 00	27 Aug. '23	19 June '94
McGie, Donald Barnabas..... Esquimaux Point.	Sub-Collector.....	5 May '71	400 00	11 Oct. '37	5 May '71
Hemmingford.					
Proper, Frederick Scrine....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '77	700 00	14 Dec. '39	12 Mar. '68
Manning, Robert C..... Franklin Centre.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '98	400 00	7 June '62	1 July '98
Saunders, Win..... Athelstau.	do	1 May '91	500 00	22 July '42	1 May '91

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Hemmingford—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Fiddes, Alex.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '89	350 00	14 Aug. '37	1 May '89
Vicars.	do	4 Mar. '97	300 00	7 Mar. '73	4 Mar. '97
Simpson, J. Patterson..... Roxham.					
Mansonville.					
Lynch, Walter	Collector.....	1 May '79	700 00	4 May '47	1 May '79
Soule, Frank Foster.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	500 00	1 Feb. '54	1 July '00
Gilman, Henry A	do	5 Sept. '00	500 00	10 Jan. '67	5 Sept. '00
Montreal.					
White, Robert Smeaton.	Collector.....	1 Jan. '96	4,000 00	15 Mar. '56	1 Jan. '96
Boyer, Rémi.....	Surveyor.....	8 June '92	1,600 00	1 Oct. '42	7 Apr. '72
Laurin, Alphonse.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '93	1,400 00	2 July '43	13 May '62
Lanthier, Arthur Aurélien..	do	1 Feb. '95	1,400 00	15 Oct. '45	23 Oct. '73
McLaughlin, Henry.....	Tide Surveyor.....	1 Aug. '92	1,200 00	7 Oct. '64	1 Jan. '88
Malbœuf, Arthur.....	Chief Landing Waiter	11 Sept. '94	1,100 00	8 Dec. '36	1 July '72
Lamer, Joseph Emmanuel...	Landing Waiter.....	1 Apr. '74	950 00	— Feb. '44	1 July '72
Charland, Magloire.....	do	1 Apr. '74	900 00	4 Sept. '36	1 Apr. '74
Mercier, Edouard Henri	do	1 Apr. '74	900 00	20 Oct. '38	1 Apr. '74
Porteous, John.....	do	1 Nov '89	800 00	10 May '44	1 Mar. '84
Wilkes, Edward Thomas....	do	17 Oct. '94	650 00	19 June '44	1 May '84
Sherritt, James.....	do	1 Feb. '95	1,000 00	14 Nov. '44	1 May '91
Martin, Nap. Pierre.....	do	17 Oct. '84	700 00	9 Dec. '61	1 Dec. '87
Tuff, David.....	do	5 Mar. '96	750 00	1 Dec. '46	— June '72
McDougall, James.....	do	1 July '98	650 00	29 June '65	1 July '98
Slattery, Timothy F.....	do	6 June '01	550 00	9 Jan. '60	1 Nov. '95
Lavoie, François Arthur....	Cashier	1 Apr. '88	1,700 00	26 Sept '33	20 Jan. '65
Scott, Edward Taylor.....	Assistant Cashier.....	1 Apr. '88	1,500 00	12 Feb. '30	1 Apr. '88
Chambers, Thomas	Clerk.....	— Apr. '74	1,150 00	26 May '43	— Apr. '72
Smith, George.....	do	24 June '76	1,000 00	30 June '50	24 June '76
Tighe, Edward.....	do	1 Apr. '82	1,200 00	26 Nov. '47	1 Apr. '82
Davis, John.....	do	1 July '83	1,000 00	9 Nov. '39	1 July '83
Cross, Samuel.....	do	1 July '83	900 00	9 Dec. '47	1 July '83
Sorley, James Stewart.....	do	1 July '83	950 00	14 Aug. '60	1 July '83
Isaacson, Herbert Noël.....	do	1 July '83	950 00	6 Nov. '55	1 July '83

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal - Continued.			\$ cts.		
Bélair, Gaspard Adélaré P.	Clerk.....	1 July '83	700 00	15 Sept. '58	1 July '83
Dansereau, Joseph A.	do	13 June '99	600 00	21 Sept. '73	13 June '99
McKenna, Wm. John.	do	4 Nov. '89	1,100 00	23 Dec. '68	4 Nov. '89
Perham, Louis Daniel.	do	1 July '90	900 00	3 Apr. '54	1 July '85
Laurin, Alphonse, jr.	do ..	1 July '89	650 00	13 Mar. '65	1 July '89
Butler, Tobias.	Clerk & Land. Waiter.	1 July '84	600 00	5 June '56	1 July '84
Héroux, Blaise.	Clerk	16 May '96	800 00	29 Sept. '58	1 Aug. '86
Tansey, Timothy Peter.	Clerk & Land'g Waiter	10 April '89	600 00	28 Jan. '56	10 April '89
Loyer, Joseph Samuel.	do do ...	1 July '90	600 00	15 April '59	1 April '90
Bourret, Arthur.	do do ...	10 April '00	700 00	4 Nov. '42	— Nov. '73
Laurier, Albert.	do do ...	2 Mar. '00	750 00	8 Dec. '69	1 Jan. '00
Fontaine, Rodolphe.	do do ...	1 Feb. '01	500 00	14 Aug. '65	1 Feb. '01
Hough, John	Clerk.....	17 Aug. '99	600 00	24 June '67	17 Aug. '99
Chevrier, F. L.	do	17 Aug. '99	800 00	15 April '78	17 Aug. '99
Giroux, A. E.	do	19 Aug. '99	700 00	27 April '64	19 Aug. '99
Bessette, Jos. M.	do	19 Aug. '99	750 00	23 Aug. '75	19 Aug. '99
Patterson, Walter.	do	1 Feb. '00	600 00	— — '74	1 Feb. '00
Latouche, A. M.	do	1 Oct. '93	700 00	8 Jan. '60	1 Oct. '93
Chicoine, J. A.	do	1 Oct. '00	600 00	18 April '78	1 Oct. '00
Martin, P.	do	1 July '01	600 00	27 Jan. '51	1 July '95
Prevost, Napoleon.	do	1 July '01	650 00	7 June '65	1 July '98
Barlow, A. L.	do	1 July '01	700 00	15 Dec. '63	1 July '00
O'Neill, Patrick John.	do	12 Mar. '02	650 00	26 May '71	1 April '01
Briere, J. C. O.	do	1 July '02	600 00	— — '69	1 Aug. '94
Douglas, James Henry.	Dominion Appraiser....	16 May '96	2,000 00	21 May '44	1 Jan. '88
Ambrose, John David Long, B.C.L.	do do	16 Dec. '88	2,000 00	28 Jan. '38	1 April '82
Brossard, Téléphore.	Appraiser	6 June '91	2,000 00	28 Oct. '48	1 July '86
Hatchette, John.	do	1 July '82	1,800 00	24 May '34	1 July '82
Lavie, Jos. Adélaré.	Asst. Appraiser.....	1 Dec. '90	950 00	9 Feb. '69	— July '86
Cuthbert, Robert.	do	1 July '93	1,300 00	21 June '44	1 July '93
Dawson, T. J.	do	1 April '96	1,300 00	29 April '45	1 April '96
Langan, Frank.	do ..	13 July '97	1,100 00	16 April '48	13 July '97
Donohue, Edward.	do ..	4 Sept. '97	1,100 00	22 Dec. '45	4 Sept. '97

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal—Continued.			\$ cts		
White, John David.....	Asst. Appraiser.....	1 Sept. '00	900 00	14 Jan. '57	1 Sept. '00
Lunny, Richard J.....	do	1 July '93	1,000 00	19 Mar. '60	1 Dec. '87
O'Shae, Edward.....	do	1 July '01	800 00	27 May '70	1 July '01
Magnan, Arthur.....	do	1 July '02	1,200 00	18 Jan. '67	1 July '02
Corbeil, Joseph Zéphirin.....	Gauger & Weigher.....	7 Jan. '96	1,200 00	14 Dec. '50	1 Oct. '83
Jones, Thomas Michael.....	Assistant Gauger.....	1 April '96	750 00	1 May '67	1 April '96
Lemieux, Damase Joseph.....	do	1 July '98	1,000 00	2 Jan. '53	1 July '85
McNichol, James.....	do	3 Dec. '01	600 00	3 July '65	3 Dec. '01
Coallier, Jean-Baptiste.....	Locker	30 April '72	800 00	26 Oct. '44	30 April '72
Renaud, H.....	do	16 May '96	550 00	29 Dec. '50	16 May '96
Murray, John.....	Tide Waiter.....	21 Aug. '01	550 00	8 Feb. '62	1 July '88
Morrison, John.....	Packer.....	10 Nov. '85	500 00	16 May '48	10 Nov. '85
Matheson, John.....	do	1 Jan. '90	500 00	15 Mar. '49	1 Jan. '90
Nugent, Arthur	do	1 Mar. '96	500 00	28 Sept. '42	1 Mar. '96
Losey, Taylor.....	Tide Waiter & Locker.	1 July '85	750 00	24 Sept. '44	1 July '85
Garault, Maxime.....	Tide Waiter	— Oct. '74	600 00	26 July '34	— Oct. '74
Nicholson, Thomas William.	do	— June '72	550 00	17 Jan. '38	— June '72
McCluskey, John.....	do and Locker.	— June '72	750 00	25 Dec. '45	— June '72
Sanguinette, Léonidas.....	do	30 June '72	550 00	21 Feb. '48	30 June '72
Johnston, James.....	do	— May '72	550 00	9 Sept. '35	— May '72
Roach, Michael.....	do	1 Dec. '87	550 00	30 July '64	1 Dec. '87
Lambert, Jeremiah	do	1 April '74	550 00	— April '37	1 April '74
Vallée, Henri.....	do	1 April '74	600 00	27 May '47	1 April '74
Richardson, William Henry.	Cheese Inspector.....	1 Dec. '96	900 00	9 Sept. '52	1 May '84
Rawley, William.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 June '85	500 00	31 Oct. '40	1 June '85
Paré, Adhémar.....	do	14 May '89	600 00	19 June '62	14 May '89
Holdbrook, B. T.....	do	1 July '95	600 00	3 Oct. '61	1 July '95
Balthazard, B.....	do	1 July '95	500 00	8 Mar. '61	1 July '95
Guérin, Louis Joseph.....	do	16 May '96	550 00	23 Jan. '65	16 May '96
Clerk, Jean Pie Robt.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '02	1,200 00	9 June '70	1 Jan. '02
Lafleur, L. H.....	do	1 Nov. '94	700 00	15 Oct. '42	1 Nov. '94
Neher, Martin.....	do	1 Feb. '95	600 00	22 Feb. '47	1 Feb. '95

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal—Continued.			\$ cts.		
Drysdale, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	12 July '97	550 00	31 Oct. '63	12 July '97
Galbraith, J.....	do	1 July '95	500 00	26 July '58	1 July '95
Martineau, J. B.....	do	15 Nov. '97	600 00	13 Sept. '33	15 Nov. '97
Scleater, Michael M.....	do	1 July '02	700 00	9 July '40	1 July '01
Patterson, William Low.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 May '91	600 00	25 Jan. '53	1 May '91
Cooney, P. J.....	do	16 May '96	550 00	22 July '64	16 May '96
Gallet, Eugene Arthur.....	do	1 Jan. '02	500 00	2 July '66	1 Jan. '02
Hurteau, Joseph A.....	do	1 April '02	500 00	14 Oct. '73	1 April '02
Fontaine, Geo. Nap.....	do	1 May '02	600 00	15 Aug. '66	1 May '02
Abearn, Owen John.....	do	1 July '02	600 00	30 Aug. '64	1 July '02
Brien, Ludger.....	do	1 July '02	500 00	19 July '80	1 July '02
Birks, James Bennet.....	do	1 July '02	500 00	1 Jan. '54	1 July '02
L' Africain, Napoléon.....	do	1 Oct. '92	600 00	21 Sept. '61	1 Oct. '92
Larin, Joseph A. A.....	do	1 July '02	500 00	1 Sept. '70	1 July '02
Cannon, James.....	do	1 July '02	500 00	14 Nov. '59	1 July '01
Feeney, Bernard.....	do	1 July '02	500 00	7 June '49	1 July '02
Scanlon, Michael.....	do	1 July '01	500 00	1 May '66	1 July '01
McCamley, Henry.....	do	1 July '01	500 00	27 Mar. '63	1 July '01
Bernard, Euclide.....	do	1 April '01	550 00	1 Feb. '56	1 April '01
Boyd, William Stewart.....	do	1 Nov. '95	550 00	29 July '45	1 Nov. '95
Montenari, A. N. P.....	do	1 Feb. '96	600 00	9 Nov. '55	1 Feb. '96
McCallum, J. S.	do	1 July '97	600 00	23 May '52	1 July '97
Harrigan, P. Joseph.....	do	1 Aug. '99	550 00	17 Mar. '64	1 Aug. '99
Prevost, Louis.....	do	1 Mar. '00	600 00	8 May '42	1 Mar. '00
Corbeil, James H.....	do	1 Mar. '00	400 00	1 Nov. '82	1 Mar. '00
Turton, Thos. H.	do	1 Feb. '00	550 00	24 Mar. '39	1 Feb. '00
Perry, Edward.....	do	1 Apr. '00	500 00	23 Aug. '55	1 Apr. '00
Robert, James Alexis.	do	1 June '00	550 00	17 Jan. '54	1 June '00
Bouthellier, Armand.....	do	1 June '00	450 00	18 Sept. '78	1 June '00
McCracken, Thomas.....	do	1 July '02	500 00	Apr. '68	1 July '02
Girard, Louis.....	do	1 July '02	500 00	11 Mar. '46	1 July '02
Manson, David.....	do	1 July '02	550 00	22 July '67	1 July '02

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—QUEBEC

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Montreal—Concluded			\$ cts.		
Riopelle, J. A.	Tide Waiter	1 July '00	600 00	8 Aug. '68	1 July '00
Dequoy, Jas. Edward.	do	1 July '00	600 00	5 July '60	1 July '00
Flynn, Thomas	do	1 Sept. '00	500 00	29 Sept. '66	1 Sept. '00
Lamoreaux, Hector	do	1 July '02	600 00	6 Mar. '76	1 July '02
Coughlin, Jas. P.	Preventive Officer.....	22 May '00	600 00	19 Dec. '67	1 Aug. '99
Lytle, Samuel B.	do	1 Jan. '00	550 00	12 July '58	1 Jan. '00
Hutchins, Roland F.	do	1 Jan. '00	500 00	— '51	1 Jan. '00
St. Jean, Samuel	do	12 May '00	600 00	10 Sept. '44	12 May '00
Cauchon, Flavien L.	do	1 Sept. '00	600 00	18 Oct. '48	1 Sept. '00
Gouin, Ernest	do	19 Jan. '01	600 00	20 Apr. '56	19 Jan. '01
Harvey, Percy J. A.	do	1 Apr. '01	600 00	26 May '71	1 Apr. '01
Webster, Robt. B.	do	1 Apr. '01	500 00	— '40	1 Apr. '01
Perreault, Jeremy	do	1 July '02	600 00	13 Aug. '32	1 July '02
McGovern, Patrick	do	1 July '02	750 00	13 Mar. '46	1 July '02
Carbonneau, Ferd.	do	1 July '02	500 00	30 Apr. '44	1 July '02
Paradis, Pierre	do	1 June '01	500 00	29 June '55	1 July '01
Pelletier, Hubert E.	do	1 July '01	500 00	16 May '63	1 July '01
Dumontier, Victor	do	1 July '01	500 00	29 Sept. '68	1 July '01
Allen, George Miles	Tide Waiter	1 Apr. '96	500 00	28 Feb. '63	1 Apr. '96
Homier, Jos Albert	do	19 June '97	600 00	12 June '77	19 June '97
Smith, Merritt Munson.	Sub-Collector	15 Sept. '79	550 00	8 Dec. '34	14 Mar. '64
Basinet, Louis.	do	14 Nov. '96	700 00	29 Nov. '46	14 Nov. '96
Long, George.	do	18 Apr. '87	400 00	24 Mar. '39	18 Apr. '87
O'Reilly, Charles B.	do	1 Feb. '88	300 00	19 Nov. '49	1 Feb. '88
St. Michel, F. X.	do	13 Apr. '97	500 00	10 Apr. '51	13 Apr. '97
Paspebiac.					
Beauchesne, Pierre Clovis...	Collector.	1 June '83	1,000 00	8 June '41	5 May '71
Leblanc, Joseph.	Preventive Officer.....	16 May '88	100 00	25 May '40	16 May '88
New Richmond					
Percé.					
Flynn, William.	Collector.	1 Apr. '79	600 00	22 July '36	18 June '58
Sirois, Joseph Octave	Landing Waiter and Searcher.	25 June '79	450 00	29 Jan. '35	25 June '79

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Quebec.			\$ cts.		
Forsyth, Joseph Bell.....	Collector.	17 Apr. '91	3,000 00	30 June '31	17 Apr. '91
Carter, William Henry.....	Surveyor..	1 Sept. '91	1,800 00	17 May '36	9 May '71
Dion, Aurélien V	Appraiser.....	4 June '89	1,400 00	18 May '39	27 Oct. '77
Watters, James Giblin.....	Assistant Appraiser....	2 June '88	850 00	16 Dec. '48	2 June '88
Gouin, Charles.....	Clerk	28 Apr. '60	1,200 00	2 Aug. '30	28 Apr. '60
Edge, W. E.....	do	1 Apr. '98	950 00	24 June '34	1 Sept. '75
Doucet, Eugène... ..	do	1 Mar. '74	1,050 00	21 Aug. '49	1 Mar. '74
Lamère, Chas.....	do	1 Apr. '96	550 00	12 Sept. '72	1 Apr. '96
Larue, Panet Edouard.....	Tide Surveyor.....	1 Oct. '93	1,000 00	3 Jan. '43	1 Sept. '73
Gray, Frost Wood.....	Assist. Tide Surveyor..	1 Oct. '93	1,000 00	4 Apr. '42	9 Apr. '84
Frechette, J. E.	Clerk.....	1 July '00	700 00	16 Apr. '56	1 July '00
Bélanger, François Xavier...	Gauger	1 Oct. '95	1,000 00	— Dec. '50	5 Aug. '81
Bolger, Michael Kingsley...	Landing Waiter.....	1 Jan. '86	800 00	12 July '48	1 Jan. '86
Laurin, Louis Napoléon.....	do	16 May '96	1,000 00	8 July '52	12 June '82
Dugal, Léandre... ..	Warehouse Keeper.....	31 Oct. '70	1,000 00	4 Sept. '36	31 Oct. '70
Lemieux, E. O.	Sub-Collector.....	8 Jan. '97	600 00	1 Jan. '50	8 Jan. '97
St. François, Beauce.					
Pelletier, N. G.....	do	1 June '96	550 00	6 Mar. '57	1 June '96
Rivière du Loup.					
Joncas, Pierre Léger.....	do	1 July '90	500 00	10 May '51	— Sept. '75
Magdalen Islands.					
Bilodeau, Ambroise	Preventive Officer.....	1 Dec. '81	100 00	— '32	1 Dec. '81
Trinity Bay.					
Fraser, Samuel M. L.	Sub-Collector.....	3 Dec. '01	700 00	6 Mar. '52	3 Dec. '01
Anticosti					
Griffiths, Jacob.....	House-keeper.	1 July '69	550 00	24 Feb. '32	1 May '54
Rouillard, Jean	Locker.....	— Dec. '72	650 00	31 July '40	— Dec. '72
Bordeau, Jean C. A.	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '02	600 00	16 Nov. '74	1 May '02
Victoriaville.					
Batterton, James.....	Locker.....	23 Oct. '73	600 00	15 June '34	23 Oct. '73
Trudel, J. Edmond.....	Tide Waiter.....	22 Sept. '74	650 00	3 Mar. '42	22 Sept. '74
Vallerand, Louis Napoléon.	Preventive Officer.....	14 Oct. '99	700 00	28 Feb. '56	1 Jan. '86
Gaumont, Thomas.....	Tide Waiter	1 May '02	500 00	12 May '54	1 May '02
Fortin, O.....	do	1 Nov. '95	550 00	26 Feb. '38	1 Nov. '95
Hannon, Henry M.....	Packer and Messenger.	20 Aug. '90	500 00	10 Oct. '66	20 Aug. '90
Jobin, Henri.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '98	550 00	20 Nov. '30	1 July '98
Lafond, Joseph.....	do	17 Aug. '99	500 00	16 Mar. '43	17 Aug. '99

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Rimouski.			\$ cts.		
Gauvreau, Joseph.....	Collector.....	1 July '98	400 00	19 Mar. '62	1 July '98
St. Armand.					
Bourret, Edmond Augustus.	Collector.....	1 June '77	800 00	16 Nov. '40	13 Feb. '65
Futvoye, Fred. Franc. Booth.	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '89	500 00	25 Feb. '64	1 July '89
Shelters, Anson.....	do	1 Oct. '01	500 00	31 Jan. '45	1 Oct. '01
Luke, Philip Edward..... Philipsburg	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '77	250 00	23 July '28	1 Nov. '77
St. Hyacinthe.					
Henshaw, Geo. H.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '99	950 00	13 April '49	1 Aug. '99
Lamothe, Arthur.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '99	700 00	4 Mar. '56	1 Aug. '99
Paré, Jules..... Drummondville.	Sub-Collector	1 Apr. '01	300 00	22 Feb. '74	1 Apr. '01
St. Johns.					
Wood, Hannibal Whitney...	Collector.....	1 Feb. '90	1,200 00	10 July '40	1 Feb. '90
Latour, Joseph Cyprien.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '89	600 00	20 Jan. '62	1 July '89
Jameson, William Matthew..	Landing Waiter.....	1 Jan. '99	500 00	4 Dec. '45	1 Jan. '99
Gallet, Alphonse..... Rouse's Point.	Tide Waiter & Locker..	1 May '72	600 00	20 Sept. '36	— May '62
Baker, Joel Homer..... Frelighsburg	Sub-Collector	13 Jan. '86	650 00	19 Jan. '62	1 Nov. '83
Quinn, J. D..... Granby.	do	1 Nov. '98	200 00	6 Jan. '48	1 Nov. '98
Sherbrooke.					
Stenson, Michael Thomas...	Collector.....	24 Oct. '00	1,600 00	8 Dec. '38	24 Oct. '00
Hunt, William Josiah.....	Landing Waiter.....	19 June '81	700 00	18 Sept. '43	19 June '81
Desève, Origène Louis..	Clerk and Ldg. Waiter	1 Nov. '98	890 00	31 Aug. '69	29 Apr. '90
O'Dell, Henry A.....	Appraiser.....	1 Apr. '93	1,000 00	15 Feb. '55	1 Apr. '93
Hunting, Myron Lloyd.....	Packer.....	1 Mar. '02	500 00	13 Oct. '65	1 Mar. '02
Murphy, James..... Richmond.	Sub-Collector.....	12 Apr. '90	700 00	20 July '48	12 Apr. '90
Pender, James..... Windsor Mills.	do	1 Jan. '00	400 00	— '54	1 Jan. '00
Martel, Louis..... Thetford Mines.	do	1 Oct. '01	400 00	26 May '40	1 Oct. '01
Sorel.					
Mathieu, Joseph.....	Collector.....	9 Apr. '84	600 00	20 Feb. '37	9 Apr. '84
Stanstead					
McClintock, Chas. Hugh....	Collector.....	1 July '98	1,100 00	4 Jan. '44	1 July '98

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Stanstead—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Paquette, John Flavien.....	Landing Waiter..	1 Nov. '87	500 00	9 June '62	1 Aug. '82
Campbell, Edward M.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	500 00	26 Sept. '65	1 July '00
McGowan, William, jun.....	Landing Waiter.....	6 Dec. '80	580 00	24 Feb. '49	6 Dec. '80
Georgeville.					
Mullins, Daniel.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '02	700 00	— '41	1 July '02
Magog.					
Three Rivers.					
Vanasse, Pierre Benj.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '89	1,100 00	3 Oct. '38	1 Mar. '89
Dufresne, Isaïe.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	700 00	1 Dec. '52	1 July '00
Valleyfield.					
Brodeur, S. A	Collector.....	1 July '98	500 00	22 Feb. '52	1 July '98
PROV. OF NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Bathurst.					
Veniot, Peter John	Collector.....	7 May '00	1,000 00	6 Oct. '63	7 May '00
Leahy, David.....	Clerk and Ldg. Waiter	1 Aug. '83	500 00	13 May '54	1 Aug. '83
Sormany, Henry Armand....	Sub-Collector	1 Aug. '77	600 00	23 Oct. '35	1 Aug. '77
Shippegan.					
Bourgeois, Médéric E.....	do	17 Apr. '75	200 00	15 Apr. '38	17 Apr. '75
Tracadie.					
Poulin, Prosper E.....	do	1 Apr. '01	400 00	... Oct. '44	1 Apr. '01
Caraquet.					
Campbellton.					
McKenzie, Archibald.....	Collector.....	12 July '83	500 00	29 May '41	12 July '83
Chatham, N.B.					
Ferguson, Daniel.....	Collector.....	27 Mar. '65	1,200 00	30 Apr. '26	27 Mar. '65
Benson, Peter H. C.....	Preventive Officer.....	14 July '99	800 00	11 Oct. '55	14 July '99
Connors, Patrick	do	14 July '99	450 00	22 Sept. '40	14 July '99
Johnson, Basil Eloi.....	Sub-Collector.	1 Jan. '90	800 00	4 May '59	1 Jan. '90
Richibucto.					
LeBlanc, Jude J.	do	1 July '91	500 00	28 Apr. '48	1 July '91
Buctouche.					
Russ, Wm. Horen Botsford..	Tide Waiter	16 July '77	400 00	23 Jan. '38	16 July '77
Kingston.					
Keswick, David.	do	1 June '78	300 00	30 Jan. '35	1 June '78
Buctouche.					
Richard, Damien O	Preventive Officer.....	1 Oct. '86	60 00	15 May '30	1 Oct. '86
The Cape.					
Dalhousie.					
Haddow, George.....	Collector.....	7 May '02	1,200 00	10 Dec. '33	7 May '02
Harquail, Jas. Sherman.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	300 00	8 Sept. '62	1 June '78

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Fredericton.			\$ cts.		
Street, Alfred Foxcraft.....	Collector.....	1 Jan. '73	1,500 00	28 Jan. '41	1 Jan. '73
Winter, Herbert Gayner.....	Appraiser.....	1 Jan. '71	1,000 00	9 Nov. '50	1 Jan. '71
Moncton.					
Binney, Irvine Whitty.....	Collector.....	1 Nov. '83	1,200 00	10 July '41	16 Dec. '74
Rayworth, John Snowball..	Landing Waiter	1 July '85	700 00	1 Nov. '57	1 July '75
Coffee, Timothy Isaac	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '02	550 00	27 Oct. '67	1 July '02
Woodworth, William.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '98	700 00	7 Jan. '32	1 July '98
Dysart, Andrew Huot.....	do	27 June '73	500 00	30 Aug. '38	27 June '73
Cocagne.					
Leger, Anselme M.....	do	1 July '98	600 00	9 May '47	1 July '98
Shediac.					
Wood, William Rufus.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '88	400 00	12 Oct. '52	1 Jan. '88
Shediac.					
Gleaveland, David.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 May '85	300 00	14 Sept. '39	1 May '85
Alma.					
McKinley, Charles Hamilton	Preventive Officer.....	1 Sept. '75	200 00	20 Mar. '40	1 Sept. '75
Alma.					
Turner, James B.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '01	300 00	22 Nov. '44	1 July '01
Harvey.					
Pye, John L.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '01	150 00	4 Feb. '34	1 July '00
Hopewell Cape.					
Newcastle.					
Park, William Adam.....	Collector.....	4 Nov. '87	1,100 00	27 June '53	4 Nov. '87
Wheeler, Patrick.....	Tide Waiter	1 Nov. '73	700 00	25 Dec. '46	1 Nov. '73
Sackville.					
Anderson, Josiah James.....	Collector.....	13 Oct. '98	700 00	7 Oct. '34	27 Aug. '97
Bowser, John Albert.....	Preventive Officer.....	17 Oct. '98	200 00	2 Jan. '63	17 Oct. '98
Prescott, William.....	Sub-Collector	1 May '73	350 00	24 Feb. '46	1 May '73
Baie Verte.					
Ward, Rufus Cote.....	do	1 Dec. '81	100 00	1 July '44	1 Dec. '81
Rockport.					
St. John.					
Lockhart, William Albert..	Collector.....	7 May '00	3,000 00	11 Mar. '35	7 May '00
Matthew, George F.....	Surveyor.....	1 July '93	1,600 00	12 Aug. '37	1 May '53
Sandall, Henry P.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Aug. '01	1,300 00	17 Mar. '50	4 May '71
O'Keeffe, P. J	Chief Land. Waiter and Chief Prev. Officer of Maritime Provinces.	1 Feb. '96	1,400 00	6 Sept. '49	6 Sept. '79
Kain, Samuel W.....	Cashier	1 Oct. '95	900 00	13 Jan. '64	1 Feb. '83
Finlay, Thomas.	Tide Surveyor.....	1 May '01	900 00	20 Sept. '44	1 May '01
Barber, Keith A.	Clerk	1 Nov. '83	900 00	11 Oct. '57	1 Nov. '83
Jenkins, George.....	do	1 Feb. '89	950 00	17 Mar. '50	1 Feb. '89

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Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
St. John—Continued.			\$ cts.		
Turner, Henry.....	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '83	600 00	27 Oct. '51	1 Nov. '83
Gallagher, Frank.....	do	1 Dec. '86	700 00	30 Dec. '40	— — '75
Wilkins, Samuel Watt.....	do	1 July '91	950 00	25 May '57	4 Nov. '90
Tilley, Chas. F.....	do	1 July '93	700 00	20 Sept. '70	1 July '93
Connor, Frank R.....	do	1 Dec. '95	750 00	22 Aug. '43	25 Apr. '92
Manson, James Watson.....	do	1 Jan. '02	800 00	10 Mar. '61	1 May '01
Whittaker, James E.....	Appraiser.....	1 Mar. '84	1,200 00	30 June '31	1 Mar. '84
Hamilton, Jas. H.....	do	22 May '96	1,000 00	26 Jan. '60	22 May '96
Everitt, Arthur.....	do	16 Sept. '98	1,000 00	4 Oct. '28	8 Mar. '97
Buist, Andrew.....	Tide Waiter & Packer.	20 Mar. '86	600 00	22 Mar. '30	20 Mar. '96
Jackson, George.....	Packer.....	19 June '97	500 00	10 Aug. '50	19 June '97
Robinson, Samuel.....	Gauger.....	1 July '93	1,000 00	10 May '35	1 Nov. '71
Bustia, Thomas E.....	Locker.....	1 July '67	700 00	17 Mar. '25	1 July '67
Carleton, William.....	do	19 June '65	750 00	20 Nov. '31	19 June '65
Pigeon, Charles.....	do	1 Sept. '75	650 00	— Dec. '43	3 Sept. '70
Foley, Thomas Bain.....	do	3 Sept. '73	700 00	4 Jan. '33	3 Sept. '73
Sandall, Thomas O.....	Landing Waiter	1 July '94	800 00	29 Aug. '34	10 May '60
McDonough, Geo. Rufus.....	Sub-Collector	1 Oct. '01	400 00	24 Nov. '55	1 Oct. '01
St. Martins, (Quaco).					
McKay, James.....	do	1 Oct. '79	600 00	11 Feb. '37	1 Oct. '79
St-George.					
Kirk, James T.....	do	1 Apr. '01	500 00	28 Feb. '48	1 Apr. '01
Sussex.					
Hoyt, J. Wesley.....	do	1 Nov. '92	1,000 00	26 Sept. '63	1 Nov. '92
McAdam Junction					
Cluch, Calvin C.....	do	20 Dec. '93	400 00	8 Sept. '50	20 Dec. '93
Musquash.					
Chubb, George.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 June '88	200 00	24 May '41	1 June '88
Black Bay.					
McKay, Samuel.....	do	1 June '88	200 00	— '39	1 June '88
Beaver Harbour.					
Forsyth, William.....	do	1 July '00	650 00	— Sept. '38	4 Feb. '73
Farren, William.....	do	1 July '00	700 00	18 Jan. '32	1 Aug. '74
Dearness, David.....	do	1 Apr. '01	600 00	5 Nov. '45	1 Apr. '01
McAdoo, R. J.....	do	1 July '01	650 00	15 July '44	1 July '76
Noble, J. J.....	do	1 Feb. '96	500 00	25 Oct. '48	1 Feb. '96
Dobbin, Wilson L.....	Tide Waiter.....	19 Aug. '74	600 00	15 Feb. '50	— June '67
Dixon, John.....	do	1 Jan. '96	600 00	— '35	13 Feb. '91
Condon, Thomas.....	do	20 Mar. '86	600 00	16 Sept. '44	20 Mar. '86
McCart, Peter.....	do	1 July '89	600 00	29 June '43	1 July '89

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
St. John—Concluded			\$ cts		
Price, George.	Boatman & Tide Waiter	1 Jan. '84	600 00	— Oct. '39	— Sept. '76
Fulton, Robert.	do do	1 Jan. '84	600 00	— Oct. '44	— Sept. '75
Dougherty, William A.	Tide Waiter.	8 June '82	600 00	25 Feb. '41	8 June '82
Lowry, John.	Landing Waiter and Searcher.	13 Jan. '96	650 00	2 July '57	1 Nov. '83
Rogerson, John.	Tide Waiter.	1 Jan. '87	600 00	2 Apr. '37	1 Jan. '87
Cochran, John.	do.	1 Feb. '85	600 00	17 Aug. '37	1 Feb. '85
Duffy, James.	do.	1 July '01	600 00	13 Jan. '47	1 July '01
Clarke, Robert.	do.	1 Oct. '01	500 00	8 July '49	1 Oct. '01
Mullin, John J.	do.	13 Jan. '96	600 00	— '48	1 July '94
Jenkins, John.	do.	1 Nov. '01	500 00	22 Oct. '61	1 Nov. '01
Thompson, David. Chance Harbour	Preventive Officer.	1 July '90	200 00	11 Aug. '51	1 July '90
St. Stephen.					
Graham, Henry.	Collector.	10 Sept. '91	1,600 00	6 May '40	10 Sept. '91
Stevens, William Henry.	Waiter and Searcher.	6 June '76	850 00	19 Mar. '36	6 June '76
McAdam, Hugh. Milltown.	Preventive Officer.	3 June '79	750 00	8 Feb. '36	3 June '87
Bixby, James H. Parker.	do.	1 July '87	600 00	— '35	1 July '67
Hyslip, Samuel N.	do.	4 Apr. '92	500 00	23 Dec. '51	4 Apr. '92
Hitchings, Henry Stephen. Milltown.	do.	2 Aug. '89	500 00	22 Apr. '42	2 Aug. '89
Shaughnessy, J.	do.	1 Jan. '86	900 00	15 Sept. '48	18 Aug. '81
Hacker, Henry. Upper Mills.	do.	1 Nov. '94	100 00	— '51	1 Nov. '94
Whitlock, William. St. Andrews.	Acting Sub-Collector.	2 Jan. '70	800 00	1 Apr. '48	1 Mar. '68
Stinson, Thomas. St. Andrews	Preventive Officer.	1 Apr. '74	500 00	17 Jan. '44	1 Apr. '74
Clark, Alexander John. Campo Bello.	do.	1 Mar. '88	600 00	1 Dec. '50	1 Mar. '88
Brown, Owen Alendo. Campo Bello.	do.	1 Nov. '89	300 00	8 Feb. '59	1 Nov. '89
McLaughlin, Daniel Isaac. Woodward. Seal Cove.	do.	1 Nov. '89	300 00	2 Mar. '57	1 Nov. '89
Trecarten, Thomas Lord. West Isles	Sub-Collector.	2 Aug. '89	350 00	22 Sept. '60	2 Aug. '89
Dixon, Charles. North Head, Grand Manan.	do.	1 Nov. '98	400 00	8 Apr. '54	1 Nov. '98
Woodstock.					
Dibblee, F. H. J.	Collector.	1 July '99	1,200 00	16 Oct. '51	1 July '99
Kirkpatrick, Robert.	Sub-Collector.	1 July '87	400 00	23 July '39	15 Dec. '76
Lynch, John. Grand River.	Preventive Officer.	31 Aug. '80	150 00	9 Mar. '30	31 Aug. '55

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Woodstock—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Tobin, Richard..... Mouth St. Francis.	Preventive Officer.	15 Aug. '53	300 00	15 May '38	15 Aug '53
Robinson, George.....	do	15 Sept. '74	500 00	11 Nov. '32	15 Sept. '74
McCaffrey, Thos. Louis.....	do	1 July '99	500 00	28 July '60	1 July '99
Cyr, Levite J..... Edmundston.	Sub-Collector.....	15 Aug. '95	600 00	12 Aug. '67	15 Aug. '95
Cyr, Honoré	do	16 May '93	200 00	28 Mar. '51	16 May '93
Nadeau, Mathias	do	1 Dec. '90	500 00	21 Feb. '39	1 Dec. '90
Taylor, Hugh W..... Middle St. Francis.	do	9 Oct. '91	500 00	30 Oct. '60	9 Oct. '91
Violette, Francis	Preventive Officer.....	24 Mar. '73	500 00	— '40	24 Mar. '73
Harold, Everitt..... St. Leonards.	Sub-Collector.....	7 May '00	400 00	— '23	7 May '00
Carpenter, John A..... Centreville.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Dec. '98	400 00	11 June '37	9 Mar. '97
Spike, Wm. Edwin..... Bloomfield.	do	1 Oct. '01	600 00	8 Oct. '59	1 Oct. '01
Aroostook					
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.					
Amberst.					
Main, William Dick	Collector.....	1 Nov. '86	1,200 00	19 Jan. '37	1 Nov. '86
Ratchford, Charles Edward.	Clerk and Appraiser...	17 Nov. '77	800 00	9 May '45	27 Nov. '72
Elliott, Herbert F..... Pugwash.	Sub-Collector	1 Aug. '97	400 00	24 Oct. '59	1 Aug. '97
Pugsley, Alder W..... River Hebert	do	1 July '98	300 00	19 July '69	1 July '98
Burns, John Moore..... Northport	do	1 Apr. '80	100 00	9 June '46	1 Apr. '80
Drysdale, Ira..... Wallace.	do	1 July '98	250 00	2 Jan. '57	1 July '98
Heffernan, Frank S..... Springhill.	do	1 July '02	500 00	22 Aug. '66	1 July '02
King, Willard E..... Tidnish	do	1 Oct. '98	200 00	19 Jan. '68	29 Sept. '97
Annapolis.					
McCormick, Edgar.....	Collector.....	1 Sept. '90	850 00	31 Aug. '62	1 Sept. '90
Ditmars, Charles	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '87	200 00	10 Dec. '37	1 July '87
Porter, Edgar Harold..... Clementsport.	do	11 Aug. '75	150 00	5 Apr. '51	11 Aug. '75
Buckler, Thos. Madison	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '89	600 00	20 Apr. '61	1 July '89
Hicks, John..... Thorns Cove.	Sub-Collector	1 Nov. '98	600 00	24 Mar. '44	1 Nov. '98
Bridgetown.					
Antigonish.					
Boyd, Angus	Collector	1 Nov. '88	800 00	28 Dec. '33	1 Nov. '88
Crispo, Jeffrey M..... Harbour au Bouche.	Sub-Collector.....	6 Nov. '96	150 00	17 Feb. '52	6 Nov. '96
Randall, Edward George..... Bayfield.	do	1 July '65	250 00	25 May '36	1 July '65
McDonald, Alex	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	100 00	— '56	1 July '00
Malignant Cove.					

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE - NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Arichat.			\$ cts.		
Boudrot, Alex. F.....	Collector.....	1 July '01	800 00	11 Oct. '63	1 July '01
Fuller, Charles James.....	Preventive Officer.....	30 July '83	400 00	1 Jan. '40	30 July '83
Shaw, James Allen.....	do	1 Sept. '67	200 00	24 Dec. '38	1 Sept. '67
D'Escousse.					
Brymner, William	Sub-Collector.....	10 Oct. '72	150 00	2 Nov. '26	10 Oct. '72
L'Ardoise.					
Boyd, William S.....	do	6 June '76	200 00	31 Oct. '56	6 June '76
Rivière Bourgeois.					
Morrison, Charles M.....	do	1 Aug. '99	350 00	20 Apr. '75	1 Aug. '99
St. Peters.					
LeLacheur, Colin Priault...	Preventive Officer.....	10 Dec. '83	200 00	13 Dec. '55	10 Dec. '83
Arichat West.					
Fougère, Peter Thomas.....	do	1 Oct. '84	100 00	1 Nov. '43	1 Oct. '84
Petit de Grat.					
Baddeck.					
Fraser, John Andrew	Collector	1 July '98	700 00	6 Nov. '42	1 July '98
Kerr, Duncan.....	Preventive Officer.....	6 Apr. '77	120 00	— '34	6 Apr. '77
McAuley, Donald	Sub-Collector.....	27 Sept. '75	150 00	15 July '45	27 Sept. '75
Ste. Anne's.					
Shea, James.....	do	1 June '77	150 00	4 Aug. '45	1 June '77
Ingonish					
Maloney, James...	do	17 Aug. '99	200 00	— '34	17 Aug. '99
Aspey Bay.					
Livingston, Geo.....	do	1 Nov. '01	210 00	— Apr. '45	1 Nov. '01
Great Bras d'Or.					
Barrington.					
Robertson, Thos. Wishart...	Collector.....	1 Nov. '98	650 00	23 Jan. '42	1 Nov. '98
Trefry, Hervey Doane.....	Tide Waiter	3 Oct. '74	100 00	4 Jan. '40	3 Oct. '74
Taylor, John Wesley.	Sub-Collector.....	15 Sept. '79	150 00	9 Dec. '37	1 Sept. '79
Port Latour.					
Smith, A. K.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Feb. '95	200 00	2 July '54	1 Feb. '95
Clarke's Harbour.					
Canso.					
Cullen, Patrick Cleary.....	Collector.....	1 July '98	600 00	13 June '42	1 July '98
Scott, Wm. Godfrey.....	Sub-Collector.....	9 Feb. '97	400 00	6 Nov. '32	9 Feb. '97
Guysboro.					
Giffin, Joseph D.....	do	29 Apr. '74	100 00	— '27	29 Apr. '74
Isaac's Harbour.					
McDonald, James R.....	do	4 Sept. '97	300 00	30 Mar. '55	4 Sept. '97
Sherbrooke.					
Pye, William H.....	do	1 Nov. '98	100 00	7 Mar. '28	1 Nov. '98
Liscomb.					
Munroe, Enos MacLeod.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Dec. '98	400 00	29 July '64	1 Dec. '98
Whitehaven.					
McCutcheon, Hugh	do	1 Nov. '77	60 00	2 June '52	1 Nov. '77
Sonora.					
Smith, Geo. Renfrew.....	do	1 Jan. '00	150 00	30 Nov. '57	1 Jan. '00
Queensport.					

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Digby.			\$ cts.		
Viets, John Moore.....	Collector.....	1 June '88	800 00	11 Dec. '30	1 June '88
Reardon, William.....	Preventive Officer.....	2 May '65	60 00	14 Mar. '29	2 May '55
Bear River.					
Troop, John.....	Sub-Collector.....	27 May '80	400 00	3 Apr. '26	27 May '80
Bear River.					
Outhouse, A. F.....	do.....	1 Aug. '95	100 00	1 Oct. '41	1 Aug. '95
Free Port.					
Morehouse, Geo. A.....	do.....	1 Jan. '96	150 00	1 Sept. '40	1 Jan. '96
Sandy Cove.					
Pugh, Wm. Alex.....	do.....	10 Oct. '01	150 00	13 Oct. '66	1 Oct. '01
Westport.					
Halifax.					
Harrington, Wm. Daniel.....	Collector.....	14 Feb. '89	3,000 00	22 June '34	14 Feb. '89
Garrison, William Albert...	Surveyor.....	1 July '89	1,500 00	10 June '42	8 June '68
O'Brien, James.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 Nov. '92	1,200 00	15 Nov. '38	— Sept. '68
Blackwood, David.....	Appraiser.....	1 May '83	1,400 00	20 Jan. '34	19 May '74
Beckwith, Robert Nelson.....	do.....	1 May '83	1,300 00	2 Apr. '34	1 May '83
O'Connor, Francis.....	Assistant Appraiser...	8 Nov. '87	1,000 00	17 Oct. '44	8 Nov. '87
Crawford, Samuel.....	Clerk.....	3 May '82	750 00	26 Jan. '40	3 May '82
Fenerty, Arthur.....	do.....	5 Jan. '77	800 00	12 May '51	5 Jan. '77
Pryor, Oswald.....	do.....	1 July '75	900 00	20 July '50	1 July '75
Creighton, Henry Spurr.....	Cashier.....	1 Nov. '92	1,000 00	12 Dec. '60	1 Aug. '85
Stimpson, Francis Clifford..	Clerk.....	9 June '86	800 00	2 Aug. '66	9 June '86
Davis, John Charles.....	do.....	1 July '88	650 00	19 May '44	1 July '88
Meynell, Walter F.....	do.....	1 Nov. '92	500 00	10 Jan. '59	1 Nov. '92
Hagarty, Henry Basil.....	do.....	9 Dec. '81	700 00	14 June '58	9 Dec. '81
Roche, Geo.....	do.....	1 Nov. '88	650 00	30 Mar. '57	1 Nov. '88
Hubble, Caleb F.....	do.....	1 Apr. '02	600 00	24 Mar. '50	1 June '01
Robertson, Alex.....	Gauger.....	19 Aug. '85	1,000 00	17 Mar. '32	1 Dec. '72
Power, John Robert.....	Land'g Waiter & Act- ing Tide Surveyor.	6 Feb. '93	900 00	7 Oct. '52	12 Apr. '81
Burford, Joseph.....	Tide Waiter.....	1 Feb. '99	600 00	23 Apr. '53	1 Feb. '99
Fleming, Alex.....	do.....	1 Nov. '88	500 00	28 Apr. '39	1 Nov. '88
Campbell, Joseph Edward..	do.....	6 Feb. '99	600 00	28 Feb. '56	14 Nov. '97
Trider, Henry Wm.....	do.....	1 Mar. '71	600 00	2 Jan. '45	1 Mar. '71
Lovett, Arthur.....	do.....	6 Feb. '99	650 00	9 Feb. '72	1 Feb. '99
Berry, William.....	do.....	26 Apr. '72	600 00	26 Oct. '42	26 Apr. '72
Reddy, David John.....	do.....	1 Mar. '99	550 00	21 Feb. '44	1 Mar. '99

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Halifax—Continued.			\$ cts.		
Langenburg, Albert Carl ...	Tide Waiter	1 Oct. '88	550 00	9 Sept. '39	1 Oct. '88
Clark, Walter.....	do	1 Apr. '99	600 00	23 Feb. '56	1 Apr. '99
Kennedy, Robt. Duncan.....	do	9 June '86	600 00	24 Sept. '51	9 June '86
Gould, William.....	do	9 June '86	550 00	— — '30	9 June '86
Godwin, James.....	do	1 Jan. '93	500 00	23 Mar. '49	1 Jan. '93
Tremaine, Richard W	do	1 Jan. '93	550 00	14 Apr. '40	1 Jan. '93
McDonald, Jas. J.	do	1 Jan. '93	600 00	24 Oct. '50	1 Jan. '93
Paul, Augustus R.....	do	1 Apr. '01	600 00	14 July '60	1 Apr. '01
Saxton, Richard J.....	do	1 Apr. '01	600 00	17 Aug. '69	1 Apr. '01
Cook, Percy A.....	do	1 Jan. '02	500 00	23 June '73	1 Jan. '02
Naylor, John Barlin	do	1 Mar. '02	500 00	10 July '46	1 Mar. '02
Heffernan, Patrick W.....	do	1 May '02	500 00	15 Jan. '61	1 May '02
Freckleton, George N.....	do	1 May '01	600 00	17 June '52	1 May '01
Heisler, Edward John.....	do	1 July '01	550 00	4 Oct. '62	1 July '01
Carlton, Robert	do	1 Dec. '80	550 00	26 Feb. '45	1 Dec. '80
Edwards, John Thelison.	do	1 Aug. '83	600 00	12 Jan. '44	1 Aug. '82
Harris, Henry J	do	25 Apr. '92	500 00	1 Oct. '30	25 Apr. '92
Gleeson, William E.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '00	800 00	13 Aug. '54	1 Feb. '87
Hall, Edmund.....	Tide Waiter	1 Dec. '94	500 00	22 Apr. '54	1 Dec. '94
Foote, Jeffrey.....	do	1 Feb. '95	500 00	— Mar. '42	1 Feb. '95
Mulcahey, Thos. J	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	15 Apr. '51	1 Aug. '99
Curran, John J.....	do	1 Apr. '00	600 00	26 Dec. '73	1 Apr. '00
Power, Patrick Jas.....	do	1 Dec. '01	500 00	27 Mar. '75	1 Dec. '01
Mansley, Thomas	Messenger.....	6 Feb. '99	500 00	22 Aug. '65	6 Feb. '99
Tobin, Thos. Seymour.....	do	1 Dec. '01	400 00	17 Feb. '80	1 Dec. '01
Howe, Philip John.....	Boatman.....	1 Jan. '72	600 00	21 July '39	1 Jan. '72
Briand, Alfred.....	Tide Waiter & Packer..	1 Aug. '90	500 00	18 Nov. '41	1 Aug. '90
Caldwell, Albert H.....	Locker	6 Aug. '81	600 00	30 July '61	6 Aug. '81
Ashwood, Joseph Charles...	do	1 Jan. '93	700 00	1 Jan. '40	1 Mar. '84
Keating, Michael Edward...	Packer.....	1 Dec. '84	600 00	24 July '60	1 Dec. '84
Sheehan, Maurice Joseph.....	do	1 Jan. '93	450 00	28 May '64	1 Jan. '93
Balcom, Edward H.....	Sub-Collector.....	19 Jan. '97	60 00	29 Aug. '66	19 Jan. '97
Port Dufferin.					

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Halifax—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Walsh, James W..... Spry Bay.	Preventive Officer.	1 May '97	60 00	5 July '57	1 May '97
Gibbons, John..... Hubbard's Cove.	do	9 Nov. '80	60 00	31 Jan. '38	9 Nov. '80
Smith, Thos..... East Chezzetcook.	do	1 Apr. '97	100 00	11 Dec. '57	1 Apr. '97
Hall, Thomas..... Sheet Harbour.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Aug. '99	200 00	14 June '61	1 Aug. '99
Kentville.					
Rand, Frederick Clarence...	Collector.....	1 May '88	800 00	7 Mar. '58	1 May '88
Morris, Charles Eugene..... Harbourville.	Sub-Collector	1 Jan. '86	200 00	17 Feb. '59	1 Jan. '86
Lockwood, George S..... Port William.	do	1 July '73	300 00	7 Feb. '29	1 July '60
Bill, C. R..... Wolfville.	do	1 Feb. '96	400 00	31 July '52	1 Feb. '97
Norwood, C. H. Berwick.	do	4 Sept. '97	300 00	22 Mar. '52	4 Sept. '97
Borden, Elijah C..... Kingsport.	do	1 Nov. '97	250 00	15 Aug. '46	1 Nov. '97
West, T. Caldwell..... Aylesford Station.	do	1 Jan. '00	150 00	22 June '52	1 Jan. '00
Bigelow, John E..... Canning.	do	1 Oct. '01	500 00	2 Feb. '42	1 Oct. '01
Liverpool.					
Dunlap, John Hugh.....	Collector	17 May '78	900 00	4 Nov. '38	27 May '75
Freeman, Newton Perkins...	Landing Waiter.....	1 May '77	600 00	17 Nov. '53	1 May '77
Letson, Edgar Ethelbert..... Port Medway.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Sept. '86	500 00	2 Feb. '51	1 Sept. '86
Lockeport.					
Ruggles, Jas. R	Collector	1 Aug. '94	600 00	23 Oct. '57	1 Aug. '94
Lunenburg.					
Coldwell, Aubrey Butterfield	Collector.....	6 June '90	800 00	10 Dec. '45	6 June '90
Acker, William Christian...	Clerk.....	1 April '90	600 00	22 June '63	1 April '90
Myra, Wm. G	Tide Waiter ..	31 Mar. '96	400 00	18 Nov. '59	31 Mar. '96
Reinhardt, Henry Nicholas.. Getson's Cove, La Have.	Sub-Collector.....	5 Oct. '80	400 00	28 Apr. '53	5 Oct. '80
Owen, Nepenn C..... Bridgewater.	do	1 Feb. '94	400 00	4 Nov. '44	1 Feb. '94
Millet, Geo. N..... Chester.	do	1 Aug. '99	150 00	1 Apr. '40	1 Aug. '99
Mills, George Henry..... Chester.	Preventive Officer.	1 May '66	100 00	— Sept '26	1 May '66
Zwicker, A. F. Mahone Bay.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Mar. '95	300 00	17 Nov. '34	1 Mar. '95

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Middleton.			\$ cts.		
Shaffner, Leander Parker...	Collector	1 Jan. '97	500 00	1 Oct. '59	1 Jan. '97
Elliott, Charles A. Port George.	Sub-Collector.....	17 June '81	200 00	11 Feb. '30	17 June '81
Harris, Simeon..... Margaretsville.	do	8 Feb. '97	400 00	— '37	8 Feb. '97
New Glasgow.					
McDonald, John F.....	Collector	1 May '79	1,100 00	30 Sept. '50	1 May '79
McCurdy, Stanley J.....	Appraiser.....	20 May '02	800 00	13 July '57	7 May '00
Sutherland, George.....	Tide Waiter	13 July '85	500 00	28 Aug. '29	13 July '85
McGregor, Donald..... Merigomish.	Sub-Collector	24 Aug. '81	100 00	27 Apr. '37	24 Aug. '81
North Sydney.					
McPherson, Joseph.....	Collector	17 Aug. '99	1,100 00	7 May '45	17 Aug. '99
Phoran, Martin J.....	Preventive Officer.....	25 Jan. '82	500 00	29 Aug. '43	25 Jan. '82
McDonald, John James.....	Boatman.....	1 Nov. '98	450 00	7 Aug. '62	1 Nov. '98
Parrsboro'.					
Gillespie, Edward.....	Collector	1 Nov. '95	700 00	1 May '62	16 Aug. '81
Moore, Wm..... Advocate Harbour.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Apr. '96	150 00	11 Mar. '39	1 July '95
Mosher, Havelock Henry.... Apple River.	do	1 Sept. '91	150 00	8 July '59	1 Sept. '91
Corbett, Howard..... Five Islands.	do	17 Oct. '94	150 00	14 Oct. '55	17 Oct. '94
Bentley, Thos. K..... Port Greville.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Apr. '01	200 00	31 Oct. '58	1 Apr. '01
Pictou.					
Fraser, Robert Peden.....	Collector.....	1 July '01	1,200 00	22 May '48	1 July '01
Russell, James Anthony....	Clerk	1 Mar. '97	1,100 00	22 Oct. '55	1 Mar. '77
Johnston, George Elliott....	do	16 Dec. '81	800 00	4 June '49	16 Dec. '81
Connell, William.....	Landing Waiter.....	8 May '73	500 00	22 Jan. '34	8 May '73
Campbell, Jas. Alex. Glen... Tatamagouche.	Sub-Collector.....	26 Oct. '76	300 00	25 Aug. '50	26 Oct. '76
Henry, John Robert..... River John.	Preventive Officer.....	12 Apr. '75	200 00	25 Jan. '51	12 Apr. '75
McDonald, Angus.....	do	1 Nov. '84	500 00	17 Aug. '33	1 Nov. '84
Port Hawkesbury.					
Hennessey, John J.....	Collector.....	1 July '00	600 00	14 Jan. '43	1 July '00
Forbes, Henry Arthur..... Port Hastings.	Sub-Collector.....	23 May '78	200 00	19 July '43	3 Aug. '66

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Port Hawkesbury—Con.			\$ cts.		
McNair, James..... Port Mulgrave.	Preventive Officer.....	13 July '97	60 00	16 Aug. '39	13 July '97
Keating, Michael John..... Port Mulgrave.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '00	450 00	12 Sept. '59	1 Jan. '00
McDonald, Archibald..... Wycocomah.	do	6 Oct. '00	200 00	25 Sept. '79	1 July '00
Port Hood.					
Tremain, Edward Dunsier...	Collector.....	8 May '59	500 00	18 May '39	8 May '59
Au Coin, Chas. E..... Cheticamp.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '97	200 00	9 Oct. '70	1 Jan. '97
McQuarric, Thos. B..... Mabou.	Sub-Collector	1 Jan. '97	150 00	— Dec. '67	1 Jan. '97
McRae, Farquhar..... Margaree.	do	1 Nov. '98	150 00	14 Dec. '35	1 Nov. '98
Shelburne.					
Atwood, Warren Wilson....	Collector	1 Dec. '75	500 00	16 Apr. '41	1 Dec. '75
Martin, Eben Lyle..... Jordan's Bay.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '00	150 00	22 Nov. '60	1 July '00
Swaine, George Ball..... North East Harbour.	Preventive Officer	1 Apr. '87	150 00	10 Aug '48	1 Apr. '87
Morrison, John A. R..... Sand Point	do	1 July '00	150 00	22 Mar. '49	1 July '00
Sydney.					
McDonald, Rowald.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '82	1,300 00	20 Nov. '40	1 Aug. '82
McVarish, Joseph	Preventive Officer	1 Jan. '92	500 00	— May '42	1 Jan. '92
Campbell, Peter C.....	do	1 July '00	800 00	17 Mar. '70	1 July '00
Young, Walter.....	do	1 July '00	350 00	— — '41	1 July '00
McKinnon, Michael..... Glace Bay.	Sub-Collector.	1 Nov. '98	750 00	15 July '68	1 Nov. '98
McDougall, Ronald..... Main-à-Dieu.	do	1 Oct. '91	150 00	17 Nov. '57	1 Oct. '91
McLean, Roderick..... Gabarouse.	do	5 Mar. '80	200 00	24 Dec. '30	5 Mar. '80
McAlpine, E. S..... Louisbourg.	do	1 Aug. '99	450 00	22 Dec. '44	1 Aug. '99
Orr, Joseph..... Port Morien.	do	1 Apr. '00	250 00	1 Jan. '71	1 Apr. '00
Ratchford, James..... Victoria Mines.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Aug. '99	300 00	5 Jan. '59	1 Aug. '99
Truro.					
Nelson, George Phillips.....	Collector.....	1 May '85	1,200 00	11 Sept. '41	1 May '85
Blair, Henry C.....	Clerk	1 June '82	850 00	8 May '59	1 June '82
Layton, George Albert.....	Preventive Officer.....	12 Aug. '89	500 00	4 Apr. '40	12 Aug. '89
Blaikie, John Arthur..... Londonderry.	Sub-Collector.....	9 July '90	500 00	25 May '62	9 July '90

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS--OUTSIDE SERVICE--NOVA SCOTIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Truro--Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Lewis, George..... Bass River.	Preventive Officer.....	1 May '87	225 00	7 Aug. '29	1 May '87
Ellis, John..... Economy.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '01	200 00	9 Apr. '42	1 Oct. '01
Weymouth.					
Jones, Norman Bond	Collector.....	6 Dec. '81	700 00	18 May '34	6 Dec. '81
Jones, Forbes	Preventive Officer.....	19 June '97	400 00	20 Oct. '40	19 June '97
Doucet, Edouard Urbain Meteghan.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '90	300 00	9 Feb. '61	1 July '90
Theriau, Edouard E..... Belliveau's Cove.	do	1 Nov. '92	300 00	29 Mar. '68	1 Nov. '92
Bingay, Jas..... Port Gilbert.	do	1 Feb. '95	250 00	29 Apr. '39	1 Feb. '95
LeBlanc, Isaac H..... Church Point.	do	1 Nov. '01	200 00	11 Aug. '56	1 Nov. '01
Windsor.					
O'Brien, William	Collector.....	10 July '99	1,200 00	2 Mar. '46	10 July '99
Spence, Andrew Herbert..... Ste. Croix.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Nov. '86	500 00	9 Sept. '64	1 Nov. '86
Lawrence, James Walter..... Hantsport.	Sub-Collector.....	14 July '81	300 00	26 Mar. '45	14 July '81
Malcom, Thomas Armstrong Cheverie.	do	24 Apr. '61	200 00	14 July '28	24 Apr. '61
Woolaver, Howard..... Walton.	do	6 Apr. '91	150 00	21 July '36	6 Apr. '91
Yarmouth.					
Moody, William Hénry.....	Collector.....	1 July '83	1,200 00	18 Nov. '36	1 July '83
McGill, William	Clerk	1 Feb. '75	1,000 00	29 July '42	1 Feb. '75
Bown, Thomas Lamont	Special Officer.....	1 Mar. '81	800 00	26 July '36	1 May '74
Campbell, William Laughlin	Acting Appraiser	1 May '79	950 00	20 Sept. '35	6 Dec. '75
Coaldwell, Marsden.....	Gauger	1 July '83	650 00	2 Mar. '33	1 July '83
Robbins, Ansel	Landing Waiter.....	1 July '84	550 00	29 Aug. '32	1 July '84
Lent, Adolphus Smith..... Tusket.	Preventive Officer.....	19 Apr. '84	125 00	2 Mar. '48	19 Apr. '84
D'Entremont, Jos. Alpheus. Pubnico.	do	1 Apr. '86	150 00	26 Apr. '56	1 Apr. '86
Amiro, Wm. Henry	Sub-Collector.....	13 Oct. '98	200 00	23 Sept. '63	13 Oct. '98
Perry, Harvey Cann	do	1 May '88	200 00	26 Dec. '50	1 May '88
Salmon River.					

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—MANITOBA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Brth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.			\$ cts.		
Brandon.					
Graham, Herbert Clement.....	Collector.....	17 Aug. '99	1,600 00	27 Feb. '56	1 Feb. '98
McNiven, John Davidson.....	Sub-Collector.....	16 Sept. '98	600 00	10 Feb. '61	16 Sept. '98
Nelson, John Linn.....	do	1 Aug. '99	600 00	21 June '62	1 Aug. '99
Sutherland, Hugh M.....	do	1 Jan. '00	750 00	24 Feb. '63	1 Jan. '00
Hope, William.....	do	1 July '00	600 00	6 May '66	1 July '00
Reekie, Alex. McKay.....	do	1 July '00	600 00	18 Feb. '39	1 July '00
Winnipeg.					
Scott, Thomas.....	Collector.....	1 Mar. '87	3,000 00	16 Feb. '41	1 Mar. '88
Thompson, William Henry ..	Chief Clerk.....	1 Apr. '92	1,400 00	28 June '59	10 Apr. '81
Allan, Francis John.....	do & Cashier	1 July '02	1,300 00	3 Feb. '56	1 July '83
Wagh, Richard D.....	Clerk & Land. Waiter.	1 Feb. '99	950 00	23 May '68	1 Feb. '99
Jones, Richard Inglis.....	Appraiser	21 Oct. '98	1,100 00	4 June '50	15 July '73
Bennie, Thos	do	21 Oct. '98	1,200 00	11 Nov. '39	1 Oct. '92
Telford, Donald M.....	do	1 Mar. '02	1,100 00	12 Nov. '45	1 Mar. '02
Sutton, Richard	Landing Waiter	1 Dec. '84	1,000 00	23 Feb. '43	1 Dec. '84
McLean, A. Hibald	Land. Waiter & Clerk.	9 Feb. '92	950 00	12 Nov. '61	9 Feb. '92
O'Donohue, John.....	Preventive Officer.....	17 Aug. '99	800 00	4 Feb. '38	17 Aug. '99
Adair, Thos. James.....	do	1 July '00	750 00	31 July '55	1 July '00
Stuart, Charles C	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	750 00	25 Dec. '67	1 July '00
Eadie, Richard F.....	do	1 July '00	750 00	18 Apr. '67	1 July '00
McColl, Angus C.....	do	1 July '00	750 00	15 Apr. '59	1 July '00
Campbell, Colin	Acting Appraiser.....	1 July '00	1,000 00	5 Dec. '55	1 July '00
Connolly, William.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Oct. '00	750 00	17 May '58	1 Oct. '00
Pratt, Henry Pomeroy.....	do	1 Dec. '00	720 00	1 Feb. '66	1 Dec. '00
Simpson, William.....	do	1 Mar. '02	750 00	14 Aug. '54	1 Mar. '02
Marshall, James Alex.....	Sub-Collector.....	15 Dec. '85	1,000 00	11 Dec. '58	15 Dec. '85
Mather, Thos. J.....	do	1 Jan. '00	900 00	10 Jan. '58	7 July '98
Mills, William.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Jan. '99	800 00	18 Dec. '48	1 Jan. '99
Allen, Geo. G.....	do	1 Nov. '92	600 00	9 Nov. '50	1 Nov. '92
Cooper, W. J.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '95	900 00	10 Dec. '64	1 Oct. '88
Pound, John T.....	do	7 July '98	600 00	12 June '52	7 July '98

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Winnipeg—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
McEdwards, Duncan G..... Gretna.	Preventive Officer.....	10 Apr. '00	700 00	4 Aug. '47	10 Apr. '00
Young, Robert D..... Neepawa.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '01	600 00	5 July '68	1 July '01
Gibbs, William..... Selkirk.	do	1 July '02	480 00	10 July '51	1 July '02
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					
Calgary.					
Allen, Alexander.....	Collector.....	1 July '01	1,500 00	5 Sept. '37	1 July '01
McBratney, R. T.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '83	1,000 00	20 Jan. '58	1 July '83
Kirkpatrick, R. N.....	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '88	900 00	23 May '64	1 Oct. '88
Walton, Egerton, J.R..... Medicine Hat.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '01	400 00	22 Dec. '47	1 Oct. '01
Osborne, F. A..... Edmonton	do	1 Jan. '97	500 00	13 May '59	1 Jan. '97
Lethbridge.					
Kenny, John.....	Collector (Acting).....				
Shaw, Frederick Davis..... Cardston.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '95	900 00	— '57	1 July '95
Gardiner, William..... Fort Macleod.	do	1 July '02	500 00	4 Mar. '55	1 July '02
Tennant, Henry..... Coutts.	do	1 Apr. '98	900 00	2 July '45	1 Apr. '98
Regina.					
Jameson, S. B.....	Collector.....	5 Jan. '89	600 00	19 Feb. '53	— June '88
Ross, Daniel Davidson..... Moose Jaw.	Sub-Collector.....	1 Oct. '01	500 00	25 Dec. '72	1 Oct. '01
Davidson, C. O..... Prince Albert.	do	1 Nov. '01	200 00	23 June '62	1 Nov. '01
Paterson, A. C..... North Portal.	do	1 Aug. '95	800 00	13 Apr. '53	1 Aug. '95
Young, William..... North Portal.	Preventive Officer.....	1 Oct. '01	700 00	25 Feb. '65	1 Oct. '01
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Charlottetown.					
Robertson, Walter B.....	Collector.....	1 Apr. '02	1,500 00	28 July '54	1 Apr. '02
Bremner, George.....	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '73	1,200 00	31 Jan. '40	— Apr. '67
MacLeod, Alexander Duncan	Cashier.....	8 May '77	900 00	20 Aug. '43	8 May '77
White, Edwin.....	Clerk.....	1 Jan. '96	900 00	3 Jan. '54	1 Oct. '73
Moren, Michael Joseph.....	do	1 Jan. '96	700 00	15 June '55	1 June '85
Hogg, Robert.....	Appraiser.....	18 May '80	1,000 00	13 Apr. '46	18 May '80
Lawson, James Davis	Gauger.....	1 Sept. '80	700 00	12 Aug. '46	1 Sept. '80

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Charlottetown—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
Macdonald, James.....	Landing Waiter.....	13 Jan. '74	600 00	25 Jan. '36	13 Jan. '74
Curtis, James Frederick.....	do	1 Apr. '81	600 00	23 Feb. '43	1 June '79
Peake, Ernest de B	Preventive Officer.....	1 Apr. '96	600 00	18 Dec. '74	1 Apr. '96
Sullivan, Andrew.....	do	1 June '90	500 00	11 Apr. '40	1 June '90
Flynn, Thomas E	do	1 Sept. '00	500 00	14 Feb. '42	1 Sept. '00
Owen, Charles.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '74	700 00	1 Apr. '38	1 July '74
Georgetown.					
Waye, Chas.....	do	6 Oct. '98	120 00	25 Dec. '51	6 Oct. '98
St. Peter's					
Mutch, Samuel	do	9 Mar. '98	300 00	3 Sept. '40	9 Mar. '98
Montague.					
Brehaut, Henry James.....	do ..	1 Nov. '74	150 00	5 Jan. '35	1 Nov. '74
Murray Harbour.					
McEwen, Edward.....	do	1 Nov. '74	100 00	13 Mar. '15	1 Nov. '74
New London.					
McCormack, John.....	do	1 Jan. '99	150 00	20 Aug. '38	1 Jan. '99
Cardigan.					
Morrison, Hector D.....	do	1 July '91	100 00	— Nov. '40	1 July '91
Pinette.					
McDonald, Robert.....	do	1 Nov. '01	250 00	17 July '55	1 Nov. '01
Crapaud.					
Campbell, Sylvanus P.....	Preventive Officer.....	31 Jan. '99	200 00	— '54	31 Jan. '99
Souris.					
McMillan, Peter.....	do	1 Jan. '97	120 00	15 Aug. '44	1 Jan. '97
Grand River					
Furness, Thos. J.....	do	1 Jan. '97	75 00	18 Jan. '56	1 Jan. '97
Vernon River Bridge.					
McInnes, A. J.....	do	13 Jan. '96	150 00	10 June '51	13 Jan. '96
Murray River.					
Houston, John S.....	do	9 June '97	100 00	1 Jan. '54	9 June '97
Rustico.					
Summerside.					
Strong, Charles Wesley.....	Collector	5 May '73	1,000 00	2 July '29	5 May '73
Murphy, Charles.....	Clerk.....	1 Oct. '82	750 00	15 July '49	1 Oct. '82
McNutt, James Marshall.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '74	150 00	4 June '26	1 Nov. '74
Malpeque.					
Gaudet, Agno Joseph.....	do	1 July '98	400 00	14 Dec. '44	1 July '98
Tignish.					
Hopgood, William.....	do	20 Nov. '75	250 00	14 Feb. '22	20 Nov. '75
Port Hill.					
McArthur, Samuel.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '74	60 00	3 Aug. '43	1 July '74
Port Hill.					
White, James Foster.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Nov. '98	400 00	27 Apr. '40	1 Nov. '98
Alberton.					
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Grand Forks.					
Gilpin, R R.....	Acting Collector.....				
Vroom, John P.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	900 00	4 Oct. '69	1 July '00

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Grand Forks—Concluded.			\$ cts.		
McLeod, Geo. Alex.....	Clerk & Land'g. Waiter	1 July '02	720 00	—— '74	1 July '02
Sinclair, Finlay A.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Mar. '00	900 00	20 Feb. '68	1 Mar. '00
McCutcheon, Hugh.....	Sub-Collector.....	1 Jan. '00	900 00	4 June '54	1 Jan. '00
Cascade City. Greenwood.					
Kaslo.					
McIntosh, John Franklin.....	Collector.....	1 Ap. '93	1,200 00	7 June '48	1 Aug. '96
Sutherland, Owen A.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	1,000 00	9 Nov. '64	1 July '00
Nanaimo.					
Smith, Bedford H.....	Collector.	22 Oct. '84	1,350 00	1 June '49	22 Oct. '84
Gorden, Herschel.	Preventive Officer.....	19 Sept. '79	1,000 00	24 May '67	19 Sept. '89
Good, Henry Leslie	do	1 Feb. '92	900 00	16 Oct. '63	1 Feb. '92
Roe, George Henry.	Sub-Collector	11 Sept. '94	800 00	5 June '65	11 Sept. '94
Comox. Hill, Lewis Germain	do	1 July '02	100 00	22 Sept. '63	1 July '02.
Chemainus.					
Nelson.					
Johnstone, George.....	Collector.....	1 Aug. '95	1,800 00	15 Nov. '58	1 July '87
Shaw, Samuel Poole.	Clerk	17 Apr. '99	1,100 00	17 July '69	17 Apr. '99
Jameson, William Morley...	Appraiser.....	30 Apr. '01	1,200 00	19 Jan. '68	17 Apr. '98
Keay, Wm. Stanley.....	Sub-Collector	1 Oct. '00	900 00	27 Jan. '71	1 Oct. '00
Cranbrook. Gordon, James Daniel.....	Preventive Officer	10 May '99	900 00	4 Aug. '60	10 May '99
Phillipps.					
New Westminster.					
Munn, Angus.....	Collector.....	1 July '02	1,400 00	28 Nov. '58	1 July '02
McMartin, James Archer. ...	Preventive Officer	15 May '00	800 00	20 Oct. '66	1 Aug. '91
Minthorne, Martin W	do	10 Apr. '00	900 00	2 May '49	10 Apr. '00
Fraser, Donald	do	1 June '99	750 00	20 Aug. '66	25 May '99
Huntingdon. Knight, Justus Edward.....	do	1 July '00	900 00	5 June '64	1 July '00
Ashcroft.					
Parson, Charles H.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	300 00	16 May '68	1 July '00
Golden. York, Thomas F.....	do	1 June '00	400 00	2 Oct. '58	4 June '00
Upper Sumas. Green, Chas. Frederick.....	do	1 Feb. '90	500 00	7 Nov. '40	1 Feb. '90
Ladner's Landing. Chantrell, Henry D.....	Sub-Collector	20 Feb. '92	1,000 00	10 June '51	1 June '90
Douglas. Myer, F. Adrian.....	do	1 Apr. '96	600 00	23 May '39	1 Apr. '96
Vernon. Howell, Thomas.....	do	1 July '00	500 00	30 June '58	1 July '00
Kamloops. Atkins, Benj. R.....	do	1 Dec. '00	700 00	6 May '66	1 Dec. '00
Revelstoke.					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Rossland.			\$ cts.		
McDonald, Boswell Robert.	Collector.	1 Nov. '89	1,600 00	9 Apr. '65	1 Nov. '89
Stevens, Daniel Bowen.....	Sub-Collector.....	17 Apr. '99	900 00	23 Nov. '56	17 Apr. '99
Trail.					
Wood, William Martin	Landing Waiter	29 Apr. '98	1,000 00	19 Nov. '52	29 Apr. '98
Brown, William.....	Preventive Officer	1 July '00	900 00	6 Aug. '57	1 July '00
Paterson, Arch. Neil.	Sub-Collector.....	1 July '02	900 00	2 May '65	1 July '02
Paterson.					
Victoria.					
Milne, Alex. Roland, C.M.G.	Collector.....	1 Jan. '90	3,000 00	20 Dec. '42	1 Jan. '75
Marchant, William.....	Appraiser.....	1 Sept. '97	1,600 00	19 May '54	1 Sept. '97
Newbury, John C.....	Chief Clerk.....	4 Nov. '90	1,600 00	6 Feb. '62	1 Sept. '83
Fawcett, Edgar	Clerk	— Sept. '83	1,100 00	1 Feb. '47	— Sept. '83
Calderwood, Andrew	do	1 Jan. '00	750 00	12 July '67	1 Jan. '00
Morrison, Frederick J.....	Tide Waiter	1 July '80	800 00	3 Sept. '47	1 July '80
Franklin, William A.....	Landing Waiter.	8 Apr. '84	800 00	2 Sept. '33	8 Apr. '84
Armstrong, Frank.	do	1 Aug. '99	800 00	29 May '58	1 Aug. '99
Atkins, William.....	Clerk and Locker.....	1 Nov. '88	1,000 00	13 Aug. '46	1 Nov. '88
Davey, Frederick Wm.....	do and Landing	1 July '90	900 00	28 Nov. '70	3 Sept. '88
Simpson, George F. D.....	Waiter.	1 July '90	750 00	6 July '58	1 June '86
Joule, Alfred J.....	do do ...	8 June '92	800 00	6 Feb. '50	8 June '92
Roberts, Thomas	do do ...	8 June '92	950 00	11 Dec. '50	8 June '92
Beckwith, Herbert Ed.....	Preventive Officer.....	4 Nov. '90	950 00	14 Dec. '44	4 Nov. '90
McLean, Donald.....	do	1 June '01	900 00	5 June '45	1 June '01
McTavish, John A.....	Clerk.....	16 May '96	700 00	4 Dec. '77	16 May '96
Vancouver.					
Bowell, John Moore.....	Collector.....	1 July '87	2,000 00	1 Oct. '56	—Oct. '78
Worsnop, Charles Arthur...	Surveyor.....	9 Oct. '95	1,500 00	18 Oct. '58	1 May '89
Eldridge, Cortes C.....	Appraiser	1 July '00	1,400 00	7 Mar. '46	1 July '00
Bowser, Francis.....	Chief Landing Waiter..	1 Feb. '93	1,000 00	13 Sept. '58	1 Feb. '93
Boult, Walter Lionel.....	Landing Waiter.....	1 Apr. '02	720 00	14 Mar. '67	1 Apr. '02
Allan, Nichol.....	Gauger.....	1 July '01	1,000 00	3 June '41	1 July '01
Greer, Frederick R.....	Clerk.....	1 June '99	720 00	7 May '68	1 June '99
Johnstone, William E.....	do and Cashier.....	20 Feb. '00	850 00	24 Sept. '62	1 June '99
Cartwright, Henry George..	do	1 May '01	500 00	21 Aug. '83	1 May '01
Kerr, John Hudson	do	1 May '02	720 00	14 June '64	1 May '02

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—YUKON.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth	Date of First Appointment.
Vancouver—Concluded			\$ cts.		
McAllister, Peter.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '00	720 00	22 Mar. '62	1 July '00
Walker, George.....	do	1 July '00	720 00	15 Nov. '59	1 July '00
Kerr, James.....	do	1 July '00	720 00	2 Nov. '60	1 July '00
Brown, Henry K.....	do	1 July '00	780 00	6 Dec. '56	1 July '00
Ferguson, Dougal.....	do	1 July '00	720 00	20 Jan '46	1 July '00
Watson, Joseph Henry.....	do	1 May '01	800 00	12 Mar. '54	1 May '01
McRea, Donald.....	do	1 Oct. '01	720 00	23 Feb. '60	1 Oct. '01
YUKON DISTRICT.					
Busby, E. S.....	Collector (Act'g).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson.					
Peele, Perry Richard.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Nov. '97	1,300 00	1 Nov. '71	1 Nov. '97
Bennett.					

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—INSPECTORS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
<i>Board of Customs—Ottawa.</i>			\$ cts.		
*McDougald, John.....	Chairman.....	1 July '96	800 00	13 Mar. '48	1 July '96
Jessop, Geo. Walter.....	Dominion Appraiser....	16 May '96	1,500 00	18 Nov. '40	1 Nov. '82
Wood, Wyatt Samuel.....	do	1 Aug. '00	1,600 00	14 Feb. '63	15 June '98
Breadner, Robt. Walker.....	do	1 June '01	1,600 00	13 Jan. '65	13 Sept. '84
Bogue, Jas.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 July '95	600 00	11 Sept. '34	1 Oct. '86
Parmelee, John David.....	do	1 June '96	1,200 00	1 Sept. '62	8 Nov. '90
May, Geo. Musgrave.....	do	2 Apr. '92	250 00	31 July '66	2 Apr. '92
Stunden, Jesse.....	do	5 Oct. '94	700 00	6 Nov. '37	5 Oct. '94
Belton, Francis Sydney.....	do	16 May '96	900 00	18 Mar. '48	16 May '96
Atkinson, Wm. P.....	do	1 Feb. '99	1,100 00	17 Feb. '36	1 Feb. '99
Scace, Fred Gibson... ..	do	1 Apr. '00	900 00	16 Apr. '69	1 Apr. '00
Potts, John Edward.....	do	1 Apr. '00	900 00	21 May '72	1 Apr. '00
Urquhart, Wm. Thos.....	Clerk and Ldg Waiter.	18 July '00	1,200 00	11 Sept. '63	1 July '97
Dalton, Miss E. C.....	Clerk.....	1 July '00	600 00	2 Sept '60	1 July '00
Westwick, Thomas.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Mar. '02	750 00	4 Jan. '45	1 Mar. '02
<i>Statistics.</i>					
Gleeson, David J.....	Clerk.....	1 Nov. '83	1,200 00	21 Jan. '60	13 July '76
Heintz, Robt M.....	do	1 July '83	1,100 00	14 Mar. '52	1 July '83
McCaffrey, Wm. John.....	do	10 July '99	1,100 00	23 Jan. '64	1 Feb. '89
Stevens, Wm. Edwin.....	do	19 June '80	1,050 00	22 Feb. '39	19 June '80
Richards, Jos. Fred.....	do	1 May '78	1,000 00	28 Nov. '52	1 May '78
McNeill, Duncan.....	do	5 Nov. '81	850 00	25 Dec. '54	5 Nov. '81
Goodspeed, M. Herbert.....	do	10 Dec. '86	950 00	12 July '64	10 Dec. '86
Connolly, J. G.....	do	1 Aug. '84	950 00	2 Feb. '53	1 Aug. '84
Carleton, Wm. Henry.....	do	1 Jan. '91	800 00	23 May '72	27 May '82
Raymond, Richard.....	do	19 Sept. '89	800 00	27 Nov. '50	19 Sept. '89
Finnegan, Edward.....	do	11 May '88	800 00	20 Aug. '68	11 May '88
Payne, Edward.....	do	1 Feb. '92	800 00	25 Sept. '44	1 Aug. '88
Evans, R. H.....	do	18 May '96	800 00	23 Nov. '67	18 May '96
Campbell, Frank A.....	do	18 May '96	750 00	3 Nov. '77	18 May '96
Ross, Charles G.....	do acting.....	17 Apr. '99	1,100 00	22 May '67	17 Apr. '99

* Is also Deputy Minister of Customs.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—INSPECTORS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McConnell, Robt.....	Clerk acting.....	1 Aug. '00	950 00	4 Oct. '42	1 Aug. '00
Pearse, Richard M.....	do	1 July '98	850 00	11 Mar. '65	1 July '98
Graves, Hessay W.....	do	1 June '88	850 00	13 Nov. '58	1 June '88
Cogswell, Oliver H.....	do	1 Jan. '00	800 00	3 July '57	1 Jan. '00
McNeill, Colin C.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	5 Sept. '55	1 Aug. '00
Roche, Chas. P.....	do	1 July '02	900 00	18 June '59	10 Feb. '99
Berton, Jno. F.....	do	1 July '93	800 00	7 Sept. '73	1 July '93
Teaffe, W. G.....	do	1 Jan. '00	800 00	31 July '72	1 Jan. '00
McPherson, Robt. S.....	do	1 July '98	800 00	29 Aug. '70	1 July '98
Wood, H. L.....	do	20 Mar. '00	800 00	6 July '57	20 Mar. '00
Peaker, J. M.....	do	1 Aug. '99	800 00	5 Oct. '69	1 Aug. '99
Patterson, Henry Wm.....	do	1 Feb. '00	800 00	27 Jan. '74	1 Feb. '00
Messier, Joseph.....	do	1 Aug. '99	800 00	26 July '75	1 Aug. '99
Watson T. F.....	do	1 Apr. '01	840 00	22 Nov. '66	1 Apr. '01
Selby, W. Dunbar.....	do	1 Jan. '02	850 00	28 Sept. '64	1 Jan. '02
Ross, Alex.....	do	1 Jan. '02	800 00	29 Aug. '73	1 Jan. '02
Davulay, J. A. P.....	do	1 Jan. '02	800 00	12 Nov. '63	1 Jan. '02
Jones, Geo. Gordon.....	do	1 Jan. '02	800 00	10 July '60	1 Jan. '02
Robertson, Wm. H.....	do	1 Jan. '02	750 00	22 Feb. '70	1 Jan. '02
Lanigan, J. F.....	do	1 Jan. '02	750 00	4 May '72	1 Jan. '02
Shannon, F. M.....	do	1 Jan. '02	750 00	5 Dec. '72	1 Jan. '02
Proulx, Emanuel.....	Messenger.....	1 Jan. '02	500 00	15 Jan. '78	1 Jan. '02
<i>Board of Customs—(Sugar.)</i>					
Bremmer, James John.....	Inspector.....	1 Dec. '88	2,000 00	23 May '28	1 Apr. '86
Babington, Frederick Wm...	Analyst.....	1 July '98	1,800 00	1 Feb. '59	1 Jan. '87
<i>Preventive Service.</i>					
Jones, Frederick Ladd.....	Inspector.....	1 July '97	2,000 00	15 Sept. '48	15 June '75
Wilson, Wm. Foster.....	Clerk and Ldg Waiter.	1 June '93	900 00	8 June '74	1 July '91
O'Grady, Daniel Joseph.....	Preventive Officer.....	1 Feb. '02	750 00	13 Jan. '60	1 Feb. '02

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—INSPECTORS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
<i>Inspectors of Ports, etc.</i>			\$ cts.		
McMichael, Solon Wm..... Toronto, Ont.	Chief Inspector.....	1 June '95	2,500 00	18 Nov. '48	5 Mar. '73
Hill, William H..... Halifax, N.S.	Inspector.....	1 June '84	2,000 00	13 Oct. '36	5 Apr. '65
McLaren, John Smith..... St. John, N.B.	do	1 Jan. '86	2,000 00	20 Feb. '45	— Jan. '68
Young, Geo. Holmes..... Winnipeg, Man.	do	1 Aug. '88	2,000 00	7 Aug. '51	7 Aug. '71
Clute, John Stilwell..... New Westminster, B.C.	do	19 Sept. '89	2,000 00	15 June '40	1 Aug. '78
O'Meara, Dom. Daly..... Quebec.	do	1 May '91	2,250 00	15 Jan. '40	1 Nov. '70
McKay, Alexander..... Hamilton.	do	1 May '96	2,000 00	19 Apr. '43	1 May '96
Clappison, T..... Hamilton.	do	19 Aug. '99	2,000 00	20 Nov. '54	7 May '97
Shaw, Abraham..... Kingston.	do	19 Aug. '98	2,000 00	11 Dec. '48	19 Jan. '75
Lemieux, Hermidas A..... Montreal.	do	1 July '01	2,000 00	19 Jan. '37	1 Jan. '63
Allen, Henry Wm..... Windsor, O.	do	22 Jan. '02	2,000 00	29 Dec. '43	22 Jan. '02

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Coulter, Robert Millar, M.D.	Deputy Postmaster General.	1 Aug. '97	3,200 00	9 Sept. '57	1 Aug. '97
Everett, George Frederick.	Chief Clerk.....	1 Oct. '81	2,600 00	1 Mar. '30	8 Jan. '75
	do Supt. of Money Order Branch	1 Feb. '88			
Smith, Sidney.....	Chief Clerk, Superintendent of Printing and Supply Branch...	1 June '82	2,400 00	29 July '50	23 Jan. '70
	Chief Clerk, Controller of Postal Stores.....	1 Jan. '95			
Walsh, John.....	Chief Clerk, Chief Supt. Dead Letter Branch...	1 July '90	2,300 00	13 Nov. '43	21 Mar. '62
Stanton, Edmund Patrick...	Chief Clerk, Supt. of Post. Stamp Branch.	1 July '95	2,100 00	25 Mar. '54	14 Feb. '74
Armstrong, Barthol. Mahon.	Controller of Railway Mail Service.	1 Jan. '97	2,500 00	31 Mar. '49	5 Nov. '67
Johnstone, Washington Jos.	Chief Clerk, Accountant.	29 Sept. '97	2,000 00	20 Oct. '54	25 Oct. '76
Harrington, William Hague.	Chief Clerk, Supt. of Savings Bank Branch	28 July '99	1,900 00	19 Apr. '52	30 Nov. '70
Anderson, Geo. Clayton.....	Chief Clerk, Supt. of Mail Contract Branch	20 June '02	1,800 00	1 Apr. '58	15 May '82
Smith, Wm., B.A.....	Chief Clerk, Secretary	1 July '02	1,800 00	31 Jan. '59	11 Nov. '76
Maingy, LeFebvre Anstruther.	Draughtsman.....	1 Jan. '82	1,600 00	17 Nov. '47	15 Nov. '75
Throop, Arthur Wilkinson...	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,800 00	3 Dec. '51	20 Aug. '69
White, Geo. Rivers.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,700 00	3 Oct. '56	27 Oct. '71
Thorne, Stephen Sneden.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,800 00	31 Dec. '51	1 July '67
Graham, John.	do	25 July '94	1,600 00	12 Feb. '45	28 May '64
Pope, Charles.....	do	27 July '95	1,550 00	24 Mar. '58	17 Oct. '73
Daubney, Edwin.....	do	16 May '96	1,550 00	27 Dec. '45	1 June '76
Rowan, Walter.....	do	29 Sept. '97	1,600 00	25 May '57	1 Oct. '74
O'Brien, William Daniel.....	do	1 July '98	1,550 00	17 Mar. '45	8 May '62
Bennett, W. E.....	do	1 July '99	1,800 00	10 May '55	25 Nov. '71
Binks, George John.....	do	19 Aug. '99	1,500 00	24 Feb. '48	13 Aug. '74
Laschinger, Edmund Herbert	do	1 Aug. '00	1,450 00	.....	13 July '96
Smith, Frederick Howard...	do	1 July '01	1,650 00	2 Dec. '59	30 June '82
Northrop, Bradbury Mills....	do	1 July '01	1,450 00	19 Aug. '54	7 June '83
Eagleson, Wm. Henry.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	12 Mar. '51	5 Oct. '70
Moon, Francis Graham.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	8 Oct. '60	1 Oct. '77
Rochester, Francis King.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	31 July '61	20 Mar. '83
Benjamin, Emanuel Hyman...	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '70	1,400 00	21 Nov. '32	1 Jan. '57
Griffin, Henry Wilmot.....	do	1 July '72	1,400 00	5 Aug. '40	1 Apr. '60
Blanchet, Ludger.....	do	1 Jan. '79	1,400 00	24 Mar. '39	27 Apr. '67

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Fairweather, James Hedly..	2nd Class Clerk.	1 July '83	1,400 00	27 July '59	28 Apr. '76
Brennan, Patrick John.....	do	1 July '84	1,400 00	31 Dec. '53	7 Mar. '81
McCarthy, Denis Francis....	do	1 June '85	1,400 00	18 Feb. '46	22 May '68
Wall, James Francis.....	do	1 May '85	1,400 00	11 April '31	19 Feb. '70
Kreps, William Henricus. ...	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	30 June '50	4 Aug. '70
D'Auteuil, Norbert George..	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	16 April '43	4 Jan. '79
Greaves, Walter.....	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	10 Dec. '51	19 May '79
Barrett, Donald Alexander.	do	1 Feb. '87	1,400 00	19 Sept. '49	18 Dec. '73
McCuaign, William Haile.....	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	17 July '52	2 Feb. '72
McGrail, Thomas.....	do	1 July '87	1,400 00	25 June '59	8 Oct. '78
Brown, John Henry.....	do	1 Mar. '88	1,400 00	29 April '59	1 May '82
Dunlevie, Michael Krumm...	do	26 June '89	1,400 00	14 Feb. '50	28 June '68
Gray, Harry Hamilton Ormond.	do	1 July '89	1,400 00	7 April '55	1 June '72
Shaw, Henry Soden.....	do	1 May '91	1,400 00	12 June '55	11 Nov. '72
Bunel, Edmond Lucien.....	do ..	26 Oct. '94	1,350 00	30 July '54	24 Sept. '83
Macdonald, John Archibald.	do	25 Sept. '97	1,300 00	30 Mar. '57	24 Aug. '74
Greenfield, Robert.....	do	1 July '98	1,250 00	24 Feb. '54	1 June '76
Taylor, Ernest Livingston...	do	19 Aug. '99	1,200 00	9 Sept. '64	28 June '83
Béroard, Charles Pierre Victor.	do	19 Aug. '99	1,200 00	3 Aug. '45	*1 Jan. '89
Taylor, Edward Ellegood F.	do	14 Oct. '99	1,200 00	19 Dec. '65	16 July '80
Grout, Francis Eric Sewell..	do	14 Oct. '99	1,200 00	11 June '66	1 June '82
Conroy, Joseph Matthew....	do ..	14 Oct. '99	1,200 00	12 Nov. '63	30 Sept. '84
Godfrey, Thomas Alexander.	do	4 Nov. '99	1,200 00	12 Jan. '72	9 April '97
Glover, William John.....	do	1 Aug. '00	1,150 00	1 Jan. '63	29 Nov. '86
Knauf, Henry.....	do	1 July '01	1,100 00	30 May '46	15 Dec. '77
Wilson, William Thomas....	do	1 Jan. '02	1,100 00	4 Jan. '58	19 Mar. '83
Bollard, Joseph Henry	do ..	20 May '02	1,100 00	19 Jan. '58	11 Sept. '79
Anderson, Frederick Chas...	do	20 May '02	1,100 00	23 June '61	2 Jan. '86
Fortier, James Gordon.	do	20 May '02	1,100 00	11 Feb. '62	12 Jan. '86
Martin, John Clatworthy....	do	20 May '02	1,100 00	30 Nov. '66	1 Aug. '86
Learoyd, Edward Long.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	19 Oct. '61	8 Sept. '83

*Previous service from April 16, 1883 to June 5, 1888.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT--INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
Campbell, Herbert Sheridan.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '02	1,100 00	30 Apr. '62	1 Oct. '83
Prendergast, Jérémie.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	7 Sept. '64	19 Dec. '84
Plunkett, George Lynn	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	24 Dec. '57	4 Aug. '73
Briggs, John	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	31 Aug. '49	1 July '78
Wall, Arthur William.....	Jr. 2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '74	1,000 00	14 Sept. '48	12 June '72
Spencer, James Hervey.	do	1 Jan. '74	1,000 00	3 Feb. '49	19 June '72
Morton, Henry H..... ..	do	1 Oct. '76	1,000 00	16 Nov. '47	7 Oct. '75
Carter, James..... ..	do	1 Jan. '77	1,000 00	13 May '46	15 Apr. '73
Chesley, Henry Neville P....	do	1 Jan. '81	1,000 00	29 Oct. '62	1 Jan. '81
Scott, John Hugh..... ..	do	1 Jan. '82	1,000 00	13 July '49	1 Jan. '82
Heming, Albert Edward	do	4 Jan. '82	1,000 00	17 Apr. '63	13 Dec. '81
Stewart, William Charles E.	do	22 June '81	1,000 00	13 July '64	22 June '81
Mailleue, George Alfred Duff	do	1 Oct. '81	1,000 00	23 Feb. '62	1 Oct. '81
Jenkins, Frank Maurice S.	do	23 Jan. '82	1,000 00	6 July '59	23 Jan. '82
Oliver, Thomas Mackey.....	do	24 Apr. '82	1,000 00	1 Aug. '56	24 Apr. '82
McGillivray, Hugh..... ..	do	27 Mar. '83	1,000 00	9 Jan. '57	27 Mar. '83
Hanley, William Robert.....	do	25 May '83	1,000 00	16 Dec. '58	14 May '83
Lemieux, François-Xavier...	do	1 July '83	1,000 00	8 Apr. '39	2 Jan. '82
Jones, William Alpheus.....	do	*28 Nov. '90	1,000 00	8 Dec. '51	27 Apr. '74
Ainsborough, Thomas.....	do	26 Jan. '83	1,000 00	3 Aug. '48	26 Jan. '83
Hayes, George Hobart.....	do	22 Apr. '84	1,000 00	19 Nov. '63	15 Apr. '84
Brenot, Honoré Alexandre.	do	15 Feb. '84	1,000 00	13 June '56	15 Feb. '84
B.A. Alford, William..... ..	do	5 May '84	1,000 00	8 Jan. '50	5 May '84
Robertson, Charles Robert..	do	1 Oct. '84	1,000 00	17 Apr. '61	1 Oct. '84
Merrick, Kathleen..... ..	do	1 Apr. '85	1,000 00	6 Oct. '61	1 Apr. '85
Robinsen, Lucy.	do	1 June '85	1,000 00	24 Jan. '61	1 June '85
Regan, Patrick..... ..	do	17 June '85	1,000 00	21 Oct. '65	17 June '85
Samuels, Annie..... ..	do	1 July '85	1,000 00	1 Nov. '40	1 May '76
Seymour, Anne Jane Bl'cker	do	1 July '85	950 00	27 Feb. '38	1 Jan. '82
Adams, W. John Hugh.....	do	24 July '85	1,000 00	9 Nov. '64	24 July '85
Hunt, George Arthur	do	19 Sept. '85	1,000 00	15 May '49	19 Sept. '85
Howard, John Patrick.....	do	19 Sept. '85	1,000 00	29 July '55	19 Sept. '85

* Date of reappointment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Short, Samuel.....	Jr. 2nd Class Clerk...	1 Oct. '85	1,000 00	21 Mar. '67	21 Oct. '84
Séguin, Frs. Olivier Orila...	do	17 Oct. '85	1,000 00	6 Jan. '57	17 Oct. '85
Matthewman, Ernest H.....	do	'20 Aug. '90	1,000 00	8 Oct. '64	5 Mar. '84
Payne, Alonzo Nathaniel....	do	1 Jan. '86	950 00	15 Nov. '65	12 Oct. '85
Hale, John Strong.....	do	'13 May '86	1,000 00	25 July '55	26 Apr. '73
Parish, Geo. Herbert.....	do	1 July '86	1,000 00	16 June '62	26 June '82
Ferguson, William.....	do	1 July '86	1,000 00	27 Mar. '43	15 Oct. '75
Walker Edward Maxwell...	do	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	1 Mar. '65	23 Nov. '86
Bentley, Percy Robt. Darley	do	1 Jan. '87	1,000 00	9 Aug. '67	1 Jan. '87
Waddell, Katherine Thomp'n	do	18 Jan. '87	1,000 00	26 June '65	18 Jan. '87
Stewart, Harriet Stewart....	do	26 Jan. '87	1,000 00	13 Jan. '66	26 Jan. '87
McGuire, Horace.....	do	26 Jan. '87	1,000 00	6 July '64	26 Jan. '87
Moffat, Thos. Inglis Dunlop.	do	1 Feb. '87	1,000 00	29 Aug. '68	25 Jan. '87
Buckley, James.....	do	1 July '87	1,000 00	2 Sept. '64	21 Apr. '87
Cochran, William Cuthbert.	do	1 Nov. '87	970 00	1 Jan. '56	31 Oct. '87
Cousineau, Edward Joseph..	do	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	4 Dec. '67	24 Sept. '86
Campbell, Arthur William..	do	1 Jan. '88	1,000 00	10 Nov. '63	10 Oct. '87
May, Maude Ida.....	do	1 Jan. '88	950 00	4 Feb. '67	22 Nov. '87
Darcey, Mary Cecily	do	1 Jan. '88	920 00	13 Dec. '65	13 Mar. '86
Ballantine, Elizabeth	do	1 Oct. '85	1,000 00	15 July '58	1 Aug. '85
Gibson, Nina Mary Hartley..	do	1 Apr. '88	950 00	24 Mar. '55	31 Mar. '88
Mahon, Martin Joseph... ..	do	1 July '88	920 00	16 Aug. '59	10 Mar. '84
Code, William Abraham. ...	do	1 Oct. '88	1,000 00	27 Feb. '61	27 Aug. '88
Beatty, William John	do	23 Oct. '88	950 00	7 June '60	23 Oct. '88
Buell, Margaret Castlemaine	do	1 July '90	900 00	12 Oct. '61	4 Feb. '90
Taché, Emma.....	do	1 July '90	900 00	25 Mar. '64	1 Mar. '89
Duhamel, Marie Thérèse.....	do	1 July '90	1,000 00	20 Feb. '70	20 Sept. '87
Taylor, Ellen Hunt.....	do	1 July '90	900 00	31 Jan. '62	15 Oct. '88
Hicks, Anna Matilda.....	do	1 July '90	900 00	25 Dec. '68	29 July '89
Gray, Margaret Donalds....	do	1 July '90	900 00	8 Jan. '56	6 Feb. '89
Fraser, Lucius Chas.	do	1 July '90	840 00	6 Aug. '63	21 June '88
Webb, Vincent.....	do	1 May '91	900 00	21 Jan. '69	8 Oct. '87

* Date of reappointment.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Landor, Annie.....	Jr. 2nd Class Clerk.....	26 May '91	850 00	10 Mar. '60	3 Aug. '88
Lally, Patrick Joseph	do	21 July '91	850 00	15 Feb. '65	11 July '89
Fergusson, Roydon Cattach. Charlebois, Louis Philippe..	do	21 July '91	850 00	29 July '72	26 Aug. '90
McNeely, James.....	do	27 Nov. '91	850 00	21 Nov. '68	21 Feb. '88
O'Connor, James.....	do	20 Feb. '92	850 00	28 Apr. '60	8 Feb. '92
	do	1 Sept. '92	850 00	28 Mar. '59	29 Aug. '92
Lewis, Joseph Henry..	do	22 July '93	830 00	1 Jan. '56	26 Sept. '86
Clark, Mary Amelia Gertrude.	do	21 Sept. '93	750 00	23 Feb. '66	12 Sept. '88
Merrick, Louise Lauriston...	do	18 Nov. '93	750 00	19 Oct. '72	15 June '91
Lambert, Ernest Télesphore.	do	18 June '94	750 00	25 Mar. '70	24 Aug. '92
Webber, Sybella.....	do	1 Aug. '94	750 00	3 May '69	6 Oct. '87
Corcoran, Blanche May.....	do	11 Sept. '94	800 00	26 Aug. '71	4 July '88
Carson, George.....	do	11 Sept. '94	750 00	5 July '69	20 June '92
Spence, John Lancaster.....	do	28 May '95	750 00	23 Dec. '66	18 Feb. '87
Simpson, Augusta Maria.....	do	22 June '95	700 00	7 Apr. '56	— Dec. '78
Williams, Mabel Agnes.....	do	22 June '95	700 00	18 Nov. '74	16 Feb. '92
Barrett, James.....	do	1 July '95	800 00	— '60	— Apr. '81
Brophy, William Martin.....	do	1 Jan. '74	940 00	10 May '56	1 Jan. '74
LeMay, Joseph Oliver T.....	do	31 Dec. '95	600 00	8 Mar. '75	28 Jan. '92
Farrell, Florence Maude.....	do	31 Dec. '95	700 00	28 Sept. '74	9 Aug. '92
Heney, Philip A.....	do	31 Dec. '95	400 00	6 June '73	15 Mar. '94
Campbell, John Douglas.....	do	25 July '00	650 00	30 Sept. '77	27 Jan. '98
Lyon, Mary Catherine.....	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	27 Mar. '68	1 Jan. '89
Bunelle, Georges Léon.....	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	7 Feb. '73	6 July '89
Connelly, Frances Catherine	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	28 Apr. '71	20 Nov. '93
Campbell, Arch. McDiarmid	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	23 Jan. '68	7 Apr. '96
Miller, Maud Augustus.....	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	25 Mar. '66	1 July '96
Armstrong, Ida.....	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	15 June '71	25 Feb. '97
Gorrell, Cecil Maud C.....	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	6 Nov. '78	3 May '97
Cameron, Elizabeth	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	23 Mar. '77	4 Aug. '99
Gaboury, Louis Joseph.....	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	10 June '70	28 Dec. '99
Doyle, Mary.....	do	5 Sept. '00	650 00	24 Nov. '80	16 Mar. '99

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Crocker, Lilian Frances.....	Jr. 2nd Class Clerk.....	5 Sept. '00	650 00	14 Dec. '77	13 Jan. '06
Dunne, Peter Burt.....	do	1 July '87	850 00	29 June '64	24 Dec. '85
Webber, Ellen Mary	do	1 July '90	810 00	16 Apr. '60	13 Dec. '88
Doutigny, Charles Philip....	do	24 Dec. '90	730 00	16 Sept. '63	10 Oct. '88
Chilton, James Pult.....	do	31 Aug '91	730 00	18 Oct. '57	22 Apr. '87
McNulty, John James.....	do	30 Jan. '92	690 00	19 Jan. '62	8 Jan. '90
Murphy, James.....	do	6 July '93	690 00	29 Sept. '69	2 Dec. '92
Slater, Margaret Agnes	do	1 July '01	650 00	26 Sept. '58	20 May '92
York, Alexander.....	do	27 Feb. '82	800 00	24 June '53	27 Feb. '82
Elbourne, George.....	do	1 Nov. '01	600 00	7 Jan. '44	1 Sept. '77
Cherry, William	do	1 Mar. '02	600 00	1 June '62	1 July '86
Wright, Ernest H.....	do	1 Mar. '02	600 00	1 Sept. '72	3 Jan. '94
Choquette, Seraphin.....	do	1 Mar. '02	600 00	23 Apr. '69	17 Jan. '96
Cummings, Elizabeth Jane..	do	1 Mar. '02	600 00	3 Aug. '72	27 Sept. '00
Lorans, Joseph M.....	do	20 May '02	600 00	29 Mar. '63	20 May '00
Higgins, Kathleen.....	do	23 May '02	600 00	15 Jan. '75	9 Jan. '95
Courtney, Denis G.....	do	23 May '02	600 00	10 Nov. '72	1 Jan. '88
Cowan, Charles G.....	do	23 May '02	600 00	2 Feb. '78	4 Mar. '02
Curren, Thomas Jos.....	do	29 Jan. '87	800 00	30 Sept. '67	29 Jan. '87
Lusignan, Anna Marie A....	do	1 July '02	600 00	28 Dec. '82	27 Jan. '02
Chevrier, Louisa D.	do	1 Oct. '87	800 00	20 Apr. '53	13 Mar. '86
Kennedy, Moss H.	do	1 July '02	600 00	1 Jan. '80	19 Oct. '02
Smith, Sherman.....	do	1 July '02	600 00	10 Feb. '78	20 Oct. '00
LeBoutillier, Eva M. L.....	do	19 Aug. '99	600 00	5 Aug. '74	29 Dec. '98
Bennett, Maurice.....	Messenger	15 June '63	590 00	— — '39	15 June '63
Dodd, John.	do	25 Apr. '79	590 00	16 Oct. '26	27 Jan. '76
Graham, Samuel.....	do	22 June '81	590 00	22 Jan. '51	22 June '81
Courtney, Denis.	do	23 May '82	590 00	10 Mar. '45	23 May '82
Greenfield, Samuel.....	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '82	590 00	14 Mar. '23	1 July '86
Cooch, William.....	do	1 July '82	590 00	30 May '40	5 Aug. '72
Caffarati, Thomas Angelo...	do	1 July '82	590 00	9 Oct. '41	21 Dec. '76
Elliott, James Henry.....	do	1 July '82	560 00	14 May '43	16 July '72

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Laurie, John Burnet.	Packer and Sorter.....	1 July '82	590 00	19 May '33	1 July '82
Marier, Joseph.....	do	17 June '83	590 00	14 Feb. '50	29 Oct. '79
Bell, William James.....	do	28 June '83	590 00	28 July '68	28 June '83
Bradley, John.....	do	24 Mar. '84	590 00	27 May '56	10 Mar. '84
Bell, John.....	do	21 Oct. '84	560 00	24 Apr. '46	19 June '72
Cheney, William Henry.....	do	1 Oct. '85	590 00	29 May '58	1 Oct. '85
Kehoe, Peter.....	do	1 Aug. '86	590 00	29 Apr. '66	1 Aug. '86
Pearce, William Jos. Henry.	do	18 May '88	590 00	16 July '64	25 Nov. '86
Edwards, Edward Thomas..	do	1 Apr. '90	560 00	15 Dec. '61	7 July '85
Nolan, Thomas Jos.....	do	30 Jan. '92	570 00	30 Oct. '61	13 Apr. '88
Milne, Alexander Wm.....	do	30 Jan. '92	570 00	12 May '48	25 June '89
Oliver, Frederick Augustus.	do	30 Jan. '92	570 00	25 Nov. '56	8 Feb. '90
Durocher, Louis.....	do	30 Jan. '92	570 00	27 July '68	13 Feb. '90
Taylor, William	do	30 Nov. '92	590 00	16 Nov. '48	15 Sept. '72
Taylor, Robert Peat.....	do	11 Sept. '94	510 00	2 May '63	22 Jan. '94
Kehoe, Thomas Charles.....	do	31 Dec. '95	450 00	— — '60	17 July '93

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ross, George.....	Chief Post Office Supt.	1 July '02	3,000 00	21 Feb. '53	14 June '75

KINGSTON DIVISION.

Merrick, Henry.....	Inspector.....	31 Jan. '95	2,200 00	20 Apr. '36	31 Jan. '95
Macarow, Philip Henry.....	Assistant Inspector.....	1 May '91	1,600 00	7 Jan. '59	17 Mar. '73
Strange, James Campbell...	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '88	1,200 00	24 Sept. '62	10 Dec. '79
Ford, Mabel.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	10 May '99	520 00	21 Jan. '69	9 May '98

LONDON DIVISION.

Hopkirk, Henry Glassford...	Inspector.....	1 Feb. '87	2,400 00	26 Nov. '51	20 June '68
Fisher, Charles Edward.....	Assistant Inspector.....	1 June '81	1,600 00	13 Apr. '49	10 Nov. '68
Moloney, Daniel	do	1 Dec. '88	1,600 00	22 Nov. '41	28 Mar. '71
Blair, William.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '84	1,200 00	22 Dec. '48	7 June '72
Matthews, Frederick Wm....	do	1 July '85	1,200 00	11 Oct. '57	1 Aug. '75
Bruce, David Arthur.....	do	30 Nov. '92	1,200 00	26 Aug. '60	17 July '84
Cox, Willis Thomas.....	do	9 Oct. '95	1,110 00	12 Mar. '51	20 Aug. '69
Screaton, John Alexander...	Messenger	10 Feb. '92	600 00	20 Sept. '49	6 Mar. '77

MANITOBA DIVISION.

McLeod, William Wallace...	Inspector.....	1 Mar. '82	2,600 00	25 Mar. '49	6 June '66
Cairns, Albert William.....	Assistant Inspector.....	1 July '85	1,600 00	25 May '54	14 Mar. '82
Phinney, Henry Havelock ...	do	31 Aug. '91	1,600 00	19 Feb. '62	23 May '82
McGillis, Alexander.....	1st Class Clerk..	20 Aug. '90	1,500 00	23 Dec. '32	19 Feb. '74
Broughton, Jas. Leeman.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	9 Sept. '89	1,200 00	7 Jan. '52	23 Mar. '83
Macpherson, William T.....	do	4 Nov. '90	1,200 00	21 July '59	11 June '84
Simons, John Robinson	3rd Class Clerk.....	3 Apr. '82	800 00	20 Sept. '61	3 Apr. '82
Stevenson, Edwin Ralph Antoine.	do	1 Jan. '87	800 00	18 May '63	8 Sept. '82
Morice, Jessie M.....	do	12 Apr. '90	760 00	23 Apr. '62	10 Sept. '88
Miller, Robert.....	Messenger.....	18 Nov. '95	600 00	27 Feb. '61	28 June '82

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL DIVISION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bain, James William.....	Inspector.....	7 Jan. '96	2,200 00	22 June '38	7 Jan. '96
Nelligan, David.....	Assistant Inspector....	14 Dec. '77	1,600 00	11 July '48	22 Nov. '67
Chillas, James Philip.....	do	25 June '81	1,600 00	27 Oct. '50	7 Jan. '71
Madore, Joseph Adolphe.....	do	15 Jan. '98	1,350 00	3 Mar. '55	7 Oct. '74
Lefebvre, Gaspard J. D.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 April '84	1,200 00	6 Feb. '54	10 April '74
Kearney, Matthew.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 Oct. '82	800 00	31 Oct. '54	15 Nov. '75
Gariépy, L. O.....	Messenger.....	1 July '93	600 00	15 July '39	9 Mar. '88

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

Colter, Newton Ramsay.....	Inspector.....	1 Aug. '97	2,200 00	30 July '44	1 Aug. '97
Whittaker, Wm. Croscombe..	Assistant Inspector....	1 July '90	1,600 00	6 Sept. '37	9 Dec. '65
Avery, William Richard..	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	1,550 00	16 April '56	25 June '69
Hatch, Willoughby.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,200 00	29 June '56	16 June '76
Freeze, Robert John.....	do	9 Oct. '91	1,200 00	26 July '48	30 June '82
Thompson, Alexander.....	do	14 Oct. '99	1,000 00	29 Aug. '57	6 Sept. '77
Ervin, Bessie Watson.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	22 June '95	640 00	15 Sept. '71	19 Feb. '92
MacLeod, Malcolm Alexand'r	Messenger.....	*8 Aug. '93	600 00	24 June '50	1 July '87

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION.

Macdonald, Charles John....	Inspector.....	19 May '79	2,600 00	4 April '41	19 May '79
Stewart, Douglas.....	Assistant Inspector....	1 Jan. '90	1,600 00	17 Jan. '55	1 April '73
Costley, Alfred.....	do	26 Jan. '91	1,600 00	25 July '62	20 Jan. '82
Davison, Thomas Edmund..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '84	1,200 00	11 Sept. '56	9 Sept. '75
Sircom, Stephen John Rupert	do	1 July '87	1,200 00	1 Oct. '58	23 Nov '76
Page, William Walsh.....	do	19 Sept. '92	1,200 00	14 June '63	13 May '86
Macdonald, Ethel Annie....	3rd Class Clerk.....	7 Feb. '94	640 00	4 Nov. '74	3 Nov. '93

*Date of reappointment.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA DIVISION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hawken, Frank.....	Inspector.....	22 Nov. '90	2,400 00	4 Nov. '47	1 July '67
LeSueur, Charles Philip.....	Assistant Inspector....	1 Oct. '88	1,600 00	8 Dec. '47	1 Mar. '74
Chamard, John.....	do	21 July '91	1,600 00	20 May '56	12 June '79
O'Connor, John Francis.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '88	1,500 00	30 June '54	24 Nov. '74
Whitty, Moses Joseph.....	do	1 July '02	1,200 00	15 Dec. '55	1 Aug. '75
Carroll, Henry.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	23 May '82	800 00	20 Feb. '37	2 June '77
Pore, Theodore.....	do	1 Aug. '94	500 00	12 Feb. '50	27 Nov. '91
Robinson, Annie Lucilla....	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	2 Mar. '75	5 July '95
Duggan, Cornelius.....	Messenger	1 Jan. '86	600 00	11 Jan. '68	17 June '85

QUEBEC DIVISION.

Bolduc, Archelas.....	Inspector.....	1 July '87	2,200 00	27 Nov. '58	1 Sept. '79
Green, Samuel Tanner.....	Assistant Inspector....	7 Feb. '91	1,600 00	21 Feb. '64	1 July '85
Lebel, Jean Alfred William	2nd Class Clerk.....	*10 Aug '97	1,200 00	11 Nov. '38	13 April '74
Laue, Louis Joseph Henri..	do	5 Dec. '91	1,200 00	19 April '67	2 Mar. '85
Pelletier, Maxime.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	800 00	23 Feb. '60	25 June '79
O'Reilly, Mary Ann.....	do	30 Nov. '92	680 00	About '46	25 Feb. '92
Gray, Ethel Lilian Frost....	do	13 Mar. '93	680 00	20 Jan. '71	25 Sept. '90
Shaw, Minnie Maria.....	do	9 Oct. '95	600 00	21 June '62	8 June '91
Raymond, Antoine.....	Messenger.....	9 Feb. '92	600 00	17 April '48	22 Sept. '87

TORONTO DIVISION.

Henderson, James.....	Inspector.....	17 Aug. '97	2,200 00	14 Jan. '42	16 Dec. '71
Moloney, Michael	Assistant Inspector ...	1 July '02	1,200 00	21 Oct. '57	23 June '80
Winstanley, Charles James	1st Class Clerk	1 July '97	1,500 00	29 April '47	12 Nov. '67
Henry.					
Gurnett, George Thomas B.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,200 00	27 Oct. '42	18 Oct. '73
Sweetnam, George Booker..	do	19 Sept. '89	1,200 00	13 Mar. '63	7 April '84
Landerkin, James Henry....	3rd Class Clerk.....	29 April '98	560 00	10 Aug. '77	16 May '98

* Date of reappointment.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

VANCOUVER DIVISION.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Dorman, William Henry.....	Inspector.	1 Jan. '00	2,000 00	23 Oct. '56	1 May '76
Greenfield, John Richard	1st Class Clerk.....	5 Oct. '94	1,500 00	5 Nov. '51	16 Oct. '73
Murray.					
Keays, Theresa Matilda.....	3rd Class Clerk... ..	1 Aug. '00	470 00	28 Jan. '70	23 Feb. '99

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Fletcher, Everard Hyde.....	Inspector.	1 July '84	2,200 00	8 May '51	4 June '68
Murray, James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	12 Apr. '90	800 00	19 Jan. '71	22 Feb. '90
O'Connor, Katherine Maud.	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	16 Jan. '72	12 Sept. '93
Babbage, Frederick.....	Messenger.	28 May '95	540 00	9 Feb. '62	11 July '93

BRANTFORD POST OFFICE.

Waddington, Hartley	Letter Carrier	30 Dec. '97	480 00	18 June '53	5 Jan. '98
Schuler, Wendlin.....	do	30 Dec. '97	480 00	2 Nov. '52	5 Jan. '98
Lake, William.	do	30 Dec. '97	480 00	18 Feb. '62	5 Jan. '98
Aitken, Alexander.....	do	30 Dec. '97	480 00	2 Dec. '52	5 Jan. '98
Broatch, George.....	do	30 Dec. '97	480 00	10 Sept. '60	5 Jan. '98
Cox, John A.....	do	19 Feb. '01	390 00	14 July '70	27 Sept. '00
Adams, James Alexander...	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	15 Feb. '56	27 Sept. '00
Lutes, Charles.....	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	4 Apr. '53	27 Sept. '00

CHARLOTTETOWN POST OFFICE.

Brecken, Frederick de St. Croix, K. C.	Postmaster and Assistant Inspector.	1 Aug. '84	2,200 00	9 Dec. '28	1 Aug. '84
Campbell, John Munroe	Asst. Postmaster.....	1 May '00	1,200 00	13 Apr. '56	1 Apr. '75
Lawson, John Auld.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,200 00	23 July '42	29 June '72
White, Nicholas.....	do	2 July '92	1,200 00	13 Sept. '55	1 July '73
Trainor, Bernard.....	do	2 July '92	1,200 00	16 Apr. '56	1 Oct. '74
McCarey, Joseph	do	31 Jan. '95	1,100 00	15 Jan. '64	6 Dec. '80
Robertson, John Neill.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	800 00	30 Jan. '51	19 Jan. '85
Gill, William Henry Fenwick	do	21 Jan. '88	800 00	10 Mar. '65	21 Jan. '88
Callaghan, James Augustine	do	30 June '90	760 00	14 Feb. '62	28 Feb. '88
Clarkin, John Thomas.....	do	2 Apr. '92	720 00	4 June '68	16 July '89
Hughes, John M.	do	2 July '92	720 00	22 Dec. '67	1 July '91
Brehaut, William Melleville.	Stamper and Sorter.....	6 Oct. '00	390 00	27 Aug. '73	24 July '00

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

FREDERICTON POST OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hilyard, Frederick Simonds.	Postmaster.....	12 Apr. '90	1,600 00	5 Feb. '50	12 Apr. '90
Cameron, John.....	1st Class Clerk..	12 Sept. '92	1,200 00	31 Aug. '33	1 July '67
Phair, William Barry.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 May '88	1,200 00	25 July '53	13 Jan. '72
Vavasour, Edwin W.....	do	12 Sept. '92	1,200 00	4 Oct. '54	1 Jan. '76
Phillips, Robert Bedford H.	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	800 00	24 July '61	2 Apr. '85
Phair, Lewis Byron C.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 Sept. '92	600 00	16 Apr. '72	8 Jan. '89

HALIFAX POST OFFICE.

Blackadar, Hugh William...	Postmaster.....	5 Nov. '74	2,800 00	4 Mar. '43	5 Nov. '74
O'Bryan, Joseph Stanislas...	Assist. Postmaster.....	1 Aug. '00	1,800 00	8 Feb. '59	16 April '73
Chamberlain, William H.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '84	1,200 00	4 Sept. '40	15 Mar. '69
Creighton, Thomas Grassil.	do	1 July '84	1,200 00	23 Nov. '50	1 Sept. '73
Casey, Thomas William.....	do	1 June '91	1,200 00	27 July '49	1 April '73
Mulcahy, Patrick Joseph	do	28 Apr. '94	1,200 00	28 Feb. '55	1 Jan. '75
Fraser, Charles Daniel.....	do	1 Aug. '00	950 00	12 Oct. '57	15 July '75
Loundes, Charles Matthew R.	do	1 Aug. '00	950 00	17 June '57	15 July '75
Power, Frank Joseph	do	1 Aug. '00	950 00	16 Aug. '60	1 Nov. '75
Parker, William.....	do	1 Aug. '00	950 00	2 Feb. '59	1 Dec. '76
Delaney, Edward Joseph.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	16 Dec. '76	800 00	5 Aug. '54	16 Dec. '76
Crowe, Albern Crawley.....	do	26 Mar. '79	800 00	29 Oct. '45	26 Mar. '79
Walker, William Henry.....	do	1 Sept. '79	800 00	15 July '60	16 May '79
Boggs, Herbert, Alfred.....	do	23 Mar. '83	800 00	21 June '58	23 Mar. '83
Sullivan, Edmund Addy.....	do	15 Feb. '84	800 00	13 Aug. '61	4 Feb. '84
King, Donald Alfred.....	do	13 May '86	800 00	29 Oct. '64	13 May '86
Brennan, Patrick Frank.....	do	1 July '87	800 00	17 Dec. '57	30 May '87
Fultz, William Silver	do	1 June '91	720 00	31 Mar. '72	1 June '91
Meagher, John Nicholas.....	do	31 Aug. '91	720 00	18 June '72	15 Aug. '91
Harris, Wm. Clarence.....	do	23 Dec. '91	720 00	26 Sept. '67	7 Aug. '89
Healy, Arthur Patrick.....	do	1 Aug '00	530 00	1 Sept. '74	2 May '96
O'Brien, Thomas James.....	do	6 Oct '00	440 00	1 Sept. '71	18 July '00
Dyer, James William.....	do	6 Oct. '00	440 00	6 Jan. '80	18 July '00
Donovan, James Michael.....	do	6 Oct. '00	440 00	11 Oct. '62	18 July '00

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HALIFAX POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Saunders, Sampson	Supt. Letter Carrier....	1 July '75	800 00	15 April '50	1 Nov. '70
Mahar, John.....	Letter Carrier	18 June '75	600 00	28 Nov. '43	18 June '75
Myers, Robert.....	do	9 Nov. '77	600 00	16 Oct. '50	9 Nov. '77
Grant, John Archibald.....	do	28 June '81	600 00	21 July '57	28 June '81
Smyth, Joseph Howe.....	do	22 Mar. '86	600 00	7 July '55	31 July '85
Theakston, Major John.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	5 Nov. '58	5 Apr. '83
O'Donnell, James Joseph....	do	1 Feb. '88	600 00	18 Apr. '56	1 Feb. '88
Robb, Donald.....	do	10 Apr. '89	600 00	16 Sept. '65	4 Mar. '89
Hancock, William.....	do	26 Mar. '91	600 00	18 Feb. '53	28 Aug. '90
Mulcahy, Joseph James.....	do	2 Nov. '93	600 00	22 Aug. '47	20 July '78
DeYoung, George Henry....	do	20 Dec. '93	570 00	14 Feb. '60	24 Nov. '92
DeFreytas, Francis Edmond.	do	2 Mar. '95	540 00	17 Dec. '67	5 Oct. '94
Ring, Gilbert Everett	do	4 Nov. '99	420 00	14 May '74	24 Aug. '99
Day, Joseph Francis.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	17 Sept. '66	14 Jan. '95
Connors, James Patrick.....	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	23 June '76	25 July '00
Howe, George Joseph.....	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	22 July '76	25 July '00
Doherty, Donald Alexander	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	31 Jan. '72	25 July '00
Pheeney, Henry Gregory....	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	16 Dec. '67	30 July '00
McDowell, James.....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	14 Aug. '72	21 Nov. '99
McGuire, William Thomas...	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	11 June '75	27 Nov. '99
Hamilton, Evelyn.....	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	31 Oct. '10	26 July '01
Crimp, Freeman George.....	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	14 Sept. '79	20 Sept. '01
Payne, Edward.....	Box Collector.....	25 July '81	600 00	17 Mar. '46	25 July '81
Beattie, Victor Benjamin....	do	20 Dec. '93	570 00	28 Mar. '72	27 Oct. '93
Quinane, William Patrick...	Messenger	1 July '87	600 00	8 Mar. '64	28 Apr. '87

HAMILTON POST OFFICE.

Brown, Adam.....	Postmaster.....	1 July '91	2,800 00	3 Apr. '26	1 July '91
Eager, Henry Abram.....	Assistant Postmaster...	13 Apr. '91	2,000 00	1 Apr. '32	1 Jan. '54
Burns, Thomas.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '88	1,500 00	21 Aug. '40	12 Mar. '64
Bull, George Harcourt.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '85	1,200 00	8 May '51	1 Feb. '71

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HAMILTON POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
Crisp, Alfred Charles.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	17 Jan. '55	17 Mar. '73
Curran, Alfred.	do	12 Apr. '90	1,200 00	14 Sept. '57	16 Apr. '74
Mathews, John Sutherland..	do ..	30 Nov. '92	1,200 00	3 Aug. '51	12 June '74
Dunnett, Edward Howard...	do	30 Nov. '92	1,200 00	9 Jan. '55	22 July '74
Ecclestone, William Robert.	do	1 Jan. '00	1,100 00	7 Dec. '56	10 May '75
Barber, Benjamin Franklin..	3rd Class Clerk.....	9 Oct. '74	800 00	6 Sept. '43	9 Oct. '74
Fitzgerald, Robert Michael..	do	1 Sept. '79	800 00	27 Aug. '57	3 May '79
Flynn, William	do	1 Sept. '79	800 00	3 June '56	13 May '79
Campbell, Donald Denoon..	do	22 June '80	800 00	6 Nov. '57	22 June '80
Waterman, Walter Lincoln..	do	24 Jan. '81	800 00	13 July '61	24 Jan. '81
Webber, John Albert	do	24 Oct. '81	800 00	10 Dec. '61	24 Oct. '81
Filgiano, Henry Edward J..	do	3 Apr. '82	800 00	7 June '61	27 Mar. '82
Judd, Charles.	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	5 Dec. '48	19 Sept. '83
Beatty, Oliver.....	do	6 Nov. '83	800 00	3 Mar. '67	6 Nov. '83
Morden, Joseph Rolph.....	do	15 Feb. '84	800 00	30 Oct. '62	11 Feb. '84
Mackay, Jane Emily Blanche	do	23 Dec. '84	800 00	5 Sept. '65	23 Dec. '84
McCulloch, John Oliver	do	10 Mar. '85	800 00	15 Dec. '67	9 Mar. '85
Harron, Robert James	do	10 Mar. '85	800 00	9 Dec. '65	10 Mar. '85
Miller, Robert Simons.....	do	1 July '86	800 00	5 Apr. '48	1 Sept. '85
Dempsey, Jos. H'ry Culloden	do	16 Aug. '86	800 00	3 Oct. '62	2 Aug. '86
Smith, Gertrude	do	16 Aug. '86	800 00	24 Apr. '61	16 Aug. '86
Cusack, Minnie Louise.....	do	1 Oct. '88	800 00	25 Mar. '57	3 Sept. '88
Hamilton, Augusta Mary....	do	12 Apr. '90	800 00	16 Mar. '64	1 May '89
Kerr, Alfred James.....	do	12 Apr. '90	760 00	17 Dec. '63	11 Sept. '89
Kell, Robert Hawkins.....	do	21 July '91	720 00	19 Jan. '68	29 June '91
Richter, John Charles.....	do	2 Apr. '92	720 00	23 Feb. '71	27 July '89
Winckler, Julia.....	do	1 Feb. '93	680 00	18 June '71	5 Dec. '90
Carroll, Frederick John.....	do	31 Dec. '95	600 00	1 June '65	2 Mar. '94
Fearnside, John Henry	do	1 Aug. '00	740 00	18 Aug. '58	10 May '75
Fielding, Charles Walter W	do	1 Aug. '00	740 00	16 Oct. '56	3 Nov. '76
Austin, Thos. Bernard S....	Supt. Letter Carrier ...	25 Mar. '92	800 00	15 Nov. '55	10 May '75

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HAMILTON POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Wilson, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier.....	14 Nov. '76	600 00	11 Mar. '49	14 Nov. '76
Dowrie, David Cook.....	do	24 Aug. '81	600 00	25 Oct. '56	24 Aug. '81
James, William Henry	do	28 June '82	600 00	5 Oct. '55	28 June '82
Frank, Emil.....	do	28 June '82	600 00	28 July '59	28 June '82
North, John Webster.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	14 Sept. '53	21 Sept. '83
Springate, George	do	4 Dec. '83	600 00	20 June '63	29 Nov. '83
Mundy, William Antipas....	do	10 Mar. '84	600 00	19 Nov. '52	4 Mar. '84
Strongman, William	do	1 Aug. '85	600 00	25 Nov. '63	1 Aug. '85
Lawrence, William	do	9 Nov. '85	600 00	5 Jan. '50	9 Nov. '85
Charters, James	do	26 Dec. '85	600 00	21 May '59	24 Dec. '85
Phillips, John ..	do	12 Mar. '87	600 00	6 Dec. '50	12 Mar. '87
Thomas, James Reece.....	do	12 Mar. '87	600 00	17 Apr. '48	12 Mar. '87
Nunn, William.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	17 Sept. '53	18 June '87
McFarland, William	do	13 Feb. '89	600 00	24 May '62	6 July '87
Hodd, Frank	do	10 Apr. '89	600 00	3 Oct. '61	16 Mar. '89
McKeown, James Alexander	do	6 Jan. '90	600 00	31 July '56	16 Dec. '89
Roiston, Edward.....	do	12 Apr. '90	600 00	15 Dec. '65	7 Nov. '89
Cox, James Arthur.....	do	8 Nov. '90	600 00	10 June '68	16 Oct. '90
Towers, George Trail	do	8 Nov. '90	600 00	9 Feb. '48	29 Oct. '90
Cochrane, Thomas.....	do	31 Aug. '91	600 00	9 Nov. '66	11 Apr. '91
Bale, Thomas.....	do	27 Nov. '91	600 00	30 May '48	19 May '91
Stipe, Samuel.....	do	2 Apr. '92	600 00	2 Apr. '65	28 Sept. '91
Hutton, William	do	2 Apr. '92	600 00	4 Nov. '64	17 Aug. '91
Mitchell, James Elijah.....	do	2 Apr. '92	600 00	13 Apr. '65	28 Sept. '91
Guy, Robert	do	2 Apr. '92	600 00	6 Dec. '65	28 Sept. '91
Phillipo, Charles.....	do	2 Apr. '92	600 00	14 Sept. '60	28 Sept. '91
Mitchell, Andrew.....	do	2 Apr. '92	600 00	12 Feb. '60	28 Sept. '91
Morton, George.....	do	17 May '92	600 00	2 Aug. '59	4 Apr. '92
Paradine, Thomas	do	26 July '92	600 00	15 June '45	22 Sept. '90
Baskerville, Benjamin Wm..	do	27 Aug. '92	600 00	10 Feb. '68	19 Apr. '92
Logan, Hugh.....	do	13 Apr. '93	600 00	22 Sept. '62	24 Dec. '92

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

HAMILTON POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hoey, William	Letter Carrier.....	13 Apr. '93	600 00	4 Oct. '59	13 Feb. '93
Blake, Albert Charles.....	do	21 Sept. '93	600 00	7 Apr. '63	9 Feb. '93
Campbell, John.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	15 Nov. '60	19 Aug. '93
Moore, Robert Wm.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	11 Jan. '60	8 Mar. '94
Wooley, Robert.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	27 May '59	13 July '94
Carroll, Joseph Francis.....	do	24 Dec. '00	390 00	1 Jan. '64	10 Sept. '00
Maddocks, George Samuels..	do	19 Feb. '01	390 00	3 Sept. '77	15 Dec. '00
Hanley, Frederick James....	do	19 Feb. '01	390 00	27 Sept. '77	29 Aug. '00
Macdonald, Wm. Alexander	do	19 Feb. '01	390 00	31 Dec. '75	29 Oct. '00
Bryant, Vincent Smith.....	do	2 Apr. '01	390 00	18 Oct. '76	16 Feb. '01
Dorsey, John James.....	do	3 June '01	390 00	28 May '75	1 Feb. '01
Walsh, David.....	Messenger.....	1 Oct. '75	600 00	15 Aug. '41	1 Oct. '75
Strous, James.....	do	1 Sept. '86	600 00	18 June '52	19 Aug. '86
Crooks, Richard.....	Stamper and Sorter....	19 Feb. '01	360 00	28 Aug. '80	19 Mar. '00

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

Gunn, Alexander.....	Postmaster..	1 May '97	2,000 00	5 Oct. '28	1 May '97
Renton, John Lockhart.....	Asst. Postmaster.....	12 Sept. '90	1,400 00	31 Oct. '56	12 Nov. '79
Shannon, Charles Gay.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	13 Apr. '93	1,200 00	22 Jan. '65	1 July '89
McBride, James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	26 Dec. '78	800 00	23 May '51	26 Dec. '78
Pense, James Phillips.....	do	1 Oct. '75	800 00	31 Dec. '50	20 Sept. '75
McDonald, Frank.....	do	27 Mar. '75	800 00	17 Apr. '36	27 Mar. '75
D'Arcy, Robert James	do	19 Apr. '84	800 00	17 May '62	19 Apr. '81
Chamberlain, Allan John ..	do	1 Jan. '88	800 00	25 July '69	27 Sep. '86
Wells, William John..	do	15 May '88	800 00	9 Nov. '53	15 May '88
Cochrane, James Boyle.....	do	26 July '92	720 00	28 Apr. '69	27 May '92
Genge, Robert Edward.....	do	6 Feb. '93	700 00	29 May '62	16 July '88
Hamilton, Isabel.....	do	10 May '99	520 00	20 Mar. '61	20 May '93
Morrison, Joanna	do	10 July '99	480 00	24 Dec. '63	7 Jan. '93
Collins, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Jan. '80	600 00	8 Dec. '47	24 Mar. '79
Lewers, Robert.....	do	28 June '82	600 00	26 Feb. '47	28 June '82

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

KINGSTON POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Neill, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '86	600 00	18 May '55	15 Apr. '85
Elliott, Robert John.....	do	12 Apr. '90	600 00	8 Oct. '55	16 July '88
Maguire, John Joseph.....	do	12 Apr. '90	600 00	24 May '55	10 Jan. '90
Purtell, James Joseph.....	do	6 Feb. '93	600 00	12 Aug. '62	11 Jan. '93
Banlon, Bernard John.....	do	4 Nov. '99	450 00	19 Dec. '50	1 Feb. '95
Little, George Francis.....	do	1 July '02	1.25 a day	17 Aug. '69	1 Apr. '02
Morrissey, John.....	Messenger	1 Jan. '88	600 00	10 Aug. '57	1 Jan. '88
Harkness, William Thomas..	Stamper and Sorter....	10 Apr. '00	420 00	13 Nov. '78	26 Mar. '00
Bunt, Charles Albert.....	do	3 June '01	520 00	22 July '73	7 Jan. '93
Reid, Sara Maria.....	do	3 June '01	520 00	22 Aug. '73	24 Jan. '95

LONDON POST OFFICE.

Cameron, John	Postmaster	1 Apr. '02	2,400 00	22 Jan. '43	1 Apr. '02
Hevey, Christopher	2nd Class Clerk	30 Sept. '84	1,200 00	29 Sept. '55	26 Feb. '80
Shanly, Charles James N....	do	1 July '90	1,200 00	20 Dec. '49	13 Jan. '72
Ashton, Alfred Edwin.....	do	20 Mar. '00	950 00	15 Dec. '38	3 June '74
Ward, John	3rd Class Clerk.....	7 June '72	800 00	7 Oct. '54	7 June '72
McNeil, Neil.....	do	1 Apr. '78	800 00	20 Oct. '49	1 Apr. '78
Wheeler, Frederick Charles.	do	11 May '81	800 00	7 Sept. '56	11 May '81
Nicholls, William.....	do	1 July '81	800 00	4 Mar. '52	13 June '79
Skinner, William Henry.....	do	8 Aug. '81	800 00	4 Nov. '60	8 Aug. '81
Murray, James Patrick.....	do	26 Sept. '83	800 00	11 May '66	26 Sept. '83
Carrother, Arthur.....	do	1 Jan. '84	800 00	17 Apr. '59	11 Apr. '82
Devinney, Francis Joseph...	do	1 Sept. '84	800 00	24 Oct. '59	1 Sept. '84
Hilton, George.....	do	12 Apr. '90	800 00	21 Oct. '55	19 Apr. '76
Reed, Charles Cooper.....	do	12 Apr. '90	780 00	10 May '53	1 June '87
Nash, George Bennett.....	do	*30 June '90	800 00	12 June '57	26 June '82
McMartin, Duncan.....	do	25 Sept. '95	640 00	14 Apr. '65	11 Jan. '95
Flannery, Patrick Joseph...	do	1 Aug. '00	490 00	17 Sept. '61	12 Oct. '96
McDonald, James Alexander	do	*1 July '01	760 00	25 Oct. '64	29 Dec. '00
Haystead, Martin	Supt. Letter Carrier...	2 Oct. '84	800 00	9 Aug. '53	3 Feb. '80
Beattie, John Nasmyth	Letter Carrier.....	19 Apr. '76	600 00	4 Jan. '36	19 Apr. '76
Short, William Stephen.....	do	1 Feb. '80	600 00	20 Aug. '46	1 Feb. '80

* Date of reappointment.

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PCST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.
LONDON POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ward, Joseph.....	Letter Carrier. ...	3 Feb. '80	600 00	18 Nov. '58	3 Feb. '80
Birmingham, Frederick W...	do	1 Feb. '81	600 00	9 Jan. '56	1 Feb. '81
Burns, William Patrick.....	do	12 May '81	600 00	6 Dec. '54	12 May '81
Brennan, Thomas.....	do	26 June '82	600 00	23 Nov. '62	26 June '82
Phillips, Percy.....	do	26 June '82	600 00	17 Apr. '57	26 June '82
Wilson, John, Jr.	do	26 June '82	600 00	6 May '54	26 June '82
Walsh, Robert.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	27 Mar. '58	26 July '83
Maitland, Malcolm John.....	do	2 May '84	600 00	17 Nov. '62	29 Mar. '84
Cushing, John.....	do	9 Aug. '84	600 00	13 Apr. '62	2 June '84
Cushing, James Joseph.....	do	1 Apr. '85	600 00	21 Dec. '54	1 Apr. '85
Nicholson, James.....	do	1 July '85	600 00	20 July '55	1 July '85
Hiscott, William Charles....	do	1 July '86	600 00	29 Dec. '66	12 Oct. '85
McKenna, Wm. Gordon.....	do	10 Feb. '92	600 00	5 June '57	1 Sept. '87
Pate, William Robert.....	do	1 May '88	600 00	19 June '57	1 May '88
Harris, James Henry.....	do	12 Apr. '90	600 00	27 Apr. '60	17 July '89
Perrin, Charles Nelson.....	do	12 Apr. '90	600 00	2 Sept. '61	7 Apr. '90
Dibbs, David Alexander.....	do	12 Apr. '90	600 00	1 Apr. '58	7 Apr. '90
Logan, Walter	do	7 Mar. '92	600 00	1 July '69	11 Jan. '92
Brinacombe, John Page.....	do	17 May '92	600 00	29 Oct. '56	13 Apr. '92
Bernard, Henry.....	do	10 June '93	600 00	16 Feb. '64	20 Mar. '93
Francis, John	do	7 Mar. '94	570 00	10 Mar. '58	5 June '93
Taylor, Thomas Edward....	do	28 Nov. '98	450 00	10 Dec. '70	13 Oct. '98
Williamson, Alexander Charles..	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	7 Feb. '65	14 June '93
Empey, Wm. Milton.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	15 Aug. '66	16 June '97
Cockrill, Thomas Copeland.	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	9 Dec. '62	11 Jan. '00
Flaherty, Pence.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	20 Aug. '70	20 June '00
Grant, John Alexander....	do	1 June '01	450 00	14 Aug. '48	9 May '98
Stapleton, Charles Österent	do	1 June '01	450 00	11 June '46	15 Oct. '98
Locker, Richard Alexander.	do	1 June '01	390 00	26 Mar. '70	26 Jan. '01
O'Meara, Martin.....	Messenger.....	1 Apr. '66	600 00	2 Dec. '36	1 Apr. '66
Chapman, Wm. Hy.....	Stamper and Sorter....	4 Jan. '00	420 00	19 June '76	21 Mar. '99
Elliott, John Caverhill.....	do	22 Feb. '00	420 00	4 Dec. '73	25 Oct. '99
Armstrong, Murray Thomas.	do	1 Aug. '00	420 00	17 Jan. '70	24 Dec. '98

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Beausoleil, Cleophas.	Postmaster.	1 Dec. '99	4,000 00	19 June '45	1 Dec. '99
Palmer, Joseph Lawrence...	Asst. Postmaster.....	30 Jan. '92	2,000 00	2 Dec. '40	9 Aug. '61
Bourret, Hormisdas Alexis..	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '71	1,500 00	3 Feb. '39	9 Aug. '61
de Rostaing, Alfred.....	do	26 May '91	1,500 00	28 July '41	1 Apr. '75
Daoust, Jean-Baptiste A.....	do	10 June '93	1,350 00	28 Nov. '42	27 June '70
Harding, Thomas	do	10 June '93	1,300 00	18 Sept. '48	20 May '73
Larose, Anatole.....	do	10 June '93	1,500 00	10 Mar. '53	31 Oct. '72
Beaudoin, George.....	do	10 June '93	1,500 00	30 Jan. '52	29 Feb. '72
Gandry, Horace Daniel ..	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '85	1,200 00	15 Oct. '53	3 Sept. '74
Chase, Isaac Sargison.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	7 Feb. '48	23 May '72
Rondeau, Ulysse.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	27 Aug. '50	10 Aug. '74
Arless, Richard James.....	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	26 Dec. '39	18 Jan. '65
Lefebvre, Louis.....	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	22 Dec. '49	7 Nov. '71
Chagnon, Edmond	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	9 Nov. '58	18 Dec. '73
Leduc, Charles Anatole T...	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	30 May '49	1 June '74
Lord, Alfred.....	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	11 July '45	9 Nov. '74
Thimens, Joseph.....	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	23 May '45	13 Jan. '75
Daniel, Robert Thomas.....	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	2 Jan. '43	1 Jan. '76
Eckhardt, William Henry A.	do	25 Sept. '95	1,150 00	28 Dec. '56	7 Jan. '84
Prud'homme, Ls. Téléphore	do	10 Apr. '00	1,000 00	4 Jan. '60	18 Sept. '79
O'Donoghue, Daniel.....	do	10 Apr. '00	1,000 00	27 Feb. '58	28 June '82
Chandler, Henry.....	do	10 Apr. '00	1,000 00	21 Feb. '65	10 Mar. '84
Barcelo, Edouard	do	10 Apr. '00	1,000 00	12 July '69	7 Aug. '84
Renaud, Joseph Edmond....	3rd Class Clerk.....	21 Mar. '73	800 00	15 Oct. '54	21 Mar. '73
Lefebvre, Charles.....	do	1 Jan. '82	800 00	— July '51	6 Feb. '71
Ouellette, Edouard Henri...	do	7 Dec. '78	800 00	27 Apr. '51	5 Sept. '78
Lapointe, Théophile.....	do	13 July '80	800 00	8 Mar. '60	13 July '80
O'Neil, Patrick.....	do	6 Feb. '83	800 00	1 May '48	6 Feb. '83
Mayer, Louis Dominique E..	do	5 Apr. '83	800 00	18 Dec. '61	21 Mar. '83
Larivière, Charles.....	do	13 June '83	800 00	22 Dec. '57	5 June '83
Guillemette, Joseph Edmond	do	4 Oct. '83	800 00	17 Oct. '58	4 Oct. '83

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Brown, Jos. Henry Patrick..	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '94	800 00	11 Mar. '63	5 Nov. '83
Lorange, Oscar.....	do	1 Feb. '84	800 00	17 Nov. '62	1 Feb. '84
Lamoureux, Edouard A.....	do	10 Mar. '84	800 00	16 July '65	4 Mar. '84
Lamoureux, Arthur Edouard	do	19 Apr. '84	800 00	30 Oct. '64	8 Apr. '84
Giroux, Théophile Avila.....	do	22 Apr. '84	800 00	25 July '62	22 Apr. '84
Sauriol, Alphonse.....	do	6 Sept. '84	800 00	18 Oct. '63	4 Oct. '83
Barbe, Wilfrid.	do ..	6 Sept. '84	800 00	3 June '65	5 Sept. '84
Clermont, Uldéric.....	do	1 Oct. '84	800 00	14 Dec. '63	28 June '82
Côté, Allen Bernard.....	do	1 Oct. '84	800 00	21 Sept. '52	10 Mar. '84
Carpenter, George Arthur...	do	1 Dec. '84	800 00	25 Aug. '65	13 June '83
Crowe, William Joseph	do	1 Dec. '84	800 00	6 Jan. '63	7 Mar. '84
Grondin, Albert Louis.....	do	1 Dec. '84	800 00	5 Aug. '60	24 Nov. '84
Florence, Charles.....	do	1 Dec. '84	800 00	18 Dec. '60	1 Dec. '84
LaManque, Thomas	do	19 Feb. '85	800 00	10 July '54	19 Feb. '85
Morin, Alcidas.	do	16 May '85	800 00	27 Feb. '65	16 May '85
Durack, John James.....	do	1 Oct. '85	800 00	24 July '59	1 Oct. '85
Coffey, Jeremiah.	do	19 Sept. '85	800 00	17 Nov. '63	19 Sept. '85
Lalonde, Jean Bte Alexis. ...	do	5 Apr. '86	800 00	3 Nov. '65	5 Apr. '86
Massé, Arthur.....	do ..	1 June '86	800 00	5 Nov. '60	16 Feb. '85
de Cotret, Louis Dominique	do	25 Nov. '86	800 00	21 Mar. '60	25 Nov. '86
Alexis René.	do	25 Nov. '86	800 00	10 Jan. '51	25 Nov. '86
Clarke, George	do	25 Nov. '86	800 00	10 Jan. '51	25 Nov. '86
Dowd, Edward Christopher.	do	1 July '87	800 00	10 June '48	14 Feb. '70
Dumont, Ovide.....	do	5 Sept. '87	800 00	3 Mar. '67	5 Sept. '87
Bourret, Roméo Edouard.—	do	1 Dec. '87	800 00	10 July '66	1 Dec. '87
Bathurst, James.	do	1 July '88	800 00	1 Apr. '57	18 Feb. '75
Dufresne, Auguste.....	do	1 July '88	800 00	26 Oct. '45	3 Mar. '70
Callaghan, Thomas	do	1 Oct. '88	800 00	3 July '57	26 Aug. '81
Dagenais, Fabien S.....	do	10 Apr. '89	800 00	8 Aug. '52	4 Oct. '84
Brophy, William Patrick....	do	27 May '90	640 00	4 May '70	14 Aug. '88
Grenier, Arthur.....	do	4 Nov. '90	760 00	4 Dec. '56	1 Nov. '90

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Langevin, Amédée.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 Nov. '90	760 00	12 Aug. '60	2 Sept. '89
St. Arnaud, Urbain Henri...	do	1 Dec. '97	720 00	31 Oct. '49	10 June '89
Grant, James G.	do	1 Sept. '91	800 00	7 Jan. '62	21 Feb. '82
Lefebvre, Germain.....	do	21 Sept. '91	800 00	29 Jan. '53	1 July '75
Germain, Clément.....	do	30 Nov. '92	680 00	16 Nov. '68	24 Feb. '91
Poitras, Joseph Roch Albert	do	13 Apr. '93	680 00	20 Sept. '72	7 Oct. '92
Lamb, James Dominick.....	do	13 Apr. '93	650 00	23 May '59	7 Dec. '92
Berthelet, Joseph.....	do	13 Apr. '93	680 00	26 Sept. '65	6 Oct. '87
Perrault, Denis Romulus....	do	13 Apr. '93	730 00	24 June '61	22 May '85
Delorme, Pierre.....	do	13 Apr. '93	680 00	18 Sept. '54	20 Apr. '91
Doray, Joseph Ls Exilda. ...	do	4 May '93	800 00	28 May '50	28 Jan. '82
Poitevin, Antonio.....	do	4 May '93	780 00	10 Mar. '68	23 Sept. '86
Taylor, James.....	do	21 Sept. '93	800 00	15 Aug. '65	30 Aug. '83
MacGillis, Grace Marie Lse..	do	7 Mar. '94	480 00	13 June '66	15 June '92
Vincent, François Pierre. ...	do	18 June '94	660 00	29 May '68	20 Mar. '88
Moore, Thomas Edward.....	do	25 July '94	780 00	13 July '65	1 July '87
Mayer, Jos. Alph. Alcibiade	do	25 July '94	640 00	4 Mar. '69	15 June '92
Gould, Civilla.....	do	25 July '94	640 00	25 Apr. '67	17 Jan. '90
de Rostaing, Emile.....	do	31 Jan. '95	640 00	28 Dec. '74	21 Dec. '93
Maltais, Guillaume.....	do	15 Jan. '98	560 00	25 Jan. '63	15 Jan. '98
Desilets, Joseph Alfred.....	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	28 Apr. '68	27 Nov. '93
Miraglia, Alfred Louis.....	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	9 June '72	4 Apr. '94
Hurteau, Donat Floribert....	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	15 Oct. '73	13 June '94
Archambault, Chs. Arthur..	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	5 Dec. '72	5 July '94
Callary, Patrick.....	Letter Carrier.....	19 May '73	600 00	19 May '44	19 May '73
Clark, Patrick.....	do	1 July '75	600 00	10 Dec. '45	1 Sept. '74
Lagacé, Philippe.....	do	1 July '75	600 00	23 Aug. '51	11 Sept. '74
Bissonnette, Antoine Isaie...	do	1 July '75	600 00	2 Dec. '43	24 Mar. '75
Giroux, Joseph.....	do	28 Dec. '75	600 00	29 Sept. '47	28 Dec. '75
Cusson, Narcisse.....	do	4 Jan. '77	600 00	29 Dec. '39	4 Jan. '77
Moreau, Jean-Baptiste.....	do	28 Mar. '77	600 00	30 Dec. '45	28 Mar. '77

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McShane, James Francis.....	Letter Carrier.....	4 Apr. '78	600 00	12 July '54	4 Apr. '78
Lussier, Joseph.....	do	12 May '81	600 00	5 Nov. '48	12 May '81
Power, John.....	do	3 June '82	600 00	17 Mar. '53	3 June '82
McAfee, John.....	do	29 Oct. '82	600 00	29 April '57	11 Sept. '82
Fenaughty, John.....	do	22 Feb. '83	600 00	24 June '61	15 Feb. '83
Mitchell, William Francis...	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	4 Aug. '44	28 Aug. '83
Bourgeois, Joseph.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	22 Jan. '49	21 Sept. '83
Dumesnil, Alfred Emile.....	do	4 Oct. '83	600 00	5 May '62	4 Oct. '83
Mathieu, Alfred.....	do	24 Nov. '83	600 00	6 Aug. '60	24 Nov. '83
Valeur, Joseph Alfred.....	do	10 Dec. '83	600 00	27 May '58	10 Dec. '83
Collard, Joseph Antoine.....	do	30 April '84	600 00	11 May '56	21 April '84
King, Joseph.....	do	15 May '84	600 00	20 July '64	15 May '84
Duboulay, Adolphe.....	do	21 July '84	600 00	31 Oct. '55	21 July '84
Sauriol, Jean-Baptiste.....	do	3 Oct. '84	600 00	1 Sept. '62	20 Sept. '84
Lortie, Alphonse.....	do	16 Dec. '84	600 00	11 Sept. '63	16 Dec. '84
Moore, Thomas.....	do	1 April '85	600 00	14 Nov. '66	1 April '85
Ledoux, Joseph.....	do	9 Sept. '85	600 00	15 Feb. '62	9 Sept. '85
Miggins, Michael.....	do	16 Mar. '86	600 00	13 Jan. '50	16 Mar. '86
Harney, William Thomas...	do	25 Sept. '86	600 00	16 June '57	25 Sept. '86
Valiquette, Joseph.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	13 Aug. '56	17 May '87
Gauthier, Aldéric.....	do	1 July '88	600 00	12 Sept. '57	6 June '87
Radikir, Alfred.....	do	18 Jan. '89	600 00	18 Aug. '69	18 Jan. '89
Miraglia, Joseph.....	do	10 April '89	600 00	24 May '70	1 Mar. '89
Gauthier, Arila.....	do	27 May '90	600 00	11 Oct. '67	2 Dec. '89
St. Jean, Louis Joseph.....	do	20 Aug. '90	600 00	1 Mar. '55	12 Feb. '87
Brunel, Moïse.....	do	20 Aug. '90	600 00	11 June '51	24 April '88
Dusseau, Jean-Baptiste....	do	20 Aug. '90	600 00	24 June '59	18 July '90
Cadotte, Alphonse.....	do	18 Dec. '90	600 00	10 Nov. '51	17 Oct. '87
Daoust, Omer.....	do	21 Sept. '91	600 00	4 July '61	3 July '84
Doucet, Réal	do	9 Oct. '91	600 00	6 Nov. '67	21 Sept. '91
McLennan, Duncan	do	9 Oct. '91	600 00	1 Jan. '56	17 May '89

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
St. Onge, Joseph Alfred.....	Letter Carrier	23 Dec. '91	600 00	29 Jan. '54	16 July '90
Forest, Samuel	do	23 Dec. '91	600 00	10 Feb. '58	31 Mar. '90
Filion, Louis Joseph.....	do	23 Dec. '91	600 00	19 Feb. '70	19 Dec. '90
Tétu, Jos. David Henri.....	do	2 Apr. '92	600 00	10 June '49	5 Feb. '92
Ayotte, Joseph Elzéar.....	do	2 Apr. '92	600 00	6 Nov. '55	5 Feb. '92
McInerney, Lawrence.....	do	17 May '92	600 00	3 July '65	15 Oct. '90
Mathien, Joseph.	do	8 June '92	600 00	18 Apr. '68	27 Oct. '88
Delamadeleine, Théodore....	do	8 June '92	600 00	8 Feb. '68	1 Aug. '89
Gosselin, Wilfrid.....	do	26 July '92	600 00	26 Feb. '66	12 Aug. '89
Johnson, Michael Francis...	do	19 Sept. '92	540 00	6 Jan. '57	10 May '89
Frigon, Hubert Michel Ad...	do	19 Sept. '92	600 00	2 Jan. '67	19 Aug. '92
Hayes, John James	do	13 Oct. '92	600 00	11 July '70	8 May '90
Simard, Maxime Jean B'pte..	do	30 Nov. '92	600 00	13 Nov. '63	20 Apr. '91
Valeur, Ernest Albert.....	do	19 Dec. '92	600 00	13 July '64	3 Mar. '91
Demers, Joseph Wilfrid	do	16 May '93	570 00	1 Feb. '72	12 Feb. '91
Ouellette, Joseph Wilbrod...	do	16 May '93	600 00	12 Oct. '67	25 July '92
Traynor, Steph. MacNaugh'n	do	16 May '93	600 00	19 Sept. '64	9 Aug. '92
Jones, John James.....	do	16 May '93	600 00	10 Nov. '64	25 Aug. '92
Witzig, François Xavier.....	do	16 May '93	600 00	11 Dec. '59	29 Aug. '92
Lamère, Joseph.....	do	16 May '93	600 00	10 Nov. '68	9 Jan. '93
Leguerrier, Joseph Benjamin	do	10 June '93	510 00	31 July '65	1 Feb. '92
Fiank, Raphael.....	do	6 July '93	600 00	10 Oct. '50	25 Aug. '92
Pepin, Dolphis.....	do	6 July '93	600 00	18 Mar. '52	3 June '93
Jacques, Alfred.....	do	20 Dec. '93	570 00	20 Feb. '67	16 Aug. '92
Labonté, Louis	do	20 Dec. '93	570 00	15 Aug. '57	27 Mar. '93
Ayotte, Théophile Edouard.	do	20 Dec. '93	570 00	20 July '66	7 Apr. '93
Caron, Louis.....	do	20 Jan. '94	570 00	28 Aug. '63	15 May '93
Conroy, James.....	do	20 Jan. '94	570 00	11 July '50	21 June '93
Ouellette, Alphonse.....	do	20 Jan. '94	570 00	6 Oct. '69	19 June '93
Ryan, John.....	do	7 Mar. '94	570 00	15 Jan. '71	12 May '92
Charbonneau, Roch.....	do	25 July '94	570 00	3 Oct. '67	29 June '93

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued..

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Blouin, Alcide Wilfrid.....	Letter Carrier	25 July '94	570 00	12 Mar. '69	27 Sept. '90
Barcelo, Joseph Charles Henri.	do	17 Oct. '94	540 00	17 Mar. '65	24 July '93
O'Neil, Patrick.....	do	17 Oct. '94	480 00	3 May '71	24 July '93
Bégin, Ludger.....	do	25 Sept. '95	540 00	3 July '54	1 May '94
Tierney, John Joseph.....	do	19 Feb. '96	510 00	5 Jan. '71	12 Jan. '96
Gravel, George Cléophas....	do	30 Mar. '97	510 00	9 Apr. '51	30 Mar. '97
Lussier, Joseph Henry	do	15 Feb. '93	480 00	2 Apr. '74	14 Jan. '98
Therrien, Jacques Arthur ...	do	9 Mar. '98	480 00	8 Aug. '79	8 Feb. '98
Rocheleau, Joseph	do	9 Mar. '98	450 00	7 Oct. '72	9 Mar. '98
Bissonnette, Albert	do	26 June '99	450 00	24 Dec. '79	26 June '99
Burke, William M.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	25 Sept. '67	13 Oct. '93
Lalande, Léon Napoléon....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	24 Dec. '65	1 May '94
Harrington, Patrick.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	8 Aug. '58	15 May '94
Larivière, Hector.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	30 May '71	18 June '94
Prevost, Joseph Edouard Wilfred.	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	25 July '69	6 Aug. '94
Duprat, Pierre Urgel Al- phonse.	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	1 Apr. '69	4 Dec. '94
Dion, Horace Joseph Albert	do	1 Aug. '00	450 00	6 July '71	7 Dec. '95
Lantbier, Joseph.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	20 Mar. '76	24 Feb. '96
Dorion, Arthur	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	28 Nov. '66	1 June '97
Clement, Ferdinand.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	19 July '73	27 July '97
Dragon, Napoléon	do	1 Aug. '00	450 00	17 Sept. '70	2 Dec. '97
Yelle, Urgelle	do	1 Aug. '00	420 00	6 Apr. '62	14 Mar. '99
Menard, Gordien, jr.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	26 Feb. '80	1 May '99
Chartrand, Aldéric	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	21 July '74	3 June '99
Bras, Georges Emile.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	18 Nov. '76	10 Jan. '00
Lapointe, Aldino Ilormidas.	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	30 Aug. '76	20 Apr. '00
Patterson, Andrew.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	20 Nov. '84	20 Apr. '00
McVey, James Bernard.....	do	1 Aug. '00	540 00	5 June '71	25 Mar. '93
Gravel, Célestin	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	8 Sept. '67	30 July '97
Manning, William Thomas..	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	22 July '75	14 Jan. '99
Loranger, Godfroi	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	6 Feb. '77	16 Jan. '99

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment
			\$ cts.		
Caron, Joseph Edward.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Aug. '00	450 00	29 Dec. '74	29 Mar. '99
Lamoureux, Joseph Robert Armand.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	19 June '77	24 Oct. '99
Dupuis, Pacifique	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	19 Nov. '74	23 Aug. '00
Pelletier, Caduce.....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	28 Mar. '73	25 Nov. '98
Paquette, Joseph Adélar.....	do	1 Feb. '01	450 00	3 July '65	25 Nov. '98
Lemieux, Antoine Jean Marie.....	do	1 Feb. '01	450 00	20 June '73	17 Dec. '98
Dion, Pierre Saul.....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	15 Apr. '73	9 Nov. '99
Toner, Patrick.....	do	19 Feb. '01	390 00	19 Feb. '75	31 Dec. '00
Bourgouin, Ernest.....	do	20 May '01	390 00	23 May '82	28 July '00
Larin, Ernest.....	do	1 June '01	390 00	14 Oct. '78	2 Aug. '00
Goodrick, Henry.....	do	3 June '01	360 00	18 Mar. '69	1 Dec. '99
Lacroix, Eugène Oscar Henri.....	do	27 June '01	480 00	19 Feb. '64	19 June '94
Dupuis, Camille François X.....	do	1 July '01	390 00	16 June '78	30 Apr. '01
Cordeau, Clodomir	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	9 Mar. '79	13 Dec. '99
Paquette, Joseph.....	do	1 July '02	\$1.25 a d.	3 Dec. '74	5 May '02
Collins, John.....	Messenger and Porter.....	1 Oct. '74	600 00	29 June '36	25 Apr. '74
Bennett, John.....	do	31 Mar. '82	600 00	25 Apr. '57	31 Mar. '82
Renois, Ludger	do	1 Jan. '81	600 00	20 Oct. '34	28 May '79
Gariépy, Jean Baptiste.....	do	27 Aug. '92	600 00	15 Aug. '54	15 Aug. '87
Thompson, William Henry ..	do	6 July '93	600 00	1 May '62	3 Apr. '89
Ouimet, Onésime.....	do	26 Nov. '94	540 00	26 Mar. '60	1 Jan. '94
L'Heureux, Henri.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	23 Sept. '82	15 Jan. '99
Vermette, Georges	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	1 Sept. '68	6 Aug. '00
Vebert, Emile.....	do	1 June '01	390 00	20 Aug. '77	15 Aug. '00
Moore, Edward.....	do	3 June '01	570 00	14 Nov. '72	11 Dec. '91
Caron, François Joseph.....	Stamper and Sorter.....	26 June '99	450 00	2 Nov. '64	9 Aug. '92
Parrott, Adolphe	do	10 July '99	420 00	27 June '63	14 Mar. '99
Bennett, Richard.....	do	10 July '99	420 00	13 July '78	14 Jan. '99
Charlebois, Charles Henry ..	do	20 Mar. '00	420 00	21 June '77	13 Mar. '99
Davis, Richard	do	20 Mar. '00	360 00	25 Oct. '73	16 Mar. '99
Irvine, William.....	do	20 Mar. '00	420 00	17 Nov. '72	16 Jan. '99

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Lamarche, Joseph Albert....	Stamper and Sorter.....	16 Apr. '00	420 00	21 Aug. '76	2 Apr. '00
Cousineau, Joseph... ..	do	1 Aug. '00	520 00	10 June '62	1 Apr. '92
Roy, Joseph Adélard.....	do	1 Aug. '00	520 00	1 Aug. '65	22 May '95
Bell, Marion... ..	do	1 Aug. '00	570 00	26 May '71	13 Apr. '96
Collard, Joseph Adolphe Antoine.	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	29 July '77	20 July '00
Chevalier, Joseph Anthime..	do	20 May '01	390 00	26 Mar. '71	1 Nov. '00
Proctor, William Gordon....	do	1 June '01	570 00	1 Feb. '60	30 Nov. '94

OTTAWA POST OFFICE.

Gouin, James Alfred.....	Postmaster.....	3 Feb. '85	3,000 00	19 Mar. '35	3 Feb. '85
Bates, Edward Bruce.....	Assistant Postmaster...	18 Dec. '90	1,900 00	12 Sept. '49	1 July '67
Pennock, William Henry....	1st Class Clerk.....	17 Dec. '98	1,350 00	29 Nov. '59	2 May '78
Mercer, William Otterburn..	do	19 Aug. '99	1,300 00	30 Nov. '56	7 June '72
O'Connor, Edward John	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,200 00	18 Nov. '40	16 Mar. '70
Bartlett, John Henry.....	do	27 Nov. '91	1,200 00	9 Aug. '36	7 Oct. '78
Chevrier, Eugène Louis.....	do	2 Apr. '92	1,200 00	16 June '60	6 Feb. '83
Landrieau, N. Eugène.....	do	2 Oct. '93	1,100 00	20 Apr. '63	4 Jan. '82
O'Neill, Hugh.....	do	17 Nov. '98	1,050 00	12 Aug. '57	13 Apr. '74
Warwicker, Freder'k Spurge	do	1 Nov. '00	950 00	18 May '46	19 Apr. '75
Gallup, Asa Henry.....	do	1 Jan. '02	900 00	27 Mar. '66	24 Nov. '83
McQueen, George Robert...	3rd Class Clerk.....	22 Feb. '83	800 00	16 Dec. '58	22 Feb. '83
Ketchum, Wm. Quintard. ...	do	1 Jan. '86	780 00	3 Dec. '58	15 Apr. '85
Binks, James Trivet.....	do	1 Aug. '86	800 00	27 July '50	20 July '86
Allen, Francis George.....	do	1 Oct. '86	800 00	27 Apr. '56	30 Sept. '86
Wills, George Washington..	do	1 July '87	800 00	30 Oct. '53	31 Jan. '87
Parent, Victor Amédé.....	do	1 July '87	800 00	31 May '61	26 Jan. '87
Patrick, Mary.. ..	do	1 Jan. '88	800 00	26 Mar. '46	21 Jan. '87
Bangs, William Albert.	do	1 Apr. '88	760 00	22 Nov. '62	3 Feb. '88
Coughlin, Mary Ann.....	do	1 July '88	800 00	28 May '48	9 Apr. '88
Powell, Arthur Ham. Hume.	do	1 July '90	720 00	20 Feb. '70	2 Mar. '87
Warwicker, Wm. Spurgeon..	do	1 July '90	800 00	11 Apr. '71	3 Feb. '88

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Archambault, Marie Pamélie	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	760 00	15 Aug. '68	5 May '88
English, Frederick Wm. P...	do	1 July '90	800 00	28 June '60	18 Dec. '89
Duhamel, Séphora..	do	24 Dec. '90	760 00	20 Feb. '63	7 July '90
Faulkner, Eric.....	do	21 July '91	760 00	20 Mar. '67	21 Nov. '87
Clewes, John Ralph.....	do	19 Sept. '92	680 00	16 July '65	27 July '91
Murphy, William Henry.....	do	13 Mar. '93	800 00	14 April '50	14 Oct. '85
St. Denis, Léon.....	do	6 July '93	680 00	27 Dec. '72	1 Sept. '92
Mix, Hugh Wesley.....	do	6 July '93	680 00	6 Mar. '71	10 Jan. '93
Lough, John Oberlin.....	do	28 April '94	640 00	14 Oct. '68	12 June '93
Bell, John Clifford.....	do	7 Jan. '95	770 00	16 Sept. '73	2 Feb. '87
Farrell, Minnie Jean.....	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	22 Mar. '70	2 April '94
Carrière, Philias.....	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	31 Jan. '74	14 Mar. '95
Cherry, William Ackers.....	do	1 Aug. '00	490 00	21 Sept. '78	10 Feb. '99
Craïn, Robert Hugh.....	do	1 Aug. '00	490 00	27 Feb. '79	3 Mar. '99
Robert, Pierre.....	Letter Carrier.....	17 July '76	600 00	25 Oct. '55	17 July '76
Dupuis, Adolphe.....	do	3 June '78	600 00	5 Sept. '44	3 June '78
George, Frederick.....	do	7 Oct. '78	600 00	5 Feb. '52	7 Oct. '78
Lamb, William.....	do	1 Jan. '82	600 00	22 Nov. '58	1 Dec. '81
Larue, Joseph Napoléon.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	24 Oct. '64	21 Mar. '83
Fagan, Michael.....	do	15 Feb. '84	600 00	29 Sept. '63	11 Feb. '84
Fair, Robert William.....	do	1 Jan. '86	600 00	22 Jan. '63	3 Oct. '84
Giroux, François Xavier. ...	do	1 July '87	600 00	14 Sept. '56	26 Jan. '87
Noël, Joseph Octave..	do	1 July '87	600 00	22 May '55	21 Jan. '87
Fair, James John.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	21 Nov. '65	3 Feb. '87
Cooch, Charles.....	do	1 April '88	600 00	11 May '61	4 Feb. '88
Chamberlin, Howard.....	do	1 July '88	600 00	28 May '64	18 April '88
Roeske, Frederick William..	do	9 Feb. '89	600 00	24 Aug. '53	30 April '87
Hayes, Jeremiah.....	do	1 July '90	600 00	6 Jan. '52	1 Aug. '88
Usher, William John.....	do	1 July '90	600 00	30 June '70	24 Dec. '88
Ross, James Walter.....	do	24 Dec. '90	600 00	20 April '52	5 July '90
McCallum, John Arthur.....	do	21 July '91	600 00	23 May '66	13 April '89

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Ketcheman, Herbert.....	Letter Carrier.....	21 July '91	600 00	30 Nov. '68	13 April '89
Egan, James.....	do	21 July '91	600 00	19 July '71	21 July '90
Williams, Alfred.....	do	21 July '91	600 00	26 Aug. '67	10 Sept. '90
Birtch, Collar Sidney	do	31 Aug. '91	600 00	4 May '67	18 May '91
Demers, Moise Alphonse	do	5 Dec. '91	600 00	21 May '65	20 May '91
Béland, Joseph.....	do	5 Dec. '91	600 00	13 Jan. '67	2 Nov. '91
Corbeil, Edouard.....	do	17 May '92	600 00	2 Sept. '66	11 Mar. '92
Legault, Oloric.....	do	16 May '93	600 00	1 Nov. '61	10 Nov. '87
Jeffery, William Henry.....	do	16 May '93	600 00	29 May '65	16 May '92
Spénard, Amable Emery..	do	16 May '93	600 00	23 Aug. '74	14 Oct. '92
Carwardine, William Henry.	do	18 June '94	570 00	21 April '65	2 Jan. '93
Kissick, William John.....	do	18 June '94	570 00	25 Dec. '68	17 Jan. '93
McDonald, Thos. Edward...	do	18 June '94	570 00	13 Dec. '70	1 Mar. '94
Devlin, Charles Alexander..	do	25 July '94	570 00	15 April '54	1 Mar. '93
Brock, William Coffin.....	do	31 Mar. '96	510 00	1 Jan. '49	1 Mar. '95
Doyle, Andrew John.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	11 Nov. '59	6 Jan. '96
Dixon, George Andrew.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	23 Jan. '74	4 July '96
Charbonneau, Louis.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	2 Dec. '70	30 Jan. '00
Kavanagh, Patrick John....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	6 Feb. '71	17 May '00
Ferguson, William Smith....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	8 May '68	1 Jan. '00
Donovan, Thomas Ronald...	do	19 Jan. '01	390 00	24 Mar. '72	4 Oct. '00
Larocque Joseph Dolphus...	do	19 Jhn. '01	390 00	9 Nov. '76	5 Oct. '00
Langford, William.....	do	1 June '01	480 00	24 June '54	23 Mar. '95
Leslie, George Havelock....	do	1 June '01	420 00	8 Feb. '60	16 Mar. '00
Taylor, Napoléon Henry	do	1 June '01	500 00	15 Aug. '56	1 May '96
Collins, Frederick Alexand'r	do	1 July '01	390 00	15 Jan. '71	20 Mar. '01
Cantwell, William Joseph Patrick.	do	1 July '01	390 00	12 Jan. '79	5 Dec. '00
Darcey, William.....	Box Collector.....	4 Jan. '75	600 00	19 Nov. '39	4 Jan. '75
Perrie, Thomas Alexander...	Messenger	1 July '86	600 00	1 May '54	24 Sept. '85
McElligott, Patrick.....	do	26 May '91	600 00	16 Mar. '36	25 Jan. '89

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
•Corbeil, Louis.....	Stamper and Sorter.....	1 Aug. '00	520 00	13 Mar. '63	9 July '88
Fairbanks, Edward Lewis...	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	8 Feb. '50	14 Apr. '96
Knauf, Frederick Albert.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	2 Oct. '81	1 Nov. '93
Higgerty, Thomas Francis...	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	5 Feb. '81	4 Mar. '99
DesRosiers, Aristide Romeo.	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	29 Sept. '79	29 Mar. '00
Jackson, Alfred Barnwell...	do	17 Sept. '01	360 00	27 Nov. '79	13 Mar. '00
Maloney, John White.....	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	28 May '83	20 July '01
Bayly, Norman	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	24 Sept. '83	23 July '01
Mailleue, Henry Walter Geo.	Porter.....	1 Aug. '00	480 00	31 Jan. '66	15 May '88
Fabrizius, Otto.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	3 May '68	12 Feb. '92
Grichen, Otto.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	9 Oct. '76	7 Apr. '00

QUEBEC POST OFFICE.

Paquet, Etienne Théodore...	Postmaster..	12 Oct. '94	2,200 00	8 Jan. '50	12 Oct. '94
Caouette, Jean Baptiste	Assistant Postmaster...	10 Dec. '96	1,600 00	29 July '54	16 Apr. '75
Gaguon, Zoël.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	25 Mar. '92	1,200 00	9 Mar. '42	17 Aug. '72
Vézina, Ulrich.....	do	28 Apr. '94	1,150 00	26 Aug. '51	24 June '71
Evanturel, Edward Eric G..	do	8 Feb. '97	1,100 00	13 Feb. '52	12 Dec. '77
Battle, John James.	do	1 June '02	900 00	29 May '63	3 Oct. '84
White, William.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	*20 Dec. '93	800 00	28 Apr. '51	6 Nov. '71
Carrier, Joseph Emile.....	do	20 Sept. '75	800 00	29 Aug. '48	20 Sept. '75
Plamondon, Oliver.....	do	26 Sept. '79	800 00	17 Oct. '54	26 Sept. '79
Lane, Patrick Edward.....	do	18 Mar. '80	800 00	7 Jan. '47	18 Mar. '80
L'Heureux, Louis.....	do	23 Jan. '82	800 00	29 June '34	23 Jan. '82
Garneau, Louis Honoré	do	1 Apr. '89	800 00	14 June '47	29 Oct. '72
Dubé, Joseph.....	do	23 Dec. '91	720 00	1 June '47	23 Nov. '91
Martineau, François Norbert	do	2 Apr. '92	720 00	7 June '52	1 Feb. '92
Darveau, Edmond.....	do	10 June '93	680 00	24 Dec. '69	18 Oct. '92
Marcotte, Louise de L.....	do	1 Aug. '94	560 00	18 Jan. '55	18 Jan. '93
Bolduc, Napoléon Louis.....	do	12 July '97	600 00	27 Feb. '56	12 July '97
Burroughs, Arline.....	do	1 Aug. '00	490 00	12 June '77	10 Jan. '96
Martineau, Ant. Ls. Colbert	do	1 Nov. '00	460 00	27 Feb. '69	19 July '98

*Date of reappointment.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Boulet, Wilfrid Joseph A....	Supt. Letter Carriers...	16 May '96	800 00	20 Oct. '52	15 Apr. '84
Reynar, Thomas.....	Letter Carrier.....	15 July '74	600 00	6 Feb. '46	19 July '73
Wilkinson, Robert.....	do	19 Mar. '75	600 00	22 Sept. '45	19 Mar. '75
Houle, Victor.....	do	20 Mar. '75	600 00	27 July '51	20 Mar. '75
Kelly, Henry Pierce.....	do	28 June '78	600 00	9 Aug. '59	28 June '78
Guay, Louis.....	do	6 Feb. '79	600 00	15 Nov. '42	6 Feb. '79
Gauvin, Pierre Napoléon...	do	1 June '82	600 00	18 Aug. '55	1 June '82
Desroches, Joseph.....	do	6 June '82	600 00	20 Aug. '44	27 Sept. '79
Dubault, Charles Eusèbe....	do	1 Feb. '83	600 00	24 Oct. '45	28 June '82
Pelletier, Joseph Amable....	do	6 Nov. '83	600 00	25 July '53	15 June '83
Ouellet, François-Xavier....	do	1 July '84	600 00	21 Mar. '55	15 Apr. '84
Samson, Jos. Elz. Alfred....	do	13 May '86	600 00	10 Dec. '59	12 May '86
Langlois, Cyrille Napoléon..	do	1 July '86	600 00	22 Feb. '59	17 Apr. '86
Gingras, Adolphe Elie.....	do	1 Sept. '87	600 00	9 July '65	1 Sept. '87
Bussière, Alphonse.....	do	9 Feb. '92	600 00	21 Aug. '59	15 Oct. '89
Gagnon, Herménégilde.....	do	9 Feb. '92	600 00	29 Sept. '65	22 Jan. '92
Emond, Joseph.....	do	26 July '92	600 00	20 Nov. '65	2 Feb. '92
Légaré, Etienne.....	do	30 Nov. '92	600 00	4 Nov. '41	9 May '92
Augé, Désiré Lemaitre.....	do	19 Feb. '96	510 00	8 Aug. '63	24 Aug. '92
Corriveau, George.....	do	12 Mar. '97	510 00	1 Oct. '63	12 Mar. '97
Lachance, Eugène.....	do	2 Nov. '97	480 00	9 Aug. '76	2 Nov. '97
St Antoine, Jos. Ferdinand	do	20 May '98	480 00	16 Mar. '68	20 May '98
Gros Louis, Paul.....	do	26 June '99	450 00	20 Apr. '74	1 Mar. '95
Gagnon, Moïse.....	do	4 Nov. '99	420 00	15 Oct. '57	8 June '97
Boivin, David.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	22 June '59	6 Sept. '92
Parant, Wilfrid Vict. Pros...	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	12 July '65	5 Nov. '92
Pelletier, Pierre Alp. Jules..	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	7 Feb. '70	19 Aug. '94
Fiset, Alfred Octave.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	24 May '73	29 Jan. '94
Jobin, Michel Arthur.....	do	2 Apr. '01	390 00	18 May '73	22 Jan. '01
Gelineau, Joseph Adolphe...	do	3 June '01	390 00	25 June '63	26 Feb. '01
Jolicœur, Nap. Jos. Narcisse.	do	30 Dec. '01	360 00	23 June '74	5 Nov. '01

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE - Concluded.

Name.	Present.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bryson, Dennis Arthur.....	Stamper and Sorter.....	1 Aug '00	520 00	11 May '65	23 Nov. '91
McGreevy, Herbert Smith...	do do	21 May '01	570 00	2 June '77	4 May '96
Blondeau, Joseph Jacques...	do do	8 Apr. '02	260 00	25 Sept. '83	3 Jan. '02
Therien, Jos. Achille Horace	Porter.....	12 Mar. '02	360 00	8 Dec. '81	19 Aug. '01

SHERBROOKE POST OFFICE.

Morehouse, William Alex.....	Postmaster.....	9 Oct. '00	1,600 00	8 Dec. '45	9 Oct. '00
Norcross, Alton Arlington...	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 Nov. '90	720 00	20 Aug. '64	1 July '90
White, Charlotte Anna.....	do	2 Mar. '95	600 00	14 Jan. '40	1 Mar. '93
Genest, Joseph Arthur.....	do	2 Mar. '95	640 00	12 June '65	7 Mar. '93
Doherty, Mary Margaret L..	do	1 Aug. '00	500 00	21 Apr. '79	13 Dec. '98
Carrier, Joseph O.....	Stamper and Sorter.....	1 Aug. '00	390 00	28 Feb. '81	23 Apr. '00
Bown, George Arthur.....	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	19 Jan. '79	18 June '01

ST. JOHN POST OFFICE.

Hannington, Thos. Benjamin	Postmaster.....	17 Apr. '91	2,200 00	30 July '36	17 Apr. '91
Potter, Michael James.....	Asst. Postmaster.....	1 Aug. '00	1,600 00	3 Dec. '44	6 Apr. '63
McNichol, Andrew.....	1st Class Clerk	1 Aug. '00	1,250 00	24 Mar. '45	2 Nov. '68
Flaglor, James Secord.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '82	1,200 00	15 Mar. '53	1 Aug. '70
Woodrow, Ross Dougal	do	1 July '86	1,200 00	23 May '57	6 Oct. '73
Ring, John Wightman	do	27 Nov. '91	1,200 00	2 July '54	1 Aug. '71
Hamlin, Ross Alexander.....	do	22 June '95	1,100 00	18 Dec. '55	1 Jan. '74
Jenkins, Thomas.....	do	1 Aug. '00	950 00	24 Apr. '57	6 Aug. '75
Ritchie, Joseph Hunter.....	do	1 Aug. '00	950 00	1 May '54	6 Aug. '75
Clark, James Clarence. . . .	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '82	800 00	8 Sept. '61	1 Jan. '82
Lee, Henry Percy.....	do	27 Sept. '82	£00 00	30 Aug. '56	27 Sept. '82
Wilson, Albert Edward	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	8 June '61	21 Sept. '83
Ferguson, Frederick.....	do	1 Dec. '84	800 00	28 Feb. '66	27 Nov. '84
Copp, John Rowe.....	do	1 Apr. '85	800 00	19 Jan. '60	1 Apr. '85
Malcolm, James.....	do	11 May '86	800 00	11 July '53	11 May '86
Clark, James Stackhouse....	do	2 Apr. '92	720 00	21 Mar. '60	8 Mar. '92

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE,

St. JOHN POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Reed, Thomas Lawrence.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	13 Mar. '93	680 00	23 Oct. '58	28 Feb. '93
McClaverty, Wm. James.....	do	7 Mar. '94	640 00	24 Dec. '67	9 Sept. '92
McMullen, Alexander.....	do	7 Mar. '94	640 00	15 Oct. '58	10 Apr. '93
Kierstead, Edwin Bell.....	do	22 June '95	640 00	14 Nov. '66	1 Feb. '94
Moore, Andrew Thomas.....	do	22 June '95	640 00	15 June '61	18 Feb. '95
Lingley, Allen Wilmot.....	do	25 Oct. '95	600 00	10 Oct. '69	25 Oct. '95
Withers, George Edward.....	Supt. Letter Carriers...	1 Jan. '86	800 00	22 Apr. '63	1 Nov. '82
Belyea, Caleb.....	Letter Carrier..	18 May '75	600 00	12 July '45	18 May '75
Beamish, John.....	do	16 Jan. '80	600 00	19 July '41	16 Jan. '80
Morgan, Archibald.....	do	19 Apr. '84	600 00	4 Apr. '49	19 Apr. '84
Mailman, John Albert.....	do	20 Feb. '86	600 00	3 Aug. '60	20 Feb. '86
Ryan, Jeremiah Jos.....	do	23 Dec. '91	600 00	13 June '51	1 Dec. '91
Rossiter, Jas. Edward.....	do	17 May '92	600 00	2 Oct. '63	24 Dec. '89
Killorn, Dominick	do	17 May '92	600 00	12 Oct. '61	29 June '91
Roberts, Linley Hebbard....	do	17 May '92	600 00	22 June '60	1 Jan. '92
Bridges, Henry Thomas	do	1 Oct. '92	600 00	9 Oct. '65	2 May '92
Perkins, Francis Newman...	do	1 Oct. '92	600 00	20 Mar. '52	9 May '92
Damery, Thomas.....	do	21 Sept. '93	600 00	27 Feb. '52	6 Mar. '91
Macaulay, Marshall	do	21 Sept. '93	600 00	23 Dec. '52	29 June '91
Thompson, James.....	do	21 Sept. '93	600 00	25 July '41	28 Apr. '92
Brown, James Thomas	do	20 Jan. '94	570 00	26 Sept. '66	1 July '93
McMonagle, James.....	do	20 Jan. '94	570 00	12 Apr. '59	1 July '93
Magee, Charles Wesley.....	do	26 July '99	420 00	7 Sept. '56	23 Mar. '96
Driscoll, James Lewis.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	21 June '65	9 Apr. '00
Cosman, Wm. Theodore Gross.	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	11 Sept. '72	18 May '00
Killen, Thomas.....	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	11 June '62	19 May '00
Macaulay, Walter.....	do	17 Sept. '01	360 00	16 Dec. '71	3 July '01
Causton, Robert Oscar.....	do	17 Sept. '01	360 00	17 Mar. '74	12 July '01
Harrison, George.....	Messenger and Office Keeper.	13 Mar. '93	600 00	26 June 51	29 June '91
Leger, Frank.....	Stamper and Sorter....	6 Oct. '00	390 00	2 Feb. '77	11 Aug. '00
Bucklef, Thomas James.....	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	17 Jan. '77	15 Aug. '00

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Jordan, Burpee Bloomfield..	Stamper and Sorter	6 Oct. '00	390 00	11 Feb. '80	15 Aug. '00
Crowley, Joseph Isaac.....	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	18 Dec. '82	24 June '01
Coughlan, Thomas Francis..	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	13 Dec. '82	24 June '01
Cronin, Thomas Patrick....	Porter	30 Apr. '01	390 00	12 Sept. '73	14 Aug. '00

TORONTO POST OFFICE.

Patteson, Thomas Chas., B.A	Postmaster.....	12 Feb. '79	4,000 00	5 Oct. '36	12 Feb. '79
Ross, George.....	Assistant Postmaster..	1 May '00	.....	21 Feb. '53	14 June '75
Moerschfelder, Jacob.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Feb. '75	1,500 00	28 Feb. '46	13 Jan. '69
Thompson, Archibald Graham.	do	1 Jan. '85	1,500 00	16 Aug. '53	12 Feb. '74
Riddell, Robert William.....	do	1 July '86	1,500 00	24 Jan. '54	10 Feb. '73
Chadd, Richard Edwin.....	do	13 Mar. '93	1 350 00	31 Dec. '44	29 Oct. '72
Loudon, William.....	do	5 Oct. '94	1,250 00	4 Dec. '36	12 Nov. '66
Lemon, William Edward....	do	1 Oct. '00	1,250 00	11 Aug. '63	12 Sept. '82
Langley, Benjamin.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '79	1,200 00	31 Jan. '35	— Apr. '67
Hassard, Richard.....	do	1 July '84	1,200 00	15 Mar. '58	2 June '79
Beatty, Alexander.....	do	1 July '84	1,200 00	24 July '42	6 Dec. '69
Middleton, Alexander T. M.	do	1 July '85	1,200 00	17 Aug. '53	7 Jan. '71
Macpherson, William.....	do	1 July '86	1,200 00	17 Oct. '48	10 Feb. '73
Gorman, James Alexander..	do	13 Mar. '93	1,200 00	6 Mar. '49	16 Apr. '74
Allen, Henry Sherrard.....	do	13 Mar. '93	1,200 00	25 Jan. '56	1 Jan. '75
Boulter, Henry	do	19 Feb. '96	1,050 00	29 Jan. '37	11 Jan. '82
Milligan, Wm. George.....	do	1 July '98	1,100 00	1 Apr. '63	22 Aug. '85
Stoddart, James.....	do	16 Apr. '00	1,000 00	29 Jan. '48	9 Aug. '76
Bonnick, William	3rd Class Clerk.....	20 Nov. '76	800 00	29 Nov. '52	20 Nov. '76
Thompson, Robert.....	do	1 Sept. '79	800 00	10 Mar. '59	13 Dec. '78
Aymong, Roch Amyot.....	do	9 Oct. '79	800 00	26 Aug. '63	9 Oct. '79
Hynes, Michael Edward.....	do	8 Sept. '80	800 00	20 Sept. '62	8 Sept. '80
Wright, Joseph.....	do	29 Nov. '81	800 00	14 Jan. '63	29 Nov. '81
Fraser, Joseph Robert.....	dq	3 Apr. '82	800 00	22 Mar. '62	3 Apr. '82
Aikins, James.	do	3 Apr. '82	800 00	5 Apr. '61	12 Aug. '81

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Kirkpatrick, John Alexander	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 July '83	800 00	16 July '64	19 Feb. '83
Macdonald, Murdoch.....	do	4 Sept. '83	800 00	3 Oct. '55	30 Aug. '83
Boyd, Mossom.....	do	4 Sept. '83	800 00	28 May '63	1 Sept. '83
Riddle, William.....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	12 July '60	4 June '83
Rutherford, James.....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	5 Feb. '52	21 Sept. '83
Boddy, James Somerville....	do	1 Jan. '84	800 00	19 May '53	16 July '83
Smith, Charles Edmund	do	19 Apr. '84	800 00	8 Dec. '53	19 Apr. '84
Durham, Robert Francis.....	do	22 Apr. '84	800 00	17 Apr. '63	11 Sept. '83
Briggs, James Robert.....	do	30 Apr. '84	800 00	26 Feb. '47	4 June '83
Sparks, Walter.....	do	30 Apr. '84	800 00	8 Apr. '63	12 Dec. '83
Hynes, William Albert	do	21 Oct. '84	800 00	4 July '66	21 Oct. '84
Huggard, John	do	1 Aug. '85	800 00	24 Sept. '63	29 July '85
McCague, Wm. Andrew....	do	1 Oct. '85	800 00	7 Dec. '60	1 Oct. '85
Herst, Samuel.....	do	12 Mar. '86	800 00	26 Nov. '56	12 Mar. '86
Westman, Eldon.....	do	25 May '86	800 00	2 Aug. '66	25 May '86
Booth, George.....	do	1 July '86	800 00	12 July '63	27 May '84
Anderson, John	do	1 July '86	800 00	8 Feb. '64	4 June '83
Pollock, George.....	do	1 July '86	800 00	17 Oct. '54	5 June '83
Sparks, Robert	do	1 Oct. '86	800 00	2 Dec. '59	10 Feb. '80
Canniff, William Hamilton .	do	22 Jan. '87	800 00	17 Feb. '58	22 Jan. '87
Gould, Thomas Dearie.....	do	1 July '87	800 00	25 Feb. '53	16 June '87
James, Clarkson Wightman	do	1 July '87	800 00	7 May '67	9 Feb. '87
Crate, Arthur Edward.....	do	21 July '87	800 00	3 Apr. '64	20 July '87
Thompson, George	do	1 July '88	800 00	10 Feb. '66	17 Dec. '84
Davis, William Edward.....	do	19 Sept. '89	800 00	7 Aug. '68	5 Sept. '89
Campbell, Joseph.....	do	12 Apr. '90	800 00	3 June '56	17 Mar. '90
Monkman, Arthur.....	do	21 Sept. '83	800 00	8 Oct. '57	21 Sept. '83
Watson, Charles.....	do	12 Sept. '90	800 00	10 May '60	3 Mar. '90
Cameron, William McCallum	do	4 Nov. '90	720 00	10 Oct. '56	4 Oct. '90
Parker, Alfred.....	do	4 Nov. '90	720 00	5 Oct. '63	12 Sept. '90
Jeffery, James Edwin.....	do	4 Nov. '90	720 00	15 Dec. '65	23 May '89

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Parrett, James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	21 Sept. '91	800 00	18 Oct. '51	27 Dec. '81
Pope, James Alexander.....	do	14 Oct. '91	760 00	9 Mar. '69	8 Sept. '87
McConaghy, James Stephen	do	27 Aug. '92	720 00	22 Apr. '65	1 June '92
Baird, Frederick.....	do	6 Feb. '93	680 00	3 Sept. '64	8 Oct. '88
Hutty, Robt. Howland Gray	do	13 Mar. '93	800 00	17 Mar. '62	14 Oct. '80
Benson, Thomas.....	do	4 May '93	680 00	30 Aug. '70	15 Aug. '92
Thompson, James	do	21 Oct. '93	640 00	10 May '64	28 Apr. '93
Hyatt, Frederick Fowler....	do	29 Nov. '93	800 00	1 Mar. '62	17 July '85
Reeve, Henry Joseph.....	do	25 July '94	640 00	11 Oct. '68	2 Oct. '93
Kennedy, James.....	do	25 July '94	640 00	8 Feb. '72	3 Apr. '94
Harris, Henry James.....	do	25 July '94	640 00	23 June '57	1 May '94
Elson, Edward Byron.....	do	7 Jan. '95	640 00	21 Mar. '63	12 Apr. '94
Reading, Wilmot Beverly....	do	2 Mar. '95	640 00	9 Feb. '75	12 Jan. '95
Riggs, James.....	do	27 July '95	640 00	1 Feb. '56	12 July '95
Peake, Thomas Britton.....	do	19 Feb. '96	600 00	7 Nov. '65	24 Aug. '94
Young, Robert St. Barbe....	do	15 June '98	560 00	17 Apr. '60	13 Dec. '95
Mills, Wm. Jas.....	do	11 Jan. '99	520 00	17 Jan. '70	4 May '96
Hutchinson, Henry Harris...	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	14 Dec. '73	23 May '96
O'Connor, John Joseph.....	do	1 Oct. '00	440 00	17 Sept. '78	1 May '00
Rumble, Fred. Goodwill.....	do	1 Oct. '00	440 00	12 Feb. '78	5 May '00
Reeves, Charles.....	Letter Carrier.....	17 Dec. '74	600 00	24 July '49	17 Feb. '74
Barnes, James.....	do	15 Feb. '75	600 00	14 July '29	15 Feb. '75
Stewart, John.....	do	2 Sept. '75	600 00	26 Apr. '41	2 Sept. '75
Sargent, William Patrick...	do	1 July '76	600 00	20 May '42	1 July '76
Culross, Charles.....	do	28 Feb. '78	600 00	21 Sept. '42	28 Feb. '78
Cuthbertson, Jas. Radcliffe..	do	10 June '78	600 00	6 Sept. '48	10 June '78
Murphy, Edward.....	do	16 May '79	600 00	22 Feb. '56	16 May '79
Beale, Thomas.....	do	10 Oct. '79	600 00	16 Mar. '57	10 Oct. '79
Marks, John.....	do	22 Dec. '79	600 00	24 June '34	9 Feb. '79
Crawford, John.....	do	22 Dec. '79	600 00	23 Mar. '54	22 Dec. '79
Berney, Thomas.....	do	6 Jan. '80	600 00	12 Dec. '53	6 Jan. '80

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PCST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gordon, John.....	Letter Carrier.....	22 Nov. '80	600 00	1 Feb. '58	23 Nov. '80
Kimber, William.....	do	1 Mar. '81	600 00	31 Dec. '54	4 Feb. '81
Durston, Robert.....	do	22 Mar. '82	600 00	15 July '63	22 Mar. '82
Parry, William Stewart.....	do ..	15 Apr. '82	600 00	25 July '59	15 Apr. '82
Jackson, Albert Calvin W...	do	12 May '82	600 00	2 Nov. '57	12 May '82
Loudon, Robert.....	do	23 May '82	600 00	25 Sept. '59	23 May '82
Meadows, Alfred Honri.....	do	4 Sept. '83	600 00	24 Sept. '63	4 Sept. '83
Kirk, Frederick.....	do	21 Sept. '83	600 00	14 Apr. '65	14 Sept. '82
Swait, Charles Edward.....	do	10 Mar. '84	600 00	5 Mar. '57	7 Mar. '84
Langstone, William Henry.	do	24 Mar. '84	600 00	6 Nov. '55	7 Mar. '84
Haycock, Thomas.....	do	15 May '84	600 00	4 July '54	15 May '84
Mankey, William Jennings..	do	13 Mar. '85	600 00	6 Mar. '61	11 Mar. '85
Weir, Robert	do	1 Apr. '85	600 00	26 Feb. '60	1 Apr. '85
Reid, John.....	do	1 Apr. '85	600 00	20 Oct. '62	1 Apr. '85
McNair, William Cameron..	do	1 May '85	600 00	20 Sept. '60	1 May '85
Smith, Theophilus.....	do	22 May '85	600 00	18 Mar. '61	20 May '85
Ellis, George.....	do	1 July '85	600 00	31 Jan. '64	15 Aug. '84
Butler, John.....	do	1 July '85	600 00	26 Dec. '56	15 Aug. '84
McMordie, Alexander.....	do	1 July '85	600 00	12 Aug. '54	17 Dec. '84
Cummins, William.....	do ..	1 July '85	600 00	12 May '61	19 Jan. '85
Goad, Nelson Atkinson.....	do	10 Oct. '85	660 00	10 Dec. '62	8 Oct. '85
Hurst, George.....	do	23 Jan. '86	600 00	12 Feb. '52	23 Jan. '86
Rogers, James.....	do	13 Feb. '86	600 00	7 June '62	12 Feb. '86
Allen, Horace Ross.....	do	13 Feb. '86	600 00	20 Dec. '66	13 Feb. '86
Ashmead, Henry Archibald	do	10 Apr. '86	600 00	31 Aug. '53	10 Apr. '86
Mitchell, Robert.....	do	11 May '86	600 00	18 Sept. '65	11 May '86
Knowlton, Joseph.....	do	22 May '86	600 00	18 Dec. '62	22 May '86
Wood, John.....	do	16 Aug. '86	600 00	6 July '49	16 Aug. '86
Spicer, Benjamin.....	do	1 Jan. '87	600 00	16 Nov. '62	15 Oct. '86
Richards, Frederick.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	25 Nov. '67	13 Apr. '87
Tyner, William Edward.....	do	1 Oct. '87	600 00	30 Apr. '63	21 July '87

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Adam, John Walker.....	Letter Carrier.....	1 Oct. '87	600 00	1 Nov. '52	3 Aug. '87
Cox, Robert Henry.....	do	1 July '88	600 00	23 Feb. '55	1 July '88
Ward, William Richard.....	do	1 July '83	600 00	24 Aug. '64	20 Apr. '88
Stanley, Thomas Robert.....	do	1 Jan. '89	600 00	1 Dec. '62	7 Dec. '88
Barnhardt, Darcy Boulton..	do	14 May '89	600 00	7 Aug. '66	19 Sept. '88
Rodgers, George	do	14 May '89	600 00	19 Nov. '63	9 Oct. '88
Lettan, Herman.....	do	1 July '89	600 00	18 Apr. '60	23 Mar. '89
Stevens, William Francis....	do	1 July '89	600 00	15 Nov. '63	23 Mar. '89
Sewell, Thomas Cawley.....	do	1 July '89	600 00	17 Jan. '64	26 Mar. '89
Quinn, Thomas.....	do	1 July '89	600 00	10 Mar. '55	26 Mar. '89
Hayward, William George...	do	1 July '89	600 00	30 Jan. '56	26 Mar. '89
Richardson, Hugh Edwin....	do	1 July '89	600 00	17 May '52	1 Apr. '89
Stewart, Edmund.....	do	1 July '89	600 00	16 Dec. '54	2 Apr. '89
Clarke, John Stones.....	do	1 July '89	600 00	19 July '57	15 Apr. '89
Phillips, Julius.....	do	20 Aug. '90	600 00	12 July '70	14 Dec. '89
Edmondson, Robert.....	do	20 Aug. '90	600 00	5 Nov. '58	6 Dec. '89
Miller, Thomas Albert.....	do	20 Aug. '90	600 00	26 Feb. '71	16 Dec. '89
Clarke, Charles Frederick...	do	20 Aug. '90	600 00	16 June '66	15 July '90
Saunders, Charles James	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	16 Feb. '62	5 Dec. '88
Gordon, Alexander Hodge...	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	29 Jan. '56	31 Dec. '89
Henderson, John.....	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	23 Dec. '59	31 Dec. '89
Payne, Henry John.....	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	31 Oct. '59	31 Dec. '89
Alwell, Robert James.....	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	24 May '56	31 Dec. '89
Loan, John Bridle.....	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	11 Dec. '66	7 Jan. '90
Foley, Philip.....	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	25 Dec. '56	27 Sept. '90
De Long, Isaiah P. Eurastus.	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	28 Apr. '58	16 Sept. '90
Secor, Franklin.....	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	12 Dec. '69	17 Sept. '90
Marks, James Thomas.....	do	4 Nov. '90	600 00	1 July '70	18 Oct. '90
Bythell, William Henry.....	do	18 Dec. '90	600 00	16 Oct. '64	14 May '90
Foster, James.....	do	7 Feb. '91	600 00	13 July '57	15 Jan. '91
Ashby, Alfred Henry.....	do	7 Feb. '91	600 00	10 June '68	15 Jan. '91

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Tolley, William James.....	Letter Carrier.....	7 Feb. '91	600 00	31 Aug. '66	15 Jan. '91
Adams, George.....	do	7 Feb. '91	600 00	23 Aug. '66	31 Jan. '91
Latimer, David.....	do	7 Feb. '91	600 00	19 June '67	1 Feb. '91
Smith, Vincent.....	do	1 June '91	600 00	14 June '68	1 June '91
Orr, David Graham Erath...	do	31 Aug. '91	600 00	29 Oct. '70	5 Mar. '91
White, Wm. Richard.....	do	27 Nov. '91	600 00	25 Nov. '63	26 Mar. '90
Humphries, Thomas.....	do	5 Dec. '91	600 00	23 Mar. '69	19 Nov. '91
Wilson, Richard Thomas....	do	30 Jan. '92	600 00	3 Feb. '59	15 Jan. '90
Lynn, James.....	do	7 Mar. '92	600 00	27 July '64	23 Mar. '91
Henderson, James Geo.....	do	8 June '92	600 00	8 May '57	13 May '92
Reading, Thos. Jos	do	8 June '92	600 00	2 Aug. '63	13 May '92
Connolly, Robert.....	do	8 June '92	600 00	18 Aug. '55	16 May '92
Bloomer, Richard.....	do	26 July '92	600 00	28 Mar. '56	16 Oct. '91
Manhard, Lewis Edson.	do	26 July '92	600 00	20 Jan. '56	2 Feb. '92
Stubbs, Edwin.....	do	26 July '92	600 00	16 July '69	2 Feb. '92
Armstrong, Thomas.....	do	1 Oct. '92	600 00	23 Aug. '64	13 Aug. '92
Buck, John.....	do	19 Dec. '92	600 00	20 May '57	2 April '92
Cluff, George Walker.....	do	13 Mar. '93	570 00	12 July '71	8 June '92
Clark, Jason Herbert.....	do	13 Mar. '93	600 00	31 Aug. '58	24 Oct. '92
Scott, John Leslie.....	do	2 Oct. '93	570 00	16 Jan. '61	17 April '93
Drew, John.....	do	21 Oct. '93	570 00	9 Jan. '61	19 Jan. '93
Corp, Walter.....	do	2 Nov. '93	570 00	12 Feb. '63	24 Mar. '93
Walton, George.....	do	20 Jan. '94	570 00	3 June '63	28 Mar. '93
Johnstone, Henry Wallace...	do	7 Mar. '94	570 00	1 Sept '71	21 Aug. '93
Gazey, James.....	do	28 April '94	570 00	1 Oct. '63	1 Mar. '94
Bentley, Joseph Samuel.....	do	18 June '94	570 00	21 July '57	22 Nov. '93
Friers, John.....	do	25 July '94	570 00	12 Dec. '66	3 Mar. '91
Fleming, Alexander.....	do	17 Oct. '94	540 00	21 Aug. '66	14 May '94
McElnea, Francis.....	do	22 June '95	540 00	10 April '69	18 Mar. '95
Bobby, Herbert James.....	do	25 Sept. '95	540 00	30 May '67	22 Oct. '94
Parrett, Wm. Frederick	do	10 Jan. '96	510 00	21 Oct. '77	16 July '95

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Allen, William.....	Letter Carrier.....	10 Jan. '96	510 00	24 May '73	20 July '95
McMullen, Henry James.....	do	10 Jan. '96	510 00	17 Sept. '65	25 July '95
Leake, Wm. Worthington...	do	16 May '96	510 00	1 June '69	30 Dec. '95
Ryan, James.....	do	8 Jan. '97	510 00	11 Oct. '75	8 Jan. '97
Young, Joseph Henry.....	do	15 Feb. '98	480 00	25 Apr. '79	4 Feb. '98
Hornell, David.....	do	11 Jan. '99	450 00	10 June '68	20 Apr. '96
Hand, Edward James.....	do	26 July '99	420 00	14 Mar. '73	19 Dec. '98
McCaffrey, John	do	26 July '99	420 00	23 Apr. '63	19 Dec. '98
Matthews, Thomas.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	6 June '73	25 Apr. '96
Smith, Alfred.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	18 Mar. '68	17 Feb. '00
McDonald, Hugh Neil	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	10 Dec. '65	26 Feb. '00
Black, Thompson McCallum	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	26 Nov. '72	8 Mar. '00
Gay, Bert. James	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	1 Apr. '75	9 Apr. '00
Blatherwick, Henry.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	23 Oct. '67	23 Apr. '00
Hammond, William Albert..	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	6 Feb. '78	25 Apr. '00
Kerwin, Samuel John.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	21 Nov. '72	2 June '00
Livingston, Walter.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	25 Jan. '77	20 Dec. '98
Britnell, William.....	do	1 Aug. '00	450 00	18 Dec. '77	11 Sept. '99
Finnegan, Francis Joseph...	do	27 Aug. '00	390 00	27 Apr. '77	11 July '00
Jaffrey, James. ..	do	27 Aug. '00	390 00	29 Jan. '70	11 July '00
Rich, Samuel John.....	do ...	27 Aug. '00	390 00	24 Dec. '64	12 July '00
Kearns, Farrell Andrew.....	do	1 Nov. '00	450 00	10 Apr. '64	29 Sept. '98
Murphy, Patrick Joseph.....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	17 Nov. '66	4 Dec. '99
Coughlan, Albert.....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	27 Mar. '78	8 Dec. '99
Taylor, John.....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	28 Sept. '65	19 Dec. '99
Cooney, Francis John.....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	29 June '77	1 Jan. '00
Logan, William John.....	do	1 Feb. '01	420 00	22 July '62	2 Jan. '00
Mann, Samuel Cruikshank..	do	25 Mar. '01	390 00	2 July '76	9 Sept. '00
McDonald, William Smith...	do	3 June '01	390 00	4 Sept. '71	6 Sept. '00
Lomas, Frederick George ...	do	6 June '01	390 00	1 Oct. '75	17 Apr. '01
Quigley, Joseph.....	do	1 July '01	390 00	19 Mar. '82	1 May '01
Reeves, Thomas Henry.....	do ...	17 Sept. '01	360 00	5 Apr. '74	13 July '01

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Woodhouse, John.....	Porter.....	20 Aug. '90	600 00	7 Feb. '47	20 Aug. '90
Sharpe, John... ..	do	7 Mar. '92	600 00	10 Sept. '62	23 Sept. '91
Cheatley, Paterson.....	do	13 Mar. '93	570 00	15 Sept. '63	30 Jan. '93
Armstrong, T. B.....	do	1 Oct. '95	600 00	6 May '58	6 Feb. '88
Jackson, James.....	do	1 Aug. '00	450 00	27 Dec. '60	7 April '97
Graham, Frank.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	10 Feb. '71	10 Oct. '99
Lawless, Matthew.....	Box Collector... ..	19 July '97	600 00	25 Mar. '49	15 April '86
Kelly, James Joseph.....	Stamper and Sorter. ...	27 Aug. '00	480 00	1 Sept. '76	18 Feb. '98
Culross, William Bain.....	do	27 Aug. '00	480 00	3 Dec. '74	18 Feb. '98
Layter, Wm. John.....	do	11 Jan. '99	450 00	26 July '69	7 April '97
Hunter, Wm. George.....	do	10 May '99	450 00	3 April '76	19 Oct. '98
Smith, Charles Samuel.....	do	10 May '99	450 00	4 Feb. '73	19 Oct. '98
Stewart, Edwin Martin.....	do	10 May '99	450 00	13 May '79	19 Oct. '98
Wells, Charles Pearson.....	do	10 May '99	450 00	1 Nov. '81	5 Nov. '98
Cauldwell, Thomas	do	13 June '99	450 00	15 Dec. '65	2 Feb. '98
Ross, George McCulloch.....	do	25 Jan. '00	420 00	23 Feb. '78	10 Oct. '99
Downey, Frederick Clark....	do	22 Feb. '00	420 00	19 May '80	8 Aug. '99
Garrick, Henry.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	12 Feb. '70	7 April '97
Harris, Walter.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	27 Nov. '77	8 April '97
Clarkson, John.....	do	1 Aug. '00	450 00	29 Aug. '75	2 Feb. '98
Carlyle, Thomas.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	1 Aug. '76	1 Dec. '99
Kennedy, Alex. Henry.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	9 Oct. '69	2 Dec. '99
Regan, William John.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	10 April '73	4 Dec. '99
Stagg, George Alfred	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	12 Jan. '75	7 Dec. '99
Christie, William.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	2 Dec. '78	7 Dec. '99
Gordon, William Bruce.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	8 April '66	22 Dec. '99
Scully, Thomas.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	25 April '80	28 Dec. '99
Millner, George Frederick...	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	6 Sept. '73	30 April '00
Forsyth, Arthur Geo.....	do	1 Aug. '00	390 00	22 Nov. '78	1 May '00
Ross, John Chapman.	do	6 Oct. '00	390 00	11 Nov. '76	22 Aug. '00
Pearce, Thomas Henry.....	do	24 Oct. '00	450 00	20 Nov. '56	2 Dec. '97
Ryan, William Francis Jos..	do	24 Oct. '00	390 00	18 June '76	8 Sept. '00

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hauber, John Alois	Stamper and Sorter.....	24 Oct. '00	390 00	3 Oct. '80	8 Sept. '00
Dowling, James.....	do	19 Feb. '01	390 00	4 Nov. '76	13 Sept. '00
Boland, Geo. May.....	do	30 April '01	390 00	22 May '78	7 Dec. '99
Donaldson, Thomas Ryburn Buchanan.	do	30 April '01	390 00	16 Mar. '80	6 Sept. '00
Fraser, George Neil.....	do	30 April '01	390 00	23 Oct. '77	6 Sept. '00
Mullin, Louis Bernard.....	do	30 April '01	390 00	3 May '77	7 Sept. '00
Stuart, Edgar Allen.....	do	30 April '01	390 00	28 Oct. '82	7 Sept. '00
Douglass, Gordon Samuel...	do	30 April '01	390 00	13 Nov. '80	10 Sept. '00
Gorrie, Clarence Marshall...	do	30 April '01	390 00	22 July '83	28 Sept. '00
Oliver, William Franklin....	do	1 June '01	390 00	5 May '84	7 Sept. '00
Bond, John Frederick.....	do	1 June '01	390 00	26 Jan. '77	6 Nov. '00
Kincade, George Livingston	do	3 June '01	390 00	8 Oct. '80	15 Feb. '01
Goudie, George Edwin.....	do	6 June '01	390 00	16 April '83	20 Mar. '01
Wilson, Adjerton Thos. Lett	do	1 July '01	390 00	18 Dec. '77	8 April '01
Clarke, Gordon Henry..	do	1 July '01	390 00	4 Sept. '84	10 April '01
Statten, Taylor Emerson.. ...	do	1 July '01	390 00	12 July '82	16 April '01
McKerihen, James Reid Dill.	do	1 July '01	390 00	4 Oct. '78	10 May '01
Ramsden, Benjamin Franklin	do	1 July '01	390 00	28 Mar. '78	14 May '01
Hayes, William Edgar.....	do	1 July '01	390 00	14 April '79	6 Sept. '00
Smith, Stanley Percy	do	7 Sept. '01	360 00	26 Nov. '77	1 June '01
Devane, Maurice.....	do	1 Feb. '02	360 00	27 Oct. '80	11 Nov. '01

VANCOUVER POST OFFICE.

Miller, Jonathan.....	Postmaster..	7 Jan. '95	2,000 00	5 Sept. '36	1 Jan. '95
Harrison, Francis Edgar. ...	Asst. Postmaster.....	7 Jan. '95	1,400 00	1 Feb. '61	1 Sept. '84
Grant, Donald.....	2nd Class Clerk	7 Jan. '95	1,150 00	27 Mar. '66	1 Jan. '95
Atkinson, Edward Octavius	3rd Class Clerk.....	*4 Nov. '99	600 00	5 July '68	11 June '89
Cornwall, Samuel Challace.	Letter Carrier.....	7 Jan. '95	540 00	14 July '66	7 Jan. '95
Carr, George Philip.....	do	31 Mar. '96	510 00	-- July '53	1 Feb. '95
Denton, Edwin.....	do	11 Jan. '99	450 00	14 Apr. '65	22 Jan. '96
Ashworth, William Samuel.	do	1 Aug. '00	450 00	2 Aug. '66	4 Mar. '96
Charlton, Charles Henry....	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	2 Mar. '63	20 July '99

* Date of reappointment.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

VANCOUVER POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Kilbank, Charles Thomas ...	Letter Carrier.....	30 Apr. '01	390 00	25 Dec. '62	30 May '00
Cruikshank, Geo. Alex.....	do	3 June '01	390 00	15 Oct. '53	1 Jan. '99
Reid, Richard Nicolson.....	do	20 May '02	360 00	8 June '78	7 Feb. '02
Wilson, William Hugh.....	Stamper and Sorter....	1 Aug. '00	390 00	28 Dec. '75	28 Mar. '98
Creagh, Louis Lancelot.....	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	17 Sept. '80	22 May '99
Thompson, Henry Metcalfe..	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	28 Aug. '76	15 Dec. '99
Marshallsay, John Barber...	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	4 Apr. '68	29 May '00
Casselman, Clayton Brown.	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	27 Apr. '83	21 Aug. '00
MacLean, Ethelwynne Kate..	do	21 May '01	520 00	25 Dec. '75	3 Apr. '95
Barker, Kate.....	do	3 June '01	520 00	11 Apr. '72	1 Jan. '95
Physick, James B.....	do	12 Mar. '02	360 00	7 Mar. '80	29 April '01
McConaghy, James Archibald.	do	20 May '02	360 00	6 Aug. '82	6 Feb. '02

VICTORIA POST OFFICE.

Shakespeare, Noah.....	Postmaster.....	2 Jan. '88	2,000 00	26 Jan. '39	2 Jan. '88
Cairns, Thomas Alfred.....	Asst. Postmaster.....	20 Aug. '90	1,500 00	18 Aug. '52	6 June '82
Newberry, Cowper William.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '88	1,200 00	21 Apr. '66	20 May '84
Finlaison, Charles William.	do	1 Oct. '88	1,200 00	20 Oct. '66	1 Dec. '82
Chadwick, Thomas	do	20 Aug. '90	1,200 00	16 July '63	15 Dec. '80
Butler, Robert James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '87	800 00	23 Nov. '67	3 Jan. '84
Smith, James Sterling.....	do	1 July '87	800 00	2 Aug. '64	25 Mar. '87
Godson, Ernest.....	do	16 May '93	720 00	14 Jan. '64	1 Dec. '91
Brown, Edgar.....	do	2 Mar. '95	640 00	11 May '73	23 Apr. '94
Shepherd, Berkeley Fred...	do	9 Aug. '95	640 00	28 Dec. '68	8 Dec. '91
Hollins, John Moore.....	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	29 Dec. '63	18 May '92
Griffiths, Edward Henry.....	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	9 Aug. '74	1 Oct. '95
Brown, John	Messenger.....	*26 Jan. '91	600 00	29 Dec. '46	28 June '82
McRoberts, John Elliott.....	do	1 July '87	600 00	17 Feb. '62	1 Apr. '86
Malpas, Abiathar	Letter Carrier.....	16 May '93	600 00	19 June '56	9 Jan. '90
Taylor, John George.....	do	16 May '93	600 00	12 June '50	9 Jan. '93
Shaw, Robert Weatherley...	do	28 Apr. '94	570 00	20 Apr. '55	18 May '92

* Date of reappointment.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

VICTORIA POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cave, Albert Edward	Letter Carrier	28 Apr. '94	570 00	17 Aug. '73	9 June '93
Tubbs, Frederick	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	8 Nov. '68	1 May '92
Sheather, Austin Herbert....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	17 Dec. '66	1 Sept. '94
Murton, Frank.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	20 Feb. '65	1 Sept. '94
Colley, Francis.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	30 Oct. '57	5 Oct. '96
Charleton, Arthur Charles..	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	11 Sept. '67	24 July '00
Graham, William	Stamper and Sorter....	1 Aug. '00	520 00	10 July '63	1 Sept. '90
Ray, Charles Edmond.....	do	1 Aug. '00	520 00	21 Aug. '71	10 Nov. '90
Ferrall, John Dominic.....	do	1 June '01	520 00	16 Nov. '74	30 June '91
Haynes, Ernest Miller.....	do	1 June '01	520 00	3 Nov. '64	10 Aug. '91

WINDSOR POST OFFICE.

Wigle, Alfred.....	Postmaster.....	18 Sept. '80	1,600 00	28 July '48	18 Sept. '80
Conway, William Alphonsus	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,200 00	27 Oct. '58	18 Sept. '80
O'Connor, Eleanor.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	18 Sept. '80	800 00	17 July '46	18 Sept. '80
Wagner, Mary Antoina.....	do	18 Sept. '80	800 00	8 June '57	18 Sept. '80
Nesbitt, Margaret Wilson....	do	12 Apr. '81	800 00	28 July '50	12 Apr. '81
Ruthven, Adolphus	do	30 June '82	800 00	3 Mar. '65	30 June '82
Belleperche, Peter Alex.....	do	1 July '85	800 00	9 Mar. '62	25 Mar. '85
McCarthy, Norah.....	do	1 July '89	680 00	18 Mar. '66	1 July '89
Clemenson, Percival.....	do	12 Mar. '02	400 00	3 Sept. '78	22 Apr. '01

WINNIPEG POST OFFICE.

McIntyre, Peter Campbell..	Postmaster	5 Feb. '01	3,250 00	5 Feb. '54	5 Feb. '01
Braden, William.....	Assistant Postmaster...	14 Oct. '99	2,000 00	6 Jan. '58	7 Sept '82
Boswell, Charles Musgrave..	1st Class Clerk	1 July '88	1,500 00	10 July '49	23 Mar. '81
Barrett, Edward.	2nd Class Clerk.....	3 Apr. '82	1,200 00	1 Feb. '36	3 Apr. '82
Allen, George Henry.....	do	1 Sept. '82	1,200 00	1 Aug. '55	1 Sept. '82
Scott, John.....	do	1 Jan. '87	1,200 00	21 July '36	3 Apr. '82
Rice, William Anglin.....	do	26 July '92	1,200 00	25 June '63	16 Feb. '81
Hargrave, George Arthur ...	do	2 Dec. '99	1,000 00	1 Nov. '64	28 June '82

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WINNIPEG POST OFFICE—Continued.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Smith, Daniel James.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Mar. '72	800 00	19 Jan. '51	1 Mar. '72
Broad, Thomas.....	do ..	22 June '86	800 00	16 June '59	22 June '86
Pridham, Richard Alfred....	do ..	21 Sept. '83	800 00	21 Oct. '64	25 Apr. '83
Ducharme, Louis Joseph O..	do ..	1 Feb. '93	600 00	20 Mar. '60	26 Sept. '92
Jackson, Emeline.....	do ..	6 Feb. '93	680 00	3 Oct. '58	27 May '90
Harrison, Claude Edward...	do ..	6 Feb. '93	680 00	29 Aug. '56	15 Aug. '92
Callaway, Lizzie Pittam....	do ..	18 June '94	600 00	4 Nov. '72	14 Dec. '92
Wilson, Robert David.....	do ..	2 Feb. '00	480 00	1 Oct. '72	13 Dec. '98
McKee, Lucy Maud	do ..	1 Aug. '00	530 00	9 Feb. '69	17 Jan. '96
Gow, Walter John.	Supt. Letter Carriers..	1 May '88	800 00	24 Dec. '64	14 Jan. '85
Cuthbert, Wm. James, jr....	Letter Carrier.....	1 July '85	600 00	8 Mar. '61	25 Jan. '83
Burrows, William.....	do ..	1 July '85	600 00	11 Mar. '60	1 July '85
Taylor, William Henry.....	Letter Carrier	1 Dec. '85	600 00	15 Aug. '53	15 May '84
Cuthbert, Wm. James, Sr...	do ..	1 July '86	600 00	10 Oct. '39	25 Jan. '83
Close, Jarvis	do ..	6 Aug. '86	600 00	1 Jan. '57	6 Aug. '86
Bussell, John.....	do ..	12 Apr. '90	600 00	12 Sept. '59	21 May '88
Morris, Francis	do ..	12 Apr. '90	600 00	11 Feb. '58	1 Oct. '88
Smith, Mark.	do ..	27 Nov. '91	600 00	19 Feb. '60	13 Apr. '91
Cox, Robert Stavert..	do ..	19 Dec. '92	600 00	2 Mar. '60	6 Oct. '86
Bush, Henry Thomas.....	do ..	13 Mar. '93	600 00	17 Apr. '59	11 Jan. '92
Simmons, James Thornton...	do ..	4 May '93	600 00	19 Nov. '68	11 Jan. '92
Bloomfield, George Henry...	do ..	4 May '93	600 00	23 Apr. '49	23 May '92
Wood, Sydney John.....	do ..	26 Oct. '94	540 00	20 Oct. '65	19 Dec. '93
Godfree, Henry.....	do ..	2 Mar. '95	540 00	3 Oct. '54	24 Aug. '93
Morgan, Marmaduke H.....	do ..	7 Dec. '95	510 00	14 Oct. '70	27 Nov. '95
Oliver, Stephen Oliver	do ..	14 Oct. '99	420 00	4 Dec. '64	13 July '98
Thomas, Tom.....	do ..	30 Apr. '01	390 00	3 Mar. '69	15 Dec. '99
Anderson, Carl J	do ..	1 June '01	390 00	23 Sept. '73	13 Dec. '98
Johnson, Walter.....	do ..	8 Apr. '02	360 00	17 Oct. '81	22 Oct. '00
Blomfield, John.....	do ..	8 Apr. '02	360 00	2 Oct. '70	24 June '01
Brammall, Frank	do ..	8 Apr. '02	360 00	5 July '81	1 July '01

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WINNIPEG POST OFFICE—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Sutton, Edgar William.....	Messenger	26 Oct. '94	540 00	15 Sept.'67	9 Aug.'93
Black, James.....	Stamper & Sorter.....	20 Mar. '00	420 00	10 June '67	13 Dec. '98
Mills, Robert Rufus.....	do	1 Aug. '00	520 00	14 Feb. '56	5 Nov. '83
Harris, Edith Jane Geddes..	do.	1 Aug.'00	520 00	6 Dec. '62	3 Dec. '90
Gerow, William.....	do	30 Apr. '01	390 00	18 Aug.'80	17 Apr. '00
Summers, Annie.....	do	27 June '01	490 00	9 Oct. '64	18 Aug.'90
Boxer, Percival James.....	do	8 Apr. '02	360 00	16 June '83	3 May '00
Banning, Clarence Reginald	do	8 Apr. '02	360 00	6 July '84	26 Oct. '00
Morris, Thomas Henry.....	do	8 Apr. '02	360 00	1 May '77	16 Aug.'01
McKenzie, John Lawrence...	do	8 Apr. '02	360 00	3 Aug.'82	27 Aug.'01
Smith, William James.....	do	8 Apr. '02	360 00	9 July '81	19 Sept.'01

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bent, Frank Pierce.....	Superintendent.....	15 May '00	1,500 00	7 May '56	7 June '72

Office Staff.

McLatchy, Arthur Cecil.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '00	480 00	27 June '69	20 Jan. '00
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Railway Mail Clerks.

Gabriel, James McNutt.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '85	960 00	23 Sept. '55	26 Nov. '72
Cameron, John Wm. H.....	do	1 Apr. '88	960 00	24 May '41	10 Sept. '73
Hall, Samuel.....	do	1 Dec. '98	960 00	2 Dec. '44	4 Oct. '79
Hawkesworth, George Alex.	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	17 July '58	4 Oct. '79
Ross, John David.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '85	800 00	11 Dec. '50	17 Dec. '80
Keith, James Thomas.....	do	1 Jan. '87	800 00	7 May '58	3 May '82
Bennett, William	do ..	1 Apr. '88	800 00	22 July '43	3 May '82
McKinnon, William Crane...	do ..	1 Oct. '88	800 00	15 Sept. '59	20 Jan. '82
Power, Charles Edward.....	do ..	1 Jan. '90	800 00	27 May '63	28 June '82
Eaton, William Payzant. ...	do	1 Jan. '90	800 00	7 Aug. '54	21 Sept. '83
Southall, Frederick.....	do	8 June '92	800 00	20 Feb. '60	21 July '84
Little, Hugh Robert.....	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	3 June '62	7 June '86
O'Sullivan, Dennis.....	do ..	1 Dec. '98	800 00	19 Jan. '63	4 Dec. '86
Ross, Robert Howard.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	12 Jan. '66	6 July '87
Bigney, Joseph Edward.....	do ..	1 Aug. '00	800 00	26 Dec. '54	29 Dec. '87
McLeod, John Simon Fraser.	do	1 May '01	800 00	17 June '65	14 Nov. '90
Blenkinsop, Thos. William...	3rd Class Clerk.....	26 July '92	560 00	13 Mar. '64	31 Mar. '92
Keating, John Patrick.	do ..	22 Oct. '92	560 00	16 Mar. '59	11 Jan. '92
McRae, Christopher.....	do	21 Sept. '93	560 00	2 Jan. '54	16 May '92
McMillan, Francis Neil.....	do ..	21 Sept. '93	560 00	22 Dec. '67	17 May '92
Kelly, John Henry.....	do	2 Nov. '93	560 00	25 Oct. '66	1 Sept. '88
McAulay, David.....	do ..	27 June '98	520 00	7 Oct. '69	9 June '98
Macdonald, Eug. Fuller.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	3 Oct. '79	18 Nov. '95
Purney, John.....	do	25 Mar. '01	480 00	5 Dec. '78	25 Jan. '01
Chisholm, John Fraser	do	25 Nov. '01	480 00	8 May '78	23 Oct. '01

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Crabbe, Otto Russell.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '00	960 00	11 Apr. '57	23 June '75
Haszard, Thomas Walter.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '81	800 00	27 Jan. '54	11 Aug. '75
Macdonald, Daniel Joseph...	do	16 May '93	800 00	4 May '58	1 Sept. '81
McLean, Frederick Charles.	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '00	510 00	21 May '70	23 Dec. '96
Cullin, Jas. Francis.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	10 Apr. '64	10 June '99
Grant, Thomas Vincent.....	do	30 Jan. '02	300 00	21 Dec. '76	22 Jan. '02

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

Ryan, George Melville.....	Superintendent..	1 July '97	1,500 00	3 Nov. '54	16 Jan. '71
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Office Staff.

Murray, Charles Alexander..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '90	1,200 00	7 Mar. '48	1 Apr. '81
Montgomery, John.....	3rd Class Clerk.	4 Nov. '90	760 00	22 Jan. '69	23 Dec '89

Railway Mail Clerks.

Caldwell, Bruce McGregor..	1st Class Clerk..	1 June '89	960 00	4 Nov. '58	1 July '82
Gross, Albert John	do	1 Jan. '98	960 00	28 Sept.'55	1 Oct. '74
Wathen, Henry.....	do	1 Jan. '98	960 00	17 Dec. '39	1 July '76
Miller, John Gardener.....	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	30 Nov. '45	1 July '76
McKendrick, Dawson	do	22 Oct. '01	960 00	5 Apr. '59	1 Sept. '79
Magee, Richard Graham.....	do	1 June '02	960 00	11 June '52	20 Mar. '82
Jack, Samuel Rutherford.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '84	800 00	23 Mar. '54	20 Mar. '82
Maxwell, Samuel Rice	do	1 July '86	800 00	17 Sept.'45	1 Jan. '82
Oulton, George Heber.	do	1 Apr. '88	800 00	14 Apr. '44	4 Oct. '83
Murray, Alexander.....	do	1 July '88	800 00	16 June '56	24 Mar. '84
Ketchum, Francis Edwin ...	do	26 July '92	800 00	12 Nov. '58	6 Mar. '85
Watt, John Henry.....	do	26 July '92	800 00	18 Mar. '54	1 Mar. '84
Peck, Henry Brougham	do	21 June '93	800 00	13 Aug. '65	21 Apr. '86

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT—Continued.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hall, William Seymouth.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	25 July '94	800 00	13 Dec. '50	11 June '84
Smith, Rufus Reid.....	do	31 Jan. '95	800 00	2 Mar. '57	21 July '88
Belding, Herbert Woodville..	do	30 Dec. '95	800 00	8 Oct. '56	10 June '89
D'Aigle, Denis.....	do	16 Sept. '96	800 00	23 July '62	16 Dec. '87
Emerson, John.....	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	26 Apr. '71	1 July '90
Hipwell, John Perkerson...	do	9 Feb. '92	800 00	10 Apr. '58	30 May '85
Bedell, Thomas Byron.....	do	22 Oct. '01	720 00	3 Mar. '75	23 June '93
Belyea, Arthur Sefton.....	do	1 June '02	640 00	27 May '74	26 Mar. '94
Budge, Benjamin.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	16 May '93	560 00	8 July '53	5 May '93
McLeod, Edwin Bliss.....	do	7 Jan. '95	560 00	17 May '52	31 Oct. '92
O'Reilly, Charles Emmet....	do	7 Jan. '96	520 00	19 Sept. '67	20 Dec. '95
Humphrey, Wyndham.....	do	10 Jan. '96	560 00	9 July '58	10 Jan. '96
Porter, Howard Douglas.....	do	16 Apr. '00	480 00	2 Sept. '78	15 Mar. '00
Allen, Harper Richard.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	24 Jan. '72	18 Jan. '00
Kerr, John.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	3 July '80	21 Mar. '00
Kee, John Carson.....	do	1 July '01	480 00	3 Dec. '65	7 Feb. '01
Starratt, William Wentworth P.	do	1 July '01	480 00	28 Nov. '61	18 Feb. '01
Melick, Arthur Kent.....	do	1 Feb. '02	300 00	8 June '76	9 Dec. '02
Steele, Herbert Alleen.....	Mail Transfer Agent...	1 Aug. '00	530 00	14 May '70	1 Apr. '96

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Talbot, Octave Zéphirin.....	Superintendent.....	22 Sept. '97	1,500 00	10 Sept. '51	1 Nov. '67
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Office Staff.

McNaughton, Francis Maurice.	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '01	950 00	15 June '72	22 Dec. '90
Philibert, Joseph Edouard...	3rd Class Clerk.....	4 Nov. '90	760 00	6 Apr. '51	26 Sept. '90

Railway Mail Service.

Gaudry, Basile Tancred.....	1st Class Clerk	1 July '88	960 00	4 June '43	30 May '71
Blondeau, Donat Sévériu...	do	1 May '91	960 00	20 May '48	25 Nov. '71

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC DISTRICT—Continued.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Dagneau, David Calixte.....	1st Class Clerk.....	27 Nov. '91	960 00	8 Jan. '38	12 Feb. '79
Hudon, Louis Emile.....	do	26 Oct. '94	960 00	16 Nov. '44	12 Feb. '79
Furois, Joseph Léger.....	do	1 Dec. '98	960 00	14 May '38	1 July '76
Dorais, Louis Napoléon A...	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	17 Jan. '59	6 Feb. '83
Beaudry, Pierre Aug. L. A.	2nd Class Clerk.....	14 Jan. '84	800 00	25 Aug. '48	23 Dec. '78
Méthot, Jos. Charles Arthur	do	1 Jan. '87	800 00	18 July '58	11 Feb. '82
Blondeau, Antoine.....	do	1 July '88	800 00	25 Oct. '48	23 Apr. '84
Chabot, Alfred Frédéric Albert.	do	21 Sept. '91	800 00	26 Aug. '60	15 Oct. '84
Rousseau, Honoré Benjamin	do	21 Sept. '91	800 00	16 Oct. '45	30 June '90
Simard, Louis Eugène.....	do	1 Nov. '92	800 00	9 Feb. '67	1 Oct. '85
Audet, Charles	do	30 Nov. '92	800 00	21 Nov. '68	1 June '88
Nolet, Jean Guillaume.....	do	2 Oct. '93	800 00	18 Sept. '51	22 Jan. '87
Routhier, Antoine Alphonse	do	2 Oct. '93	800 00	16 Apr. '43	27 Jan. '87
O'Dowd, Francis	do	2 Oct. '93	720 00	11 July '55	6 Feb. '83
Gauvreau, Louis Olivier Ulric.	do	2 Oct. '93	800 00	2 Sept. '48	7 Feb. '87
Gingras, Joseph Narcisse Alphonse.	do	1 Oct. '95	720 00	5 Oct. '54	25 Jan '88
Dorion, Pierre Chs. Nap.....	do	11 Oct. '98	800 00	10 Mar. '51	10 Oct. '85
Simard, Euchariste Adolphe	do	1 Dec. '98	720 00	9 Dec. '69	14 June '92
Goulet, Irénée.....	do	1 Aug. '00	720 00	25 Nov. '57	1 Sept. '92
Marquette, Lactance.....	do	1 May '01	720 00	6 Apr. '51	26 Sept. '90
DuSault, Rémi.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	19 Sept. '92	560 00	14 Oct. '40	10 Aug. '89
Rouillard, Adolphe.....	do	13 Apr. '93	560 00	25 Nov. '57	3 May '92
Germain, Ulric.....	do	13 Apr. '93	560 00	7 Feb. '57	6 June '92
Pelletier, Wilfred.....	do	19 June '94	560 00	26 June '61	4 Apr. '93
Gauvreau, Napoléon.....	do	28 May '95	560 00	24 May '65	25 May '93
Marineau, Joseph Philippe...	do	28 May '95	560 00	8 Dec. '64	18 Oct. '94
Audet, Alfred Pierre.....	do	23 Dec. '91	560 00	23 May '70	26 Nov. '91
Bilodeau, Edmond.....	do	1 Mar. '98	520 00	2 Apr. '53	26 Feb '98
Nadeau, Ernest.....	do	13 Apr. '98	520 00	6 May '72	13 Apr. '98
Lachance, Antoine.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	14 July '75	3 Aug. '99

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC DISTRICT—Concluded.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Paradis, Gustave.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '00	480 00	22 Nov. '76	15 Jan. '00
Perreault, Jos. Zephirin A...	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	28 Feb. '77	20 Jan. '00
Fiset, Joseph John.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	27 Mar. '78	26 May '00
Gosselin, Jos. Flavien D....	do	25 Mar. '01	480 00	20 Dec. '76	12 Sept. '00
Matte, Joseph Napoléon.....	do	25 Mar. '01	480 00	28 Jan. '74	10 Sept. '00
Langevin, Alzerias Philias..	do	1 Feb. '02	300 00	15 Nov. '76	28 May '01
Rousseau, Louis George.....	do	20 May '02	300 00	7 Sept. '78	25 Mar. '02
Verret, Elzéar Alex.....	do	20 June '02	300 00	30 Oct. '80	13 Nov. '01

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Briegel, Frederick.....	Superintendent.....	1 July '97	1,500 00	3 Apr. '43	17 Mar. '66
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Office Staff.

Renaud, Jos. Alex. Arthur..	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Sept. '87	800 00	8 May '59	1 Sept. '87
Kahala, John James.....	do	1 July '01	560 00	24 Dec. '72	29 Dec. '94

Railway Mail Clerks.

Menzies, Augustus.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Sept. '79	960 00	31 Jan. '43	16 Aug. '66
Lachapelle, Alphonse.....	do	1 Apr. '84	960 00	13 Nov. '43	30 May '71
McLellan, Norman.....	do	30 Apr. '84	960 00	26 June '52	7 June '71
Anderson, Jacob Dewitt....	do	1 July '86	960 00	30 Nov. '44	19 Oct. '71
Fairman, Daniel.....	do	1 Sept. '91	960 00	3 Oct. '44	9 Aug. '72
Channell, Henry Edgar.....	do	1 Apr. '88	960 00	27 Feb. '54	8 July '73
Murphy, John.....	do	1 July '88	960 00	5 Sept. '51	1 Apr. '74
Filion, Henri Dominique....	do	21 Sept. '91	960 00	21 May '44	1 Feb. '72
Beaudoin, Charles.....	do	26 July '92	960 00	30 Jan. '48	26 Apr. '73
O'Regan, William Henry....	do	26 July '92	960 00	10 May '44	26 Mar. '77
Hall, John Peasley.....	do	4 May '93	960 00	13 Mar. '52	31 May '78
Dewar, Guy Richards	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	1 Feb. '41	18 Apr. '78
Tuck, Frederick.....	do	22 Oct. '01	960 00	29 Oct. '53	23 July '79

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MONTREAL DISTRICT—Concluded.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Armstrong, Arthur	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '80	800 00	16 May '58	15 Oct. '77
Smith, Eustache LaHaie. ...	do	1 July '84	800 00	18 Dec. '58	21 Nov. '81
Peters, William Norman.....	do	1 July '84	800 00	14 Jan. '42	30 June '82
McRobie, James Alexander.	do	1 Apr. '85	800 00	18 Aug. '58	20 May '81
Evans, Albert Hale.....	do	1 July '86	800 00	16 Oct. '53	30 Oct. '80
Jones, Wm. Emerson Clarke	do	1 July '86	800 00	1 July '58	17 June '84
Chavot, Cyprien.....	do	1 July '88	800 00	22 Apr. '55	1 July '84
French, Jonas Ludiab.....	do	1 Oct. '88	800 00	22 Jan. '50	19 Sept. '85
Hall, John Miller	do	4 Nov. '90	800 00	29 Aug. '55	1 Sept. '86
Urquhart, James Ronald. ...	do	6 June '91	800 00	2 Apr. '54	19 June '80
Webb, Frederick Whitcomb	do	8 Aug. '93	800 00	20 Dec. '59	22 Mar. '80
Vinet, Ferdinand.	do	8 Aug. '93	720 00	31 Mar. '54	21 Apr. '92
Villeneuve, Mathias.....	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	15 Oct. '68	11 May '87
McRobie, John Thos.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	18 Jan. '63	25 Sept. '86
Laprairie, Richard Lucas ...	do	22 Oct. '01	720 00	27 Nov. '68	26 Nov. '94
Garceau, Lewis Albert.....	do	23 May '02	640 00	25 May '71	24 Nov. '90
Ricard, Louis Onésime.	3rd Class Clerk.....	2 Oct. '93	560 00	27 Nov. '37	7 June '93
Crevier, Joseph Wilfrid	do	9 Aug. '95	560 00	13 Sept. '67	18 Jan. '94
Lallier, Joseph	do	22 June '98	520 00	23 Feb. '78	13 June '98
Forest, Sévérin.....	do	17 Dec. '98	520 00	5 Sept. '63	11 Oct. '94
Candlish, Charles Wm.....	do	17 Dec. '98	520 00	29 May '74	1 Dec. '98
Rainville, Ferdinand.....	do	10 July '99	520 00	1 May '73	20 June '99
Galbraith, Samuel.....	do	17 Aug. '99	600 00	1 Nov. '67	5 Jan. '92
Stephens, James Patrick....	do	1 Aug. '00	510 00	3 Aug. '65	29 Jan. '94
Raymond, Zéphirin... ..	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	15 Oct. '76	9 Jan. '00
Soles, Charles Edward.	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	8 Feb. '79	4 May '00
Robert, Alphonse Ernest...	do	19 Jan. '01	480 00	28 Nov. '79	16 Jan. '01
Filion, Mathias	do	30 Apr. '01	480 00	24 Sept. '65	1 Oct. '00
Leblanc, Alphonse.....	do	8 Apr. '02	300 00	25 Sept. '74	3 June '01
Chase, Clark	Mail Transfer Agent...	6 Sept. '84	600 00	4 Mar. '51	1 Apr. '84
Genereux, Henry	do ...	1 Aug. '00	440 00	8 Aug. '79	17 July '00
Walsh, Aloysius.....	do ...	30 Jan. '02	400 00	20 June '78	7 Nov. '01

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present. Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Plumb, Charles.....	Superintendent.	1 July '97	1,500 00	9 Sept. '55	23 May '82

Office Staff.

Duncan, Thomas.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '00	1,500 00	28 Mar. '61	30 June '82
Rochester, Charles Dealtry..	3rd Class Clerk.....	2 July '02	800 00	27 Jan. '63	13 Apr. '91
MacGrady, Henry Arthur...	do	24 Oct. '00	600 00	1 May '75	22 Oct. '00

Railway Mail Clerks.

Skelly, Denis Joseph.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '88	960 00	11 Aug. '50	4 Mar. '75
Chevrier, Joseph Alphonse..	do	1 Jan. '88	960 00	9 Aug. '40	12 Feb '79
Legendre, Jean-Baptiste Z...	do	1 Jan. '90	960 00	2 Dec. '38	23 Apr. '78
Montgomery, Robert.....	do	1 Jan. '90	960 00	24 May '54	9 Feb. '80
Leclair, Adolphus.....	do	2 Apr. '92	960 00	2 Feb. '40	9 Mar. '77
Gass, William Henry.	do	1 Aug '99	960 00	5 Nov. '59	8 Apr. '84
Lally, John Joseph.....	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	8 May '63	1 Jan. '85
Maingy, Philip Anstruther..	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 June '83	800 00	18 June '49	25 Oct. '71
Gillespie, Joseph Bennett.....	do	1 Jply '84	800 00	15 Aug. '51	1 Sept. '78
Macdonald, Henry.....	do	1 Oct. '84	800 00	30 Oct. '57	3 Mar. '81
Houston, Stewart.....	do	1 Jan. '88	800 00	2 Mar. '63	10 Jan. '84
Eagleson, John.....	do	26 June '89	800 00	13 May '60	4 Dec. '84
Nevens, John James.....	do	1 July '90	800 00	6 Mar. '60	29 Dec. '84
Coburn, Alexander Hugh J.	do	8 June '92	800 00	17 Nov. '62	1 Jan. '85
Hetherington, Jason E.....	do	1 Aug. '94	800 00	27 Jan. '59	2 June '85
McKinnon, Murdock.....	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	9 Oct. '64	13 July '86
Purcell, John.....	do	1 Aug. '99	800 00	7 Apr. '67	1 Aug '88
Annable, William.....	do	1 Aug. '99	800 00	16 Sept. '66	12 Dec. '89
Hawkins, Thomas Taylor.....	do	1 Aug. '00	720 00	13 Jan. '68	11 Jan. '91
York, Dunbar.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	13 Apr. '60	30 Aug. '89
Donaldson, Joseph Russell..	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	15 Sept '68	18 July '89

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

OTTAWA DISTRICT—Concluded.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McFarlane, Jas. David Craig	2nd Class Clerk	1 Aug. '00	800 00	23 Feb. '65	26 Sept '89
Corcoran, John.....	do	1 July '01	720 00	17 Mar. '59	22 Apr. '84
Brown, Harvey Milton.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '92	560 00	4 Feb. '73	16 Aug. '92
McDonnell, Henry Michael..	do	6 Feb. '93	560 00	20 Sept. '73	15 Dec. '90
Armstrong, John Gamble...	do	5 May '93	560 00	1 Sept. '58	18 Oct. '86
Martin, Clarence Walker....	do	16 May '93	560 00	7 Nov. '62	10 May '92
Gorrell, George Maxwell....	do	16 May '93	560 00	30 Oct. '71	27 Jan. '93
Black, Alex. Pineo.....	do	29 Nov. '93	520 00	26 Jan. '63	1 June '93
Simpson, Wm. Herbert Snider	do	31 Dec. '96	560 00	24 Dec. '71	27 July '95
Goodwin, Francis E.....	do	28 Nov. '98	480 00	17 Aug. '63	1 Oct. '98
Jones, Edward McKenzie....	do	15 Mar. '99	520 00	20 Aug. '71	9 Mar. '99
Throop, Milton R.....	do	10 May '99	480 00	13 Nov. '74	30 Mar. '99
Landels, Alexander F.....	do	10 May '99	480 00	29 Sept. '70	27 Apr. '99
Wilson, Harry Arthur.....	do	13 June '99	520 00	27 May '70	17 May '99
Doyle, James Francis	do	10 Apr. '00	480 00	17 May '79	27 Mar. '00
Ferguson, Hugh Stewart....	do	1 Aug. '00	490 00	17 Dec. '59	1 July '92
Campbell, Joseph Dougall...	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	2 Oct. '65	27 Apr. '00
Beach, Edwin Abel	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	20 Mar. '71	30 May '00
Low, Alexander George H...	do	27 Sept. '01	300 00	17 Nov. '73	2 Sept. '01

TORONTO DISTRICT.

McLeod, John Edmond.....	Superintendent.	1 July '97	1,500 00	3 June '54	1 Apr. '76
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Office Staff.

Crocker, William.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 June '82	1,200 00	15 June '53	21 June '72
O'Reilly, William James....	do	1 Nov. '99	1,000 00	24 Aug. '65	16 Oct. '82
Bradley, Norman Sinclair...	3rd Class Clerk.	1 Aug. '94	680 00	27 Apr. '64	1 Mar. '91

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO DISTRICT—Continued.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Tyner, Frederick.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Sept. '79	960 00	29 Oct. '37	5 June '66
Mitchell, William.....	do	1 July '84	960 00	27 Dec. '31	24 Oct. '70
Byrne, Lawrence Vincent...	do	1 July '84	960 00	— June '46	12 Oct. '71
Stokes, William.....	do	1 July '86	960 00	7 June '44	29 Dec. '80
Higgins, Frank O'Connor...	do	9 Feb. '89	960 00	24 Aug. '38	1 Oct. '78
Beatty, Alexander.....	do	12 Dec. '90	960 00	13 Oct. '57	23 Dec. '78
Legate, James.....	do	20 Jan. '94	960 00	1 Oct. '56	10 Dec. '80
Walker, David James, Jr....	do	25 July '94	960 00	25 Apr. '62	31 Dec. '84
Costello, Peter John.....	do	1 Dec. '98	960 00	9 July '39	5 Jan. '74
Boyle, Edwin Osmund.....	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	11 May '60	22 Aug. '79
O'Connor, William.....	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	12 Nov. '38	13 Jan. '80
Smith, William Burton.....	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	31 Dec. '57	13 July '80
O'Loane, John Thomas	do	22 Oct. '01	960 00	23 Sept. '50	18 Apr. '82
Pringle, James.....	do	1 July '02	960 00	24 Mar. '52	26 June '82
Arland, Wm. Henry.....	do	1 July '02	960 00	14 Feb. '62	21 Apr. '82
Jones, Albert.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Dec. '72	800 00	1 Aug. '40	17 Sept. '70
Skelly, Edward Joseph.....	do	1 Feb. '81	800 00	6 Jan. '54	11 Jan. '79
Mason, Thomas.....	do	1 Aug. '81	800 00	28 Sept. '54	28 June '79
Little, James.....	do	1 July '83	800 00	18 Sept. '45	20 Dec. '80
Kelly, David Beggs.....	do	1 July '84	800 00	28 July '40	30 June '82
Atkins, Thomas James.....	do	1 Dec. '88	800 00	29 Dec. '52	24 Nov. '83
Doller, Willet Jacob.....	do	12 Apr. '90	800 00	27 June '65	1 Feb. '85
Smellie, William	do	25 Mar. '92	800 00	9 Feb. '42	2 Oct. '78
Ramsey, William James.....	do	26 July '92	800 00	15 Feb. '59	29 July '84
Mollard, John Thomas.....	do	26 July '92	800 00	20 May '61	1 Jan. '85
Sloan, Merritt Wallace.....	do	2 Oct. '93	800 00	13 Dec. '50	15 Sept. '85
Wiley, William Edward.....	do	2 Oct. '93	800 00	26 June '55	19 Sept. '85
Leadley, William	do	1 Jan. '94	800 00	31 May '60	1 Dec. '84
Swan, William Henry	do	20 Jan. '94	800 00	7 Feb. '58	1 Dec. '84
Hartley, John McLean.....	do	28 Apr. '94	800 00	26 June '63	17 Dec. '86

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1503

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO DISTRICT—Continued.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Quinlan, Michael.....	2nd Class Clerk	28 Apr. '94	800 00	29 Sept. '58	6 Apr. '91
Little, Robert Henry.	do	11 Sept. '94	800 00	24 Oct. '63	17 Dec. '91
Patterson, Thomas.....	do	5 Oct. '94	800 00	24 Dec. '50	30 Dec. '79
Thompson, Harry Parsons...	do	26 Oct. '94	800 00	6 Sept. '59	26 Sept. '85
McGill, Alexander.....	do	27 July '95	800 00	12 Aug. '65	10 Feb. '85
Richardson, William.....	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	2 June '56	6 Sept. '84
Frizzell, Albert Bright.....	do	1 Sept. '99	800 00	23 Jan. '67	17 Aug. '89
Gillies, Angus.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	13 Apr. '52	1 July '87
McKenzie, Allan Charles ...	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	8 Feb. '67	17 Jan. '87
Bower, Thomas Tofield....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	12 Apr. '67	27 Jan. '90
Patterson, Geo. Gordon.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	17 Oct. '57	18 Feb. '90
Palling, James	do	1 May '01	720 00	17 July '65	1 Apr. '91
Marrs, Joseph Ernest.....	do	1 May '01	720 00	19 June '72	1 Feb. '92
Doyle, Edward	do	22 Oct. '01	720 00	22 May '67	10 Apr. '93
Barker, Edward John.....	do	23 May '02	640 00	13 Nov. '72	1 Dec. '90
Thomson, John Davidson...	3rd Class Clerk.....	24 Dec. '90	640 00	5 July '35	23 Dec. '75
Brent, Thos. Henry	do	8 June '92	520 00	3 Feb. '54	5 July '89
Lawrence, Wm. John	do	20 Dec. '93	560 00	18 Oct. '64	30 Jan. '93
Wilson, John Thomas.....	do	11 Sept. '94	520 00	26 Feb. '72	2 Aug. '94
Flinn, William.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	11 Sept. '94	560 00	20 July '61	14 Aug. '94
Stanton, George Burns.....	do	17 Oct. '94	520 00	19 Sept. '73	7 Dec. '93
Kirkpatrick, William John..	do	2 Mar. '95	520 00	2 Apr. '63	12 Feb. '94
O'Brien, Benjamin J.....	do	16 Dec. '97	520 00	19 Feb. '67	16 Dec. '97
Jessop, Walter George.	do	27 June '98	520 00	10 June '56	30 May '98
VanDusen, Edgar T.....	do	17 Dec. '98	480 00	9 Jan. '68	22 Nov. '98
McMillan, Donald.....	do	26 June '99	520 00	11 May '61	29 July '95
McRoberts, R. C.....	do	10 July '99	520 00	11 Jan. '63	12 Feb. '96
Cowling, Robert	do	26 July '99	520 00	25 Dec. '55	10 July '99
Anderson, George Gordon..	do	1 Aug. '00	510 00	11 May '73	30 May '96
Struthers, Lincoln Hiram....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	8 Feb. '65	19 July '99
Muldoon, James.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	30 Sept. '71	21 July '99

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

TORONTO DISTRICT—Concluded.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gillies, Archibald L... ..	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	19 Apr. '69	5 Jan. '00
Hughes, Bernard Benedict...	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	24 Oct. '60	8 Jan. '00
Knox, Ernest Roy.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	10 June '79	19 Apr. '00
Garratt, Thomas Robinson..	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	17 Sept. '45	30 Apr. '00
Hughes, Frederick Nassau...	do	27 Aug. '00	480 00	5 July '75	1 Aug. '00
Kavanagh, Frank.....	do	27 Aug. '00	480 00	31 Oct. '70	1 Aug. '00
Cain, Albert Edward	do	6 Oct. '00	480 00	25 Mar. '72	4 Sept. '00
Holgate, Bidwell Arthur....	do	6 Oct. '00	480 00	30 June '78	27 Sept. '00
Jones, Albert Edward.....	do	15 Nov. '00	480 00	26 July '67	15 Nov. '00
Armstrong, John Alex. M...	do	25 Mar. '01	480 00	19 Nov. '76	27 Aug. '00
Corley, James Britton.....	do	27 Sept. '01	480 00	25 Mar. '81	3 Sept. '01
Peacock, Melville Ernest....	do	27 Sept. '01	480 00	5 Apr. '82	5 Sept. '01
Sebert, John Brock	do	1 Feb. '02	300 00	4 Dec. '83	9 May '01
Corbett, Harold F.....	do	1 Feb. '02	300 00	16 Oct. '79	28 May '01
McLachie, Arthur Allan....	do	8 Apr. '02	400 00	23 Oct. '79	8 May '96
Harper, James Frederick....	Mail Transfer Agent...	9 Aug. '84	600 00	31 July '57	9 Aug. '80
Scholes, Adam.....	do	5 June '85	600 00	17 Nov. '57	15 Sept. '80
Ball, Thomas.....	do	26 July '92	600 00	16 Nov. '70	12 July '89
Kidner, Edward.....	do	2 Dec. '95	600 00	29 July '55	5 Mar. '95
Gray, Douglas Washburn...	do	1 Aug. '00	530 00	30 Sept. '78	13 Mar. '96

LONDON DISTRICT.

McWhinney, And'w Gordon Superintendent.....	1 July '97	1,500 00	22 Dec. '37	23 Dec. '56
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Office Staff.

Mercer, Richard Graham....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Nov. '99	950 00	18 Oct. '54	14 Jan. '72
Johnson, Joseph.....	do	1 July '01	950 00	1 Apr. '54	10 Jan. '83
Robertson, Isabella.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1 Aug. '00	530 00	1 Feb. '74	22 June '96

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON DISTRICT—Continued.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cousins, Hugh.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Nov. '73	960 00	8 Feb. '37	10 July '66
Essex, Theodore James.....	do	1 May '75	960 00	18 Jan. '41	22 Sept. '65
Edgar, William.....	do	1 July '84	960 00	7 May '47	13 Jan. '72
O'Meara, Timothy James....	do	1 July '86	960 00	17 July '48	7 Apr. '70
Wright, Richard Penuefather	do	26 Mar. '91	960 00	16 May '54	21 Mar. '73
Flynn, John.....	do	1 June '91	960 00	4 June '51	29 Dec. '73
McLaren, James William....	do	31 Aug. '91	960 00	4 Nov. '53	28 Jan. '73
Doyle, James Joseph.....	do	26 July '92	960 00	13 June '52	16 Aug. '77
Dundas, James.....	do	*27 Sept. '98	960 00	25 Aug. '45	25 Nov. '72
Gemmill, Francis Alex.....	do	1 Aug. '00	960 00	1 Apr. '46	6 May '74
Tye, William Daniel.....	do	23 May '02	960 00	5 Oct. '59	29 Oct. '77
Matthews, George.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '78	800 00	17 June '45	1 Jan. '76
Rogers, Edward O'Brien.....	do	1 Nov. '81	800 00	29 Nov. '59	20 Oct. '79
Farrow, John Moses.....	do	1 July '84	800 00	2 Dec. '61	1 June '81
Coulter, Archibald F.....	do	1 July '84	800 00	4 Jan. '60	23 Mar. '83
McLean, Duncan John... ..	do	1 July '84	800 00	16 Aug. '63	23 Mar. '83
Casgrain, Joseph Philippe...	do	1 July '86	800 00	16 Mar. '61	8 Mar. '82
Harris, George Michael.....	do	1 Aug. '87	800 00	7 Sept. '60	26 June '82
Pierson, Charles... ..	do	26 Jan. '91	800 00	26 Mar. '64	26 June '82
Northwood, Alexander.....	do	27 Nov. '91	800 00	25 Nov. '56	5 Nov. '83
Sinclair, Coll McLean... ..	do	2 Apr. '92	800 00	13 Mar. '59	24 Nov. '83
Young, George William.....	do	13 Oct. '92	800 00	24 Mar. '59	24 Nov. '83
Golden, John Joseph.....	do	1 July '93	800 00	15 Nov. '55	30 June '82
McNeal, William Lewis.....	do	31 Jan. '95	800 00	20 Oct. '63	21 Dec. '83
Freel, Edwin Jerome.....	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	2 Oct. '60	15 Feb. '84
Cheyne, Andrew Joseph.....	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	10 Apr. '61	1 Feb. '85
Johnston, Robert Wm. S.....	do	1 Aug. '99	800 00	4 May '64	1 Nov. '86
Dinning, Harry Ferguson...	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	9 July '59	26 Sept. '85
MacVicar, William Wallace.	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	27 Nov. '67	26 Sept. '85
Sharman, Frank Dean.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	21 Sept. '70	17 June '90

* Date of reappointment.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LONDON DISTRICT—Concluded.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Johnson, John Edgar.....	2nd Class Clerk	1 Aug. '00	800 00	15 July '70	21 May '89
Johnston, Lewis.....	do	1 May '01	720 00	16 Feb. '68	23 Sept. '89
Fox, Charles C.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	26 Sept. '85	640 00	27 Dec. '50	26 Sept. '85
Simpson, Hector Elie	do	26 May '91	640 00	3 June '68	26 May '91
Bealy, John Matthew	do	31 Aug. '91	640 00	22 Jan. '67	31 Mar. '91
Glendinning, Thomas.....	do	25 Mar. '92	640 00	12 Sept. '68	2 Feb. '92
Ollerhead, Geo. Elliott.....	do	17 May '92	640 00	14 Jan. '66	1 Apr. '92
Nelson, Robert.....	do	8 June '92	560 00	4 June '55	26 Jan. '91
McKee, William.....	do	8 Aug. '93	560 00	5 Jan. '60	13 Dec. '90
Allen, Frederick Newton ...	do	8 Aug. '93	560 00	26 May '69	13 Apr. '92
Clark, Ross Cuthbert	do	8 Aug. '93	560 00	22 May '73	11 Jan. '93
Farrow, Henry Ward	do	8 Aug. '93	560 00	12 Mar. '73	15 Feb. '93
Dalton, James Augustus....	do	1 Aug. '94	560 00	27 May '71	1 Aug. '94
O'Leary, George Arthur.....	do	17 Oct. '94	560 00	13 Aug. '66	19 Feb. '94
Austin, John Joseph.....	do	2 Mar. '95	560 00	2 July '69	2 Mar. '95
Mugan, Philip.....	do	16 Dec. '97	520 00	3 Dec. '71	16 Dec. '97
Graham, Richard Moffatt....	do	1 Mar. '98	520 00	14 Oct. '79	7 Feb. '98
Hollister, Charles Joseph....	do	1 Apr. '98	520 00	25 Nov. '72	1 Jan. '95
Harvey, William Madison....	do	10 May '98	520 00	24 July '63	25 Apr. '98
Murray, Kenneth A.....	do	28 Nov. '98	520 00	25 Sept. '75	7 July '98
Johnson, John Z.....	do	31 Mar. '99	520 00	5 Aug. '72	8 Mar. '99
Smith, Arthur.....	do	31 Mar. '99	480 00	11 Feb. '70	11 Mar. '99
O'Connor, Garrett.....	do	17 Apr. '99	520 00	29 June '55	6 Mar. '99
Hathaway, Charles Bertrame	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	18 July '74	9 May '00
McGill, Howard Wilberforce	do	19 Jan. '01	480 00	4 Sept. '78	12 Dec. '00
Wainwright, Percival H.....	do	19 Jan. '01	480 00	2 Apr. '77	26 Dec. '00
Birchard, William Dixon ...	do	22 Oct. '01	480 00	31 May '82	1 Oct. '01
Coyle, Edward John	do	20 May '02	300 00	1 Sept. '80	18 Apr. '02
Dagg, Richard.....	Mail Transfer Agent...	1 July '84	600 00	18 July '34	26 June '82

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA DISTRICT.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Kavanagh, Charles E.....	Superintendent.....	1 July '97	1,500 00	31 Mar. '56	1 Aug. '80

Office Staff.

Tuck, Charles Favor.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '86	1,200 00	1 July '61	28 June '82
Leveque, Joseph Olivier E...	3rd Class Clerk.....	20 Mar. '00	480 00	28 Apr. '73	1 Mar. '00

Railway Mail Clerks.

Norris, James George.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Jan. '90	960 00	27 Nov. '57	4 Oct. '79
Stewart, Charles Richard...	do	2 Apr. '92	960 00	26 June '53	1 May '82
Colton, John Thomas.....	do	1 Dec. '98	960 00	27 Nov. '52	1 Oct. '85
Scott, Thomas Albert.....	do	1 Nov. '00	360 00	31 Oct. '60	27 Sept. '84
Gleeson, Cornelius.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	12 Apr. '90	800 00	11 July '61	1 Sept. '84
Kinney, John.....	do	26 July '92	800 00	27 July '49	15 Apr. '86
James, Arthur Charles.....	do	16 May '93	800 00	18 Dec. '66	19 Apr. '86
Smith, Thomas James.....	do	7 Jan. '95	800 00	1 Feb. '61	19 Apr. '86
McLaren, Robert.....	do	21 Jan. '95	800 00	23 Jan. '65	16 Aug. '86
Hicks, Amos.....	do	1 Apr. '95	800 00	13 June '58	15 May '86
Pridham, Richard.....	do	1 Dec. '97	800 00	27 Aug. '36	1 Jan. '72
Ferguson, Archibald Macdonald.	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	4 Dec. '62	30 Sept. '86
Holland, Richard William...	do	1 Aug. '99	800 00	24 May '63	11 Jan. '87
Lipsett, William Stewart....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	28 Apr. '61	1 Aug. '86
Parson, Byron Ashton.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	15 Dec. '57	17 Apr. '85
McCulloch, Henry Hamilton	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	27 Jan. '53	27 Dec. '87
Wilkins, Ernest Drummond Hay.	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	1 May '59	27 May '89
Davidson, Geo. Duncan.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	23 Apr. '69	27 Feb. '91
Auger, Arthur Lemaitre.....	do	1 May '01	720 00	16 Sept. '63	18 Feb. '89
Sproule, James Frederick....	do	1 May '01	720 00	27 May '53	5 Sept. '88
Scott, Thos. Wm.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	25 Mar. '92	640 00	21 Jan. '65	15 Feb. '92
Farrow, Martin Young.....	do	25 Apr. '92	640 00	22 Sept. '67	23 Mar. '92

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA—Concluded.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
MacDonald, John Geo.....	3rd Class Clerk	8 June '92	560 00	2 Mar. '50	20 Sept. '80
Dorland, Philip Niles	do	8 Aug. '93	560 00	3 July '59	30 June '93
O'Neil, Thomas Joseph.....	do	8 Aug. '93	560 00	3 June '74	24 Feb. '93
D'Amour, Joseph Edouard..	do	29 Nov. '93	640 00	12 Apr. '65	6 Aug. '85
Johnston, Rowan	do	2 Mar. '95	560 00	24 July '67	17 Nov. '93
Might, Samuel Henry.....	do	22 June '95	560 00	3 Oct. '56	15 May '95
Dalgleish, Charles Norman..	do	16 Dec. '97	520 00	15 Sept. '75	5 Nov. '97
Flatt, Jos. William	do	31 Jan. '99	520 00	7 July '65	17 Feb. '98
Griffith, Arthur E.....	do	31 Mar. '99	520 00	25 Aug. '66	18 Feb. '99
Bushby, Henry Thos.	do	26 June '99	520 00	2 Aug. '76	1 July '91
Youhill, Joseph Alexander..	do	1 Aug. '00	510 00	17 Mar. '68	28 May '96
Cyr, Mederic	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	7 Nov. '66	23 Dec. '96
Hislop, Charles Anderson...	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	14 Oct. '77	12 July '99
Eason, Albert Richard.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	14 June '73	10 Jan. '00
Wilcox, John Henry.....	do	1 Aug. '00	480 00	22 Oct. '73	10 Dec. '98
Hickie, Browning Renwick..	do	25 Mar. '01	480 00	14 Jan. '76	1 Nov. '98
Haney, William Andrew. ...	do	8 Apr. '02	300 00	19 Aug. '66	3 Apr. '99
Parkyn, Albert Howard.	do	8 Apr. '02	300 00	26 Aug. '66	18 Sept. '00
Underhill, Thomas Burpee...	do	22 Apr. '02	300 00	30 June '80	14 Mar. '02
McPherson, Walter.....	do	20 June '02	300 00	19 Oct. '77	22 May '02

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

Railway Mail Clerks.

Name.	Present Rank	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
MacLeod, John Orlebar	Superintendent.....	5 July '97	1,500 00	8 Sept. '60	1 Feb. '87

Office Staff.

Allan, Jas. Bayne.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	5 Sept. '00	520 00	6 Aug. '72	7 Nov. '98
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Railway Mail Clerks.

Drummond, Robert Fraser...	2nd Class Clerk.....	26 May '91	800 00	21 Aug. '54	1 June '85
Reynard, Marmaduke Chas..	do	1 Dec. '98	800 00	18 June '72	2 Sept. '89
Morton, Thomas.....	do	1 Aug. '00	800 00	11 June '62	1 Mar. '92
Cliff, Alfred Atherton.....	do	23 May '02	640 00	18 Jan. '66	15 Nov. '92
Stewart, Herbert Duncan R.	3rd Class Clerk.....	29 Nov. '93	560 00	22 Aug. '73	1 May '91
Powell, Ernest Clemow.....	do	29 Nov. '93	560 00	12 June '72	1 June '93
Reid, Alexander Laing.....	do	26 Oct. '94	560 00	14 Mar. '71	9 Dec. '92
Willis, Walter.....	do	2 Nov. '97	520 00	28 Oct. '67	2 Nov. '97
O'Connor, Robert Emery....	do	22 June '98	520 00	1 Apr. '73	2 Mar. '98
Rose, Wm. Herchmer.....	do	31 Jan. '99	520 00	10 Oct. '78	3 Mar. '98
Thorburn, Wm. Mungo.....	do	15 Mar. '99	520 00	17 May '65	30 Dec. '98
Trant, Wm. Frederick.....	do	19 July '00	480 00	28 Aug. '71	2 July '00
Allan, Alexander Gray.....	do	5 Sept. '00	480 00	1 Oct. '79	26 Nov. '98
Garrett, Benjamin Dyett. ...	do	30 Apr. '01	480 00	23 Oct. '67	7 Jan. '95
Blair, Wesley A.....	do	30 Apr. '01	480 00	11 Mar. '71	1 Mar. '01
Downey, Melvin McKenzie...	do	17 Sept. '01	480 00	12 June '73	10 Aug. '01
Bayne, David.....	do	27 Sept. '01	480 00	18 Nov. '72	27 Aug. '01
McRae, John Ross Ogilvie...	do	22 April '02	300 00	31 Jan. '80	4 Sept. '00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
O'Halloran, George F.....	Deputy Minister and Deputy Commissioner of Patents.....	20 May '02	3,200 00	11 Oct. '62	20 May '02
Jarvis, Arthur Leonard.....	Chief Clerk, Secretary.	1 Mar. '96	2,262 50	17 June '52	1 Sept. '68
Johnson, George.....	Chief Clk., Statistician	1 July '89	2,400 00	29 Oct. '37	1 July '87
Jackson, Josias Barnwall.....	Chief Clerk, Registrar of Copyrights, etc.	14 Oct. '91	2,400 00	31 Oct. '46	12 Sept. '65
Lynch, William Joseph.....	Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.	1 July '97	2,150 00	30 Jan. '53	15 Aug. '66
Routhier, David Alfred.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,800 00	1 Oct. '44	1 June '61
McCabe, Thomas.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,800 00	22 July '84	4 Aug. '73
Saint-Denis, Emery Henri...	do	18 Oct. '91	1,800 00	18 July '51	9 Feb. '74
Bailey, Horace Henry.....	do	14 Oct. '91	1,750 00	7 Dec. '47	19 Oct. '84
D'Auray, Louis	do	1 Aug. '95	1,600 00	29 Apr. '49	22 Apr. '72
Caron, Albert Edward.....	do	1 July '98	1,500 00	11 Oct. '60	20 Feb. '85
Chittick, Frederick Charles.	1st Class Clerk & Acting Accountant.	1 July '02	1,500 00	5 Apr. '68	4 Dec. '86
Doherty, Thomas Keville, { B.C.L.	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	11 May '58	20 July '97
	Private Secretary.....		600 00		
Gérin, Léon.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	14 Dec. '92	1,400 00	17 May '63	14 Dec. '92
Bate, Charles Wm. Crockford	do	1 Aug. '94	1,400 00	11 Oct. '63	15 Apr. '82
Hanright, William.....	do	1 Aug. '94	1,350 00	13 Mar. '49	20 Dec. '81
Ide, William.....	do	1 Feb. '96	1,300 00	15 Apr. '72	1 Feb. '96
Taché, Arthur.....	do	1 July '98	1,250 00	24 Dec. '58	7 Feb. '78
Casey, Maurice W.....	do	1 July '99	1,200 50	— '59	— July '82
Thomson, Clarence.....	do	1 July '99	1,250 00	1 June '76	1 Sept. '97
Richard, Thos. L. A.....	do	4 Jan. '00	1,200 00	19 Sept. '70	1 July '98
Megill, Wm. H. T.....	do	4 Jan. '00	1,200 00	2 Feb. '69	11 Mar. '99
Verner, Jas. William David.	do	1 July '00	1,200 00	14 Mar. '45	12 May '81
Campbell, Alex.....	do	1 July '00	1,200 00	14 Sept. '75	20 Mar. '99
Powell, Arthur E.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	9 May '71	3 Oct. '89
Bélanger, Maurice A.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	23 Jan. '68	2 Oct. '00
Neville, Thomas P.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	14 Aug. '78	30 May '01
Copping, John George E.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	20 May '84	1,000 00	15 July '38	— Feb. '79
Reiffenstein, Julia.....	do	1 July '88	1,000 00	9 Sept. '48	— July '80
Morison, Malcolm James.....	do	1 July '90	1,000 00	7 Mar. '59	— Feb. '81
Gravel, Ignace Nap.....	do	1 July '90	1,000 00	17 Apr. '42	14 Feb. '81

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts		
Wilkins, Joseph.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 July '90	1,000 00	11 Oct. '57	17 May '82
Duff, Alexander.	do ..	6 Feb. '93	1,000 00	6 Nov. '32	— Jan. '81
Dewhurst, Edward R.....	do ...	25 July '94	1,000 00	28 May '38	— Jan. '79
Skead, James.....	do ...	25 July '94	1,000 00	22 Jan. '51	9 May '81
Walsh, William John.....	do ...	1 July '88	950 00	2 Sept. '63	21 Dec. '81
Stacey, Charlotte.....	do ...	1 Feb. '90	950 00	24 May '54	— Jan. '78
Desjardins, Alfred Wilfred...	do ...	28 Nov. '87	900 00	26 July '59	28 Mar. '81
Bonneville, Louis M.....	do ...	1 July '93	800 00	12 Apr. '66	10 July '90
Leyden, Margaret.....	do ...	12 July '95	800 00	8 Jan. '64	2 Feb. '85
Bowker, Lemuel G.....	do ..	1 July '00	700 00	25 July '76	13 July '98
Goddard, Cedric M.....	do ...	1 July '00	700 00	16 Dec. '76	12 Jan. '99
Rodman, E. Annie.....	do ...	1 July '02	700 00	.....	24 Feb. '97
Graham, Geraldine.....	do ...	31 Dec. '95	600 00	27 Dec. '77	31 Dec. '95
Beaudoin, Jos. Pierre.....	Messenger.....	5 Oct. '94	590 00	1 Aug. '76	5 Oct. '94
Davieau, P.....	do	10 July '93	510 00	22 May '48	28 May '81

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Anderson, Wm. H. K., M.D. Victoria, B.C.	Asst. Medical Officer...	10 Dec. '00	1,500 00	29 Jan. '73	10 Dec. '00
Armstrong, J. A., V.S..... Nelson, B.C.	Veterinary Inspector...	28 Dec. '97	1,200 00	28 Mar. '66	28 Dec. '97
Aylen, W. Weymouth, M.D.... Quebec, P.Q.	Asst. Medical Officer, Grosse Isle.	1 Apr. '01	1,450 00	16 July '65	1 Apr. '01
Babineau, Rev. Joseph Aug. Tracadie, N.B.	Chaplain, Tracadie La- zaretto.	3 Dec. '80	200 00	29 Apr. '44	— Oct. '71
Baker, Malcolm Clapp, V.S. Montreal, P.Q.	Veterinary Inspector...	12 May '84	1,000 00	23 Dec. '49	26 May '79
Bedford, Spencer Argyle.... Brandon, Man.	Supt. of Experimental Farm.	18 Apr. '87	1,500 00	1 Feb. '51	18 Apr. '87
Boulter, Samuel E., V.S..... Niagara Falls, S.	Veterinary Inspector...	6 July '96	P'd.byfees	20 Apr. '59	6 July '96
Brown, Arthur, V.S..... Pt. Edward, Ont.	Veterinary Inspector...	1 Feb. '97	500 00	13 Aug. '68	1 Feb. '97
Chapais, Jean Charles..... St. Denis (en bas) P.Q.	Asst. Dairy Commis- sioner.	1 July '95	1,500 00	6 Mar. '50	1 Apr. '90
Conroy, P., M.D..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Inspecting Physician...	1 June '90	400 00	— '54	1 June '90
Couture, J. Alphonse, V.S., Pointe Lévis, P.Q.	Supt. Cattle Q'rantine.	21 May '79	1,000 00	15 Dec. '50	21 May '79
Dancause, George..... Quebec, P.Q.	Seaman and Carpenter, Grosse Isle.	1 July '79	475 00	4 Sept. '41	1 July '79
Daubigny, Victor T., V.S.... Montreal, P.Q.	Veterinary Inspector & Lecturer.	17 Nov. '97	1,000 00	1 Mar. '46	17 Nov. '97
Fisher, Chas. A. L..... Montreal, P.Q.	Insp. under Pub. Works Health Act.	1 Mar. '01	1,500 00	29 Apr. '44	1 Mar. '01

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P.O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Fletcher, James, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa, Ont.	Entomologist and Botanist, Cen. Exp. Farm	1 Jan. '96	2,050 00	28 Mar. '52	1 Aug. '76
Frink, James Henry, V.S., St. John, N.B.	Veterinary Inspector...	1 July '97	1,000 00	22 Nov. '58	1 Jan. '88
Grisdale, Jos. Hiram B. Agr. Ottawa, Ont.	Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm.	1 Feb. '99	1,500 00	18 Feb. '70	1 Feb. '99
Hargrave, Jno. Campbell, V. S., Medicine Hat, N.W.T.	Veterinary Inspector...	1 Apr. '01	1,000 00	— '76	1 Apr. '01
Hart, J. B., V.S., Vancouver, B.C.	do ...	1 Apr. '01	1,000 00	— '73	1 Apr. '01
Higgins, Chas. Herb., V.S. B.Sc. Ottawa, Ont.	Pathologist and Veterinary Inspector.	1 June '99	1,200 00	23 Feb. '75	1 June '99
Higginson, Geo. W., V.S. Rockland, Ont.	Veterinary Inspector...	1 Apr. '01	1,000 00	19 Sept. '70	1 July '98
Hodson, Fred. W., Ottawa, Ont.	Live Stock Commissioner.	1 Nov. '99	2,700 00	29 Oct. '56	1 Nov. '99
Hutchison, William, Ottawa, Ont.	Exhibition Commissioner.	1 Mar. '02	3,000 00	25 Dec. '43	15 Jan. '01
Jakeman, William V.S., Halifax, N.S.	Veterinary Inspector...	1 Sept. '86	500 00	— July '53	1 Sept. '86
Jones, Guy Carleton, M.D. Halifax, N.S.	Asst. Inspecting Physician.	1 Nov. '98	800 00	.....	1 Nov. '98
Lapointe, Ang. A., M.D., Rimouski.	Inspecting Physician...	15 Nov. '97	15 00 per inspection	27 Dec. '62	15 Nov. '97
Leckie, Andrew A., V.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Veterinary Inspector...	1 Jan. '98	150 00	28 Sept. '65	1 Jan. '98
Little, Chas., V.S., Winnipeg.	do ...	1 Apr. '01	1,000 00	20 Nov. '53	1 Apr. '01
Macoun, Wm. Tyrrell, Ottawa, Ont.	Horticulturist, Central Exper. Farm.	13 Apr. '98	1,400 00	27 Jan. '69	— June '89
Martineau, Geo. Elie, M.D., Quebec, P.Q.	Medical Supt., Gr. Isle Quarantine Station.	1 May '99	2,000 00	22 July '67	1 May '99
Moore, Arth. Edward, V.S. Ottawa, Ont.	Veterinary Inspector...	1 Aug. '97	1,400 00	15 Apr. '69	1 Aug. '97
March, John Edgar, M.D., St. John, N.B.	Inspecting Physician...	1 July '94	1,500 00	21 June '60	1 July '94
Masson, Edouard, Quebec, P.Q.	Baker and Carter, Gr. Isle.	8 Apr. '74	675 00	22 Sept. '42	8 Apr. '74
Montzambert, Fred., M.D., F.R.C.S. Ottawa, Ont.	Director Genl. of Pub. Health.	14 Jan. '99	4,000 00	3 Feb. '43	11 May '66
McDonald, John, M.D., Chatham, N.B.	Inspecting Physician...	14 Aug. '86	400 00	12 Feb. '52	15 Apr. '84
McEachran, Charles, V.S., Montreal, P.Q.	Veterinary Inspector...	16 Mar. '85	1,000 00	28 May '63	16 Mar. '85
McEachran, Duncan, V.S., F.R.C.V.S., Montreal, P.Q.	Honorary Veterinary Adviser.	1 Feb. '96	1,000 00	27 Oct. '41	12 May '84
McKay, Angus, Indian Head, N.W.T.	Supt. of Experimental Farm.	18 July '87	1,500 00	10 Jan. '40	18 July '87
Mackay, Norman E., M.D., Halifax, N.S.	Inspecting Physician...	1 Nov. '98	1,000 00	— Mar. '52	1 Nov. '98
Mackechnie, L. N., M.D., Vancouver, B.C.	do ...	1 July '97	400 00	— '63	1 July '97
Orchard, Geo. W., V.S., Windsor, Ont.	Veterinary Inspector...	4 Feb. '97	500 00	19 Oct. '66	1 Sept. '96
Pethick, Andrew H., Central Bedeque, P.E.I.	do ...	17 Feb. '98	500 00	— '63	17 Feb. '98
Richards, Samuel Chas., Grand Forks, B.C.	do ...	1 Apr. '99	1,200 00	12 July '73	1 Apr. '99
Rindress, Horace, M.D., Sydney, C.B.	Inspecting Physician...	1 Oct. '97	1,200 00	28 Apr. '72	1 Oct. '97
Robertson, Robert, Nappan, N.S.	Superintendent Experimental Farm.	1 Jan. '98	1,450 00	7 Jan. '57	15 July '97
Robertson, James Wilson, Ottawa, Ont.	Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.	1 Feb. '90	5,000 00	2 Nov. '57	1 Feb. '90

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P.O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Robinson, Peter A., V.S..... Emerson, Man.	Veterinary Inspector...	15 Mar. '97	500 00	4 Aug. '72	15 Mar. '97
Rutherford, Jno. Gunion, V.S. Ottawa, Ont.	Chief Veterinary Inspt.	1 Feb. '02	2,500 00	25 Dec. '57	23 Mar. '01
Saunders, William, LL.D., F.R.S.C. Ottawa, Ont.	Director, Experimental Farms.	12 Oct. '86	4,000 00	16 June '36	1 May '82
Sharp, Thos. Alex..... Agassiz, B.C.	Supt. Experim't'l Farm	1 July '89	1,450 00	6 Feb. '47	1 July '89
Shutt, Frank T., M. A..... Ottawa, Ont.	Chemist, Cen. Experi- mental Farm.	18 July '87	2,000 00	15 Sept. '59	18 July '87
Smith, Andrew, F. R. C., V.S. Toronto, Ont.	Chief Veterinary In- spector for Ontario.	20 Mar. '82	500 00	— '36	20 Mar. '82
Smith, Albert Corbett, M.D. Tracadie, N.B.	Visit'g Physician, Tra- cadie Lazaretto.	3 May '65	1,600 00	7 June '41	3 May '65
Sœurs de la Merci..... Tracadie, N.B.	Nurses, Tracadie Laza- retto.	3 Dec. '80	1,200 00	.....	.....
Stubbs, Wm., V.S..... Caledon, Ont.	Veterinary Inspector...	20 Mar. '01	1,200 00	11 July '47	20 Mar. '01
Sugden, Benj. A., V.S..... Montreal, P.Q.	Veterinary Inspector...	— May '97	1,000 00	— '73	— May '97
Tennent, John H., V.S..... London, Ont.	Veterinary Inspector...	15 May '01	1,000 00	15 Mar. '49	15 May '01
Turcotte, François Xavier... Quebec, P.Q.	Mate of SS. "Challen- ger."	20 Apr. '72	475 00	1 May '49	20 Apr. '72
Walsh, William..... Pointe Lévis, P.Q.	Foreman, Cattle Quar- antine.	1 May '77	600 00	21 Sept. '52	13 May '72
Watt, Alfred T., M.D..... Victoria, B.C.	Supt. of B. C. Quarar- tines.	15 Jan. '97	2,500 00	9 Aug. '68	15 Jan. '97

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gourdean, Lt. Col. Frs. Fréd.	Deputy Minister.....	1 May '96	3,200 00	20 Oct. '46	30 July '61
Magee, William Loftus.....	Chief Clerk.....	19 Sept. '92	2,100 00	18 Sept. '40	11 Feb. '70
Owen, Alfred Wallace.....	do and Accountant.	8 July '96	2,100 00	19 Apr. '43	22 Mar. '81
Prince, E. E., B.A., F.R.S.C.	Commissioner and General Inspector of Fisheries for Canada.	1 Oct. '92	2,200 00	23 May '58	1 Oct. '92
Venning, Robert Norris.....	Chief Clerk.....	11 Mar. '95	2,000 00	14 Feb. '54	15 July '60
Stanton, Cameron.....	do	1 July '01	1,850 00	12 July '61	1 June '79
Alexander, Wm. Hewitson..	1st Class Clerk.....	20 Aug. '90	1,800 00	5 Mar. '47	11 Nov. '67
McElhiney, Mark Patton....	do	20 Aug. '90	1,800 00	18 Mar. '37	1 Aug. '82
Cunningham, Francis Henry	do and Asst. Accountant.	8 July '96	1,600 00	3 May '65	15 Aug. '83
Walsh, Matthew Francis....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '95	1,550 00	13 July '35	24 June '82
Kent, Silas Blair.....	do	1 July '00	1,550 00	28 Apr. '55	1 Sept. '75
Gordon, William Charles....	do	1 July '01	1,450 00	22 Dec. '72	6 Nov. '89
Halkett, James B.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	24 Sept. '45	7 Nov. '73
Belliveau, Aimé Henri.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	20 Apr. '54	8 Oct. '78
Stumbles, William W.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	20 Mar. '46	8 July '79
Steele, Vivian H.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	18 June '47	28 June '79
Halkett, Andrew.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	19 Sept. '92	1,400 00	28 Oct. '54	27 Feb. '78
Murray, John Adam.....	do	11 Mar. '95	1,250 00	20 Oct. '50	13 Feb. '80
McClenaghan, Jas. Edward.	do	1 July '00	1,200 00	21 Jan. '62	7 Feb. '83
Roy, Régis.....	do	1 July '01	1,150 00	16 Feb. '64	1 July '82
*Hunter, James Blake, B.A.	do	1 July '01	1,100 00	31 Aug. '76	1 July '01
Campbell, Donald Colin.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	14 Sept. '62	1 July '93
Burnett, Bertram Florenzo..	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	26 Oct. '62	15 Mar. '87
Guiou, Alonzo Herrett.....	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	30 Dec. '66	4 Apr. '87
Gilbert, Emmanuel Webster	do	1 July '02	1,100 00	25 Feb. '66	18 Feb. '81
Watson, James William.....	Junior do	19 Sept. '92	850 00	27 Mar. '68	2 Apr. '92
Lalonde, J. M.....	do	12 Sept. '92	800 00	2 June '52	19 Nov. '83
Doyle, Mary Cameron.....	do	12 Sept. '02	1,600 00	2 Jan. '66	12 Sept. '92
White, Chas. W.....	do	29 Nov. '93	750 00	21 Jan. '60	29 Nov. '93
McCharles, John.....	do	20 Dec. '93	650 00	9 Sept. '64	20 Dec. '93
Skelly, John J.....	do	28 May '95	650 00	17 Sept. '75	28 May '95

* Receives \$600 per annum as private secretary to Minister.

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Beaulieu, Roméo.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.	30 Dec. '95	650 00	13 Oct. '77	27 July '95
Found, Wm. A.	do ...	1 July '00	900 00	24 Dec. '73	11 Mar. '98
Hayden, Sydney C.....	do ...	1 July '00	850 00	17 Dec. '76	25 May '98
Quinn, W. J.....	do ...	1 July '00	750 00	21 Oct. '67	— Jan, '96
McElmeel, Jos. L.....	do ...	1 July '00	650 00	10 Apr. '67	1 Feb. '00
Bance, Lucien.....	do ...	1 July '01	700 00	9 May '72	17 Mar. '92
Rodd, J. A.....	do ...	1 July '01	650 00	7 May '78	1 July '01
Thomas, Angela.....	do ...	1 July '01	650 00	17 Oct. '76	1 Feb. '97
Kelly, Matthew Daniel.....	do ...	1 July '02	600 00	25 Jan. '78	30 Dec. '95
Morin, Jules.....	Messenger.....	7 Oct. '72	560 00	1 Jan. '42	7 Oct. '72
Archambault, R.....	do ..	7 May '75	560 00	21 May '52	7 May '75

CHIEF ENGINEER'S BRANCH.

Anderson, Lt. Col. Wm. Patrick, C.E.	Chief Engin'r and General Superintendent of Lighthouses.	1 July '91	3,000 00	4 Sept. '51	23 Oct. '74
Dawson, W. Bell, D. Sc., F.R.S.C.	Asst. Engin'r in charge of Tidal Survey.	11 Sept. '94	2,050 00	2 May '54	11 Sept. '94
Fraser, Basil H.....	Asst. Engin'r in charge of Draughting Office.	16 Aug. '95	1,800 00	5 Dec. '69	2 Sept. '89
O'Hanly, John M.....	Assistant Engineer.....	1 July '97	950 00	29 Aug. '57	16 Aug. '95
Stewart, William J.....	Hydrographic Surveyor in charge of Hydrographic Surveys.	13 Apr. '93	2,000 00	23 Jan. '63	22 Mar. '84
Anderson, Frederick.....	Hydrographic Surveyor	13 Sept. '62	1,000 00	23 Sept. '69	13 Sept. '92
Fraser, James F.....	do ...	7 Oct. '93	1,500 00	1 Jan. '72	7 Oct. '93
Lindsay, W. Bethune.....	Draughtsman.....	19 Jan. '01	750 00	— '80	23 July '00
Noble, William H.....	Foreman of Works.....	2 July '87	1,400 00	24 July '44	5 Feb. '83
Tyrwhitt, R. E.....	Hydrographic Surveyor	1 July '02	900 00	— Oct. '72	1 Jan. '95

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC AGENCY.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gregory, John Uriah..... Quebec.	Agent.....	1 July '85	2,200 00	7 Nov. '30	22 Aug. '64
Blanchet, Louis Alfred..... Quebec.	C. C. & Accountant.....	1 July '94	1,350 00	28 May '48	14 May '72
Hamel, Alphouse..... Quebec.	do	1 July '01	900 00	5 Sept. '43	4 Nov. '90

AGENCY AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Harding, Fred. Johnston..... St. John, N.B.	Agent.....	1 July '90	1,600 00	1 Aug. '53	1 Nov. '71
Allan, Robert.....	Janitor.....	29 May '91	500 00	5 July '43	26 May '91

AGENCY AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Parsons, Jonathan F. L..... Halifax, N.S.	Agent.....	1 July '95	1,600 00	10 Jan. '41	1 Aug. '94
Tremaine, Arthur D. B.....	C. C. and Accountant.	1 July '01	1,150 00	18 June '56	1 Aug. '84
Mitchell, Norman.....	Clerk.....	4 Dec. '00	700 00	1 July '75	1 July '00

AGENCY AT VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gaudin, James..... Victoria, B.C.	Agent.....	1 July '99	1,600 00	28 Jan. '40	1 Oct. '92
Dallain, A. J.....	Clerk.....	1 July '00	650 00	——'63	1 July '00

AGENCY AT CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lord, Artemas..... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Agent.....	1 Jan. '88	1,400 00	14 May '36	1 Jan. '81
Watson, L. W.....	Clerk.....	5 Sept. '01	550 00	——	5 Sept. '01

SUPERINTENDENTS OF LIGHTHOUSES.

Hutchins, Charles Alfred.... Halifax, N.S.	Superint. of Lights.....	25 July '94	1,600 00	4 Dec. '42	15 Feb. '84
Harty, Patrick..... Ottawa.	do	1 Jan. '96	1,400 00	25 May '35	1 June '80
O'Farrell, George D'Arcy... Quebec.	do	1 July '01	1,200 00	24 July '62	20 Dec. '77
Kelly, John..... St. John, N.B.	do	2 Mar. '95	1,300 00	10 Sept. '48	2 Mar. '95

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

Stupart, R. F., F.R.S.C..... Toronto.	Superintendent and Director of Magnetic Observatory.	1 Sept. '97	2,000 00	24 Oct. '57	1 July '82
Stewart, William Alleyne... Toronto.	Observer, Magnetic Observatory.	1 July '94	1,400 00	25 Jan. '28	— Apr '53
Davison, William Fletcher... Toronto.	do	1 July '00	1,200 00	4 May '37	— June '57
Menzies, William..... Toronto.	do	1 July '94	1,100 00	15 Oct. '48	— '70
Drake, Jeremiah..... St. John, N.B.	Signal Station	1 July '90	650 00	10 Mar. '33	24 Mar. '81

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BOARD OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

INSPECTORS OF BOILERS AND MACHINERY.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Adams, Edward..... Kingston.	Chairman of Board.....	1 July '00	1,900 00	22 Nov. '40	2 May '83
Stevens, Douglas..... Halifax.	Insp'tor of Gov. Works	1 July '95	1,300 00	12 June '43	24 Feb. '86
Samson, Joseph..... Quebec.	Inspector.....	1 Jan. '85	1,200 00	4 Nov. '33	24 an. '67
Dodds, John..... Toronto	do	1 July '00	1,150 00	12 Mar. '55	26 May '91
Thomson, John Alex. Victoria, B.C.	do ..	1 Oct. '93	1,250 00	13 June '47	18 Dec. '90
Waring, W. L..... Halifax.	do	1 July '00	1,150 00	2 Nov. '41	31 Aug. '91
Laurie, Wm..... Montreal.	do	28 Apr. '94	1,200 00	12 Feb. '45	28 Apr. '94
Arpin, Louis..... Montreal.	do	1 Sept. '00	1,050 00	10 Oct. '42	25 July '94
Thompson, Thomas P..... Kingston.	do	1 July '00	1,100 00	23 Aug. '47	29 Aug. '94
G. P. Phillips.....	do	16 May '96	1,000 00	2 July '50	16 May '96
E. W. McKean.....	do	22 Feb. '00	1,000 00	—	22 Feb. '00

INSPECTORS OF HULLS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Evans, Wm..... Toronto.	Inspector.....	1 July '00	1,100 00	2 Dec. '49	31 Jan. '95
Brunelle, Pierre..... Quebec.	do	1 Mar. '96	1,150 00	29 Jan. '29	5 Apr. '83
McElhinney, Mark Patton.. Ottawa.	do	Paid as an officer, Inside Service, Dept. Marine.			
Olive, I. J..... St. John, N.B.	do	28 Apr. '94	1,000 00	22 Apr. '41	28 Apr. '94
Hill, S. R..... Halifax, N.S.	do	28 Apr. '94	1,000 00	14 Sept. '52	28 Apr. '94
Esdaile, John P..... Halifax, N.S.	do	29 June '95	1,100 00	23 June '57	29 June '95
F. M. Richardson.....	do	19 June '00	1,200 00	—	9 June '00
M. R. Davis.....	do	4 Dec. '00	1,000 00	—	4 Dec. '00
Douglas, Bloomfield, R.N.R.	Naval Assistant, &c....	1 July '00	900 00	25 Sept. '32	13 Apr. '98

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

LIGHTS ABOVE MONTREAL.

Campbell, Thomas..... Burlington, Ont.	Light Keeper.....	16 June '88	350 00	1 Apr. '32	1 Apr. '75
Lambert, William McGregor Saugeen, Ont.	do	2 July '88	500 00	20 Sept. '44	1 Oct. '80
Durnan, George..... Gibraltar Point, Toronto.	Keeper of Light & Fog Alarm.	1 May '87	625 00	17 Feb. '27	31 May '54
Root, Albert..... Rockport, Ont.	Light Keeper.....	15 Dec. '63	250 00	1 Jan. '37	15 Dec. '63
Shannon, William..... Valleyfield, P.Q.	do	27 Sept. '66	425, allow- ance \$10.	2 Apr. '44	27 Sept. '66
Shannon, George..... Valleyfield, P.Q.	Assistant Light Keeper	27 Sept. '66	175 00	18 Mar. '51	27 Sept. '66

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS ABOVE MONTREAL—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Roddick, Robert..... Port Hope, Ont.	Light Keeper.....	— Mar. '72	500 00	2 Jan. '40	— Mar. '72
Currie, George..... Port Elgin, Ont.	do	1 Apr. '78	650, all'w- ance \$100	15 Sept. '44	1 Apr. '78
DeLamorandière, Pierre R. Killarney, Ont.	do	1 Apr. '84	400 00	2 July '44	24 Sept. '80
Hill, Thomas Henry..... Lancaster, Ont.	do	1 July '84	325 00	10 Apr. '52	1 July '77
Davieau, Hyacinthe..... Michipicoten Isl'd, Algoma	do	1 July '81	400 00	15 Aug. '30	1 July '81
Gloude, Benjamin..... Lachine, P.Q.	do	7 Sept. '72	300 00	22 Nov. '51	7 Sept. '72
Wallace, John G..... Lindoe Island, Lansdowne.	do	22 July '82	250 00	16 May '54	1 July '81
Dick, Andrew..... Silver Islet, Ont.	do	10 Aug. '80	400 00	13 Oct. '32	10 Aug. '80
Fortier, David Hugh A..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Light Keeper and Fog Alarm Engineer.	1 May '94	550 00	12 July '40	11 Apr. '65
Hunter, David..... Port Dalhousie, Ont.	Light Keeper.....	1 July '83	350 00	4 Aug. '34	29 Oct. '79
Scholfield, Fergus..... Port Maitland, Ont.	do	10 Apr. '71	350 00	4 July '44	10 Apr. '71
Borron, Edward..... Midland, Ont.	do	13 Sept. '75	500 00	9 Jan. '56	13 Sept. '75
McKay, Charles Stephen.... Battle Island, Red Rock, Ont.	do	27 Aug. '77	500 00	15 Feb. '38	27 Aug. '77
McIntosh, Daniel..... South Bay Point, Ont.	do	1 Oct. '81	200 00	20 Mar. '33	1 Oct. '81
Manson, John..... Colchester Reef, Ont.	do	9 June '86	600 00	12 Dec. '45	1 May '80

LIGHTS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Fiset, Jean Hector..... Chicot, P. Q.	Light Keeper.....	22 Apr. '75	500 00	4 Nov. '44	22 Apr. '75
Martin, Paul, jr..... St. Valentin, P. Q.	do	1 Apr. '75	150 00	10 July '33	28 Apr. '73
Rodrigue, François Frédéric Portneuf, P.Q.	do	22 Jan. '58	250 00	26 Dec. '37	22 Jan. '58
Giguère, Denis..... Lavaltrie, P.Q.	do	1 Apr. '75	300 00	25 Apr. '37	24 Apr. '70

LIGHTS BELOW QUEBEC.

Cormier, William..... Amherst Island, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.	Light Keeper.....	26 Apr. '71	300 00 allow \$50	21 June '46	26 Apr. '71
Malouin, Alfred..... West Point, Anticosti, via Gaspé, P.Q.	do	1 July '84	450 00 allow \$50	1 Apr. '52	1 July '77
Galioois, Jean-Baptiste.... Berthier (<i>en bas</i>)	do	23 June '80	320 00	23 Jan. '41	23 June '80
Colton, Michael..... Belle-Isle.	do	1 Jan. '00	1,110 00	9 Oct. '51	1 Apr. '82
Richard, Alphonse..... Rivière du Loup, P. Q.	do	7 Oct. '78	400 00	1 Oct. '46	7 Oct. '78
Côté, Louis Trefflé..... Cape Chatte, Gaspé, P.Q.	do	10 Sept. '74	*300 00	26 Aug. '37	10 Sept. '74

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS BELOW QUEBEC—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Painchaud, Joseph..... Grane Island, P.Q.	Light Keeper.....	1 Oct. '64	320 00	15 July '44	1 Oct. '64
Cassidy, James..... Amberst Harbour, Magda- len Islands, P.Q.	do	9 Oct. '74	300 00	24 Sept. '36	23 Sept. '73
McWilliams, John J..... Rimouski, P.Q.	do	1 June '76	*450 00	1 Aug. '55	1 June '76
Bouilliane, Pierre..... Pointe Roulean, Sague- nay, P.Q.	do	2 Dec. '74	200 00	12 July '30	1 Sept. '72
Bertrand, Auguste..... New Port, Baie des Chars	do	21 Dec. '77	300 00	25 Dec. '45	21 Dec. '77
Simard, Edouard..... St. Paul's Bay, Co. Charlevoix, P.Q.	do	1 July '83	400 00	18 Dec. '44	28 Oct. '70
Babin, Louis Damasc, Jr.... St. Jean Port Joli, P.Q.	do	23 Feb. '74	450 00 all. \$200	15 Aug. '48	23 Feb. '74
Chabot, Edouard	do	1 Aug. '80	300 00	19 Jan. '46	1 Aug. '80
Point St. Laurent Island of Orleans, P.Q.					
Tremblay, Dorilas..... Murray Bay, P.Q.	do	1 May '76	350 00	8 Aug. '35	18 Feb. '75
Martin, Jules Gabriel..... Grand Métis, P.Q.	do	23 Dec. '79	300 00 all. \$40	14 Sept. '56	23 Dec. '79
Beaulieu, Joseph Hudon dit. St. Denis, P.Q.	do	29 Oct. '75	250 00	25 Oct. '45	29 Oct. '75
Ascab, James..... Fame Point, Gaspé.	do	2 Sept. '80	400 00	17 Mar. '31	2 Sept. '80

* Pays an assistant.

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Ellis, William Enslie..... Digby, N.S.	Light Keeper.....	8 Mar. '75	800 00	25 Sept. '37	8 Mar. '75
McKenzie, Roderick..... Pictou, N.S.	do	1 Aug. '81	300 00	20 Jan. '33	1 Aug. '81
Johnson, Edward..... Bear Cove, Halifax	do	13 Oct. '92	800 00	29 May '30	14 May '72
Creighton, Henry H..... West Arichat, N.S.	do	6 May '74	200 00	11 Sept. '37	6 May '74
Pearl, Albert..... St. Margaret's Bay, Tan- cook, N.S.	do	29 Dec. '73	500 00	29 Nov. '40	29 Dec. '73
Orchard, Lorenzo Dow..... Lockeport, N.S.	do	1 Jan. '77	400 00	30 May '50	1 Jan. '77
Firth, Charles Morrison..... Liverpool, N.S.	do	1 July '88	400 00	23 Nov. '47	30 June '30
Peters, John Grant..... Low Point, near Sydney, N.S.	do	1 Oct. '65	460 00	16 Jan. '32	1 Oct. '65
Burke, James..... Main-à-Dieu, Cape Breton.	do	2 May '71	300 00	4 Sept. '22	2 May '71
McKay, Robie..... Harbour aux Bouches, An- tigonish, N.S.	do	4 Feb. '82	350 00	12 Aug. '45	4 Feb. '82
Bonner, George..... Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, N.S.	do	4 Nov. '90	200 00	31 Oct. '38	18 Apr. '74
McDonald, John Allan..... Port Hood, N.S.	do	10 May '80	280 00	7 June '45	10 May '80

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
McDonald, James..... Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Light Keeper.....	8 Oct. '88	300 00	17 Mar. '22	15 Mar. '70
Dunn, James M..... Port Williams, Annapolis	do	26 Oct. '59	260 00	8 Feb. '41	26 Oct. '59
Gilkie, Alfred..... Ketch Harbour, Halifax	do	1 Oct. '92	800 00	16 Aug. '50	8 Jan. '77
Mundell, Joseph..... Sand Point, Guysboro'	do	18 Oct. '69	400 00	23 Feb. '44	18 Oct. '69
Goudock, Edward..... Shelburne, N.S.	do	1 July '89	280 00	13 Oct. '28	7 July '73
Nunn, George..... Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.	do	1 Oct. '88	300 00	2 Feb. '37	20 June '72
Doane, John Hiram..... Yarmouth, N.S.	do	1 July '74	*800 00	23 Dec. '44	1 July '74
Doane, Joshua..... Yarmouth, N.S.	do	23 Feb. '74	350 00 Allow. \$30	30 Jan. '31	23 Feb. '74
Quinn, James..... Lingan, Cape Breton, N.S.	do	1 Apr. '75	200 00	— — '24	13 Apr. '74
Saulnier, John Hilaire..... Clare, Digby, N.S.	do	8 Aug. '78	200 00	20 June '49	8 Aug. '78
Samson, Cyrille..... River Bourgeoise, N.S.	do	1 Dec. '74	350 00	15 Sept. '31	1 Dec. '74
Palmer, Howard Walter..... Lahave River, Lunenburg, N.S.	do	22 May '78	200 00	11 Sept. '59	22 May '78
Winton, Robert Bruce..... Gaberouse, Cape Breton, N.S.	do	1 May '78	450 00	2 Mar. '30	28 Apr. '77
Bollong, James..... Popes Harbour, Halifax, N.S.	do	6 Aug. '77	300 00	12 Apr. '39	6 Aug. '77
Perry, John..... Sheet Harbour, Halifax, N.S.	do	15 Dec. '78	500 00	20 May '37	17 Dec. '78
Baker, Thomas..... Pease's Island, Yarmouth, N.S.	do	1 Oct. '83	350 00	26 Jan. '38	19 May '79
Monroe, William Leander... Three Top Island, Guysboro', N.S.	do	1 Jan. '80	300 00	21 Oct. '52	28 Oct. '79
McLeod, Angus..... St. Esprit, N.S.	do	27 Oct. '80	400 00	15 Mar. '37	27 Oct. '80

* Pays for an assistant.

LIGHTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Leblanc, Charles Placide.... Shediac, N.B.	Light Keeper.....	4 May '72	250 00	17 Oct. '41	4 May '72
Rivers, Robert..... Point Miscou, Gloucester Co., N.B.	do	27 Apr. '77	*800 00	13 July '49	24 Apr. '77
Morrison, Duncan..... Lower Newcastle, Mira- michi, N.B.	do	25 Feb. '80	300 00	29 Dec. '28	25 Feb. '80
Robertson, Meier.....	do	7 Apr. '77	250 00	29 July '42	29 Dec. '73
Archer, William..... Tracadie, Gloucester, Co., N.B.	do	1 July '86	275 00	22 Dec. '46	7 Nov. '72
Ross, Elijah..... Carleton, St. John, N.B.	do	17 July '95	400 00	17 Aug. '45	5 Mar. '78

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

LIGHTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Hamm, Charles Philip	Light Keeper.....	13 Jan. '79	300 00	20 Feb. '32	14 Jan. '79
Pisarinco, St. John Co.					
Helms, George.....	do	3 May '82	†400 00	4 Feb. '33	3 May '82
Letête, Charlotte Co.					
Seely, Neil	do	12 July '89	800 00	12 May '46	6 Nov. '79
Campobello, Charlotte Co., N.B.					
Hachey, Octave.....	do	12 May '91	180 00	— — '34	1e July '81
Caraquet, Gloucester Co., N.B.					

LIGHTS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Ranaghan, Peter.....	Light Keeper.....	26 July '75	250 00	16 Apr. '46	21 Apr. '73
Bedeque, P.E.I.					
McDonald, William.....	do	1 Dec. '75	300 00	29 Aug. '46	1 Dec. '75
West Point, P.E.I.					
McDonald, Angus.....	do	1 July '92	300 00	10 May '31	13 Nov. 80
Souris, P.E.I.					

LIGHTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Erwin, Walter.....	Light Keeper & Keeper	12 Jan. '89	‡1,000 00	14 Aug. '52	5 Oct. '80
Moodyville, Burrard Inlet.	of Fog Alarm .				

FISH BREEDING.

Parker, William.	In charge of Sandwich,	1 July '82	900 00	15 Aug. '42	1 July '82
Sandwich, Ont.	Ont., Fish Hatchery.				
Walker, John.....	In charge of Ottawa	1 July '99	800 00	25 Dec. '43	— Oct. '81
	Hatchery.				
Catellier, Louis Napoléon...	In charge of Tadoussac,	1 July '90	700 00	.....	1 July '86
Tadoussac, P.Q.	Que., Fish Hatchery.				
Lindsay, Robert.....	In charge of Gaspé,	22 Oct. '01	600 00	.....	22 Oct. '01
Gaspé Basin, P.Q.	Que., Fish Hatchery.				
Mowat, Alexander.....	In ch'ge of Restig'uche,	1 July '99	900 00	22 Sept. '56	1 Feb. '82
Campbellton, N.B.	N.B., Fish Hatchery.				
.....	In charge of Magog,	.....	600 00	.....	.....
Magog, P.Q.	Que., Fish Hatchery.				
Armstrong, Wm.....	In charge of Newcastle,	1 Sept. '99	700 00	.....	28 Sept. '98
Newcastle, Ont.	Ont., Fish Hatchery.				
Ogden, Alfred.....	In charge of Bedford	1 July '91	900 00	.....	1 July '91
Bedford, N.S.	Basin Hatchery and				
	Bayview Lobster Hat-				
	chery, Pictou, N.S.				
Sheasgreen, Isaac.....	In charge of Miramichi,	1 Jan. '74	500 00	20 Dec. '35	1 Jan. '74
South Esk, N.B.	N.B., Fish Hatchery.				
McClusky, Charles.....	In charge of St. John	3 Feb. '94	600 00	.....	26 Dec. '82
Grand Falls, N.B.	River (N.B.) Fish				
	Hatchery.				
C. B. Sword.....	In ch'ge of Fraser River	19 Aug. '99	.....	.....	19 Aug. '99
New Westminster, B.C.	Fish Hatchery, B.C.				
do do	In charge of Granite	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Creek Fish Hatchery,				
	B.C.				

* Pays for engineer's services. † Allowance, \$180. ‡ Pays for an assistant.

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

FISH BREEDING—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Wm. Whitwell.....	In charge of Skeena River Fish Hatchery, B.C.	.....	600 00	.....	.....
W. S. Young.....	In charge of Selkirk Fish Hatchery, Man.	1 July '01	.....	.....	1 July '01
Dr. A. A. Carmichael.....	In charge of Margaree, N.S. Fish Hatchery, N.S.	1 Mar '02	500 00	.....	1 Mar. '02
J. H. McCargar.....	In charge of the Quinte Bass Pond.	.....	125 00	.....	.....
Belleville, Ont.					

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

Spain, Osprey George Valentine, R.N.	Commander of Fisheries Protection Service.	1 July '97	2,000 00	2 May '63	16 Mar. '92
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INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES.

Sword, C. B.....	Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia and officer in charge of Fraser River Fish Hatchery.	9 Oct. '91	1,500 00		1 May '91
New Westminster, B.C.					
Bertram, Alexander Charles Sydney, C.B., N.S.	Inspector of Fisheries for District No. 1, comprising Cape Breton Island.	9 Oct. '91	900 00	— '50	22 Apr. '84.
Hockin, Robert.....	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 2, for the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants, N.S.	9 Oct. '91	900 00	.....	1 Aug. '89
Pictou, N.S.					
Ford, L. S.....	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 3, for the counties of Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings, N.S.	1 Apr. '95	700 00	.....	1 Apr. '95
Milton, N.S.					
Pratt, John Henry.....	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 1, for the counties of Charlotte, including the Islands of Campo Bello and Grand Manan and the fisheries of Passamaquoddy Bay and St. John; also captain of Fisheries Protection Steamer <i>Curlew</i> .	16 Sept. '89	960 00		16 Sept. '93
St. Andrews, N.B.					

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DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Chapman, Robert A..... Moncton, N.B.	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 2, for the Counties of Resti- gouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmoreland, Albert and the Parish of Aberdeen, in the County of Carleton, the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York.	1 Aug. '97	900 00	.....	16 Sept. '89
Harrison, H. E..... Maugerville, N.B.	Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 3, for the Counties of King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York (except the Parish of Stanley), Carleton (except the Parish of Aberdeen), and Victoria	19 May '02	400 00	.....	19 May '02
Sheppard, O. B..... Toronto, Ont.	Inspector of Fisheries for the Western Divi- sion of the Province of Ontario.	6 Feb. '99	1,200 00	.....	31 Mar. '96
Hurley, J. M.....	Eastern Division, Pro- vince of Ontario.	1 July '01	1,200 00	.....	1 Feb. '01
Duncan, A. G.	North-western Divi- sion, Province of Ontario.	12 Apr. '99	1,200 00	.....	17 Apr. '99
Wakeham, William	Officer in charge of Gulf Division of Fisheries in the Province of Quebec.	1 Sept. '01	1,700 00	30 Nov. '45	2 June '79
Lavoie, Napoléon..... L'Islet, P.Q.	Inspector of Fisheries for that part of the Province of Quebec, south of the River St. Lawrence being to the north and east of the County of Belle- chasse.	3 June '01	900 00	.....	30 Mar. '97
Belliveau, A. H.....	That part of the Pro- vince of Quebec lying north of the River St. Lawrence and ex- tending westward from and including the River Saguenay.	13 June '99	Inside Service.	20 Apr. 54	8 Oct. '78
Young, W. S.....	Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba.	1 July '01	1,200 00	.....	1 July '01
Miller, E. W..... Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.	Inspector of Fisheries, N. W. Territories.	1 July '99	900 00	.....	16 May '96
Matheson, J. A	Inspector of Fisheries, Prince Edward Island	9 Apr. '01	1,200 00	.....	14 May '97
Campbellton, P.E.I. Stewart, Theophilus.....	Inspector Yukon Dis- trict.	1 Feb. '00	1,000 00		1 Feb. '00

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Bank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Gobeil, Antoine.....	Deputy Minister.....	1 Jan. '91	3,200 00	22 Sept. '53	17 May '72
Gélinas, Frédéric	Secretary.....	8 June '01	1,850 00	3 Nov. '69	23 July '96
Kingston, Alfred George....	Accountant and Chief Clerk.	1 July '98	2,200 00	28 Nov. '53	24 June '72
Ewart, David.....	Chief Architect.	2 Nov. '97	3,000 00	18 Feb. '43	16 May '71
Steckel, Louis Jos. René, C E.	Chief Clerk, Engineer- ing Branch.	1 July '80	2,400 00	6 Sept. '44	17 Dec. '60
Taché, Joseph Charles..	1st Class Clerk.....	21 July '91	1,700 00	25 Mar. '50	— Jan. '72
Smith, Edward Thomas.	do Collector Slide and Boom dues	5 Jan. '92	1,800 00	26 Nov. '46	23 June '64
Belleau, Antoine Emmanuel	1st Class Clerk	7 Jan. '96	1,600 00	8 July '54	10 Mar. '84
Vincent, Joseph	do	1 July '01	1,500 00	17 Mar. '50	17 Mar. '66
*O'Brien, Stephen Edward..	do	1 July '02	1,800 00	1 Sept. '64	10 Feb. '80
Desrochers, Rodolphe Charles.	1st Class Clerk..... } Asst. Sec'y..... }	1 July '02	1,500 00	20 Jan. '68	25 Oct. '85
Fortier, Théophile	2nd Class Clerk.....	20 Sept. '87	1,400 00	26 May '45	27 July '71
Côté, Isidore	do	1 Jan. '88	1,400 00	10 May '42	22 Aug. '79
Blais, Jos Calixte.....	do	21 July '91	1,400 00	14 Oct. '54	25 Jan. '85
Thériault, Jos. Aimérid..	do	30 Jan. '92	1,400 00	28 Feb. '47	1 July '73
Robillard, Rodrigue Joseph.	2nd Class Clerk	1 July '93	1,400 00	3 June '65	26 Jan. '86
Rouleau, Alfred.....	do	1 July '93	1,400 00	2 Apr. '55	19 July '80
Dionne, Ernest.....	do	4 Mar. '94	1,250 00	10 Oct. '54	29 June '81
McLaughlin, Thomas Joseph	do	1 Aug. '94	1,400 00	3 Dec. '53	13 Oct. '79
Turcotte, Mrs. E. L.....	do	30 Jan. '02	1,100 00	22 Nov. '74	7 Feb. '98
Clement, J. D'Est.....	{ do	30 Jan. '02 {	1,100 00 {	29 Nov. '78	9 Apr. '01
	{ Priv. Secy..... }		200 00 }		
Hennessey, George Francis..	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 July '84	1,000 00	26 Dec. '64	4 June '83
Smith, Edmond John	do	18 May '85	1,000 00	7 Apr. '62	4 June '83
Guppy, Henry John.....	do	1 Aug. '94	1,000 00	19 May '52	— Nov. '78
Costigan, John Thomas	do	31 Dec. '95	650 00	21 Aug. '75	25 Nov. '92
DesRivières, Edouard McGill	Messenger	13 Dec. '86	590 00	3 Jan. '64	13 Dec. '86
Lepage, Victor.....	do	6 Dec. '88	590 00	14 May '65	29 Feb. '86

* Secretary of Ottawa Improvement Commission.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Schreiber, Collingwood, C. E., C.M.G.	{ Dep'y Minister and Chief Engineer of R'ys & Canals. }	1 Dec. '92	6,000 00	14 Dec. '31	1 May '64
Jones, Louis Kossuth.....	{ Secretary..... } { Chief Clerk..... }	{ 1 July '97 } { 1 July '93 }	2,400 00	9 June '49	— Nov. '70
Shannon, Samuel Leonard..	{ Accountant..... } { Chief Clerk..... }	{ 18 Oct. '89 } { 1 July '97 }	2,400 00	18 Jan. '62	12 Feb. '80
Maynard, Martin Wilkins...	Chief Clerk, Recording Staff.	1 July '93	2,100 00	22 Feb. '49	— May '69
Ruel, Gerard Godfrey.....	Chief Clerk, Law Clerk	1 July '01	2,050 00	5 July '66	1 July '99
Dixon, Frederick Augustus..	Chief Clerk, Correspondence.	1 July '02	1,800 00	7 May '43	15 April '73
Stewart, Neil.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '87	1,800 00	23 Mar. '41	1 Sept '64
Filteau, Louis Honoré.....	do	1 July '88	1,800 00	27 June '44	8 Mar. '70
Currier, Jas. Everett Wilson	do	1 Aug '94	1,800 00	26 July '49	1 Nov. '78
Pugsley, John William.....	do	1 April '96	1,650 00	12 Mar. '61	25 Feb. '80
Chubbuck, Charles Edward Dixon.	do	1 Jan. '96	1,550 00	13 July '48	11 Feb. '73
Ross, Henry Le Breton.....	do	1 July '00	1,550 00	23 Mar. '63	1 Dec. '79
Devlin, Richard.....	do	1 July '00	1,500 00	25 May '44	— June '73
Payne, John Lambert	do	1 July '00	1,500 00	24 Oct. '59	13 April '93
Ross, Charles William.....	do	1 July '92	1,500 00	25 Aug. '56	31 Aug. '88
Almon, Andrew Uniacke.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Mar. '83	1,400 00	25 July '52	1 Nov. '78
Fortier, Lucien Napoléon...	do	1 Jan. '96	1,300 00	6 April '49	1 Oct. '69
Dion, Louis Didier.....	do	26 July '99	1,200 00	26 May '43	1 July '65
Little, William Caruthers..	do	1 July '00	1,200 00	12 Dec. '61	23 Mar. '81
Cameron, Alexander Walker	do	1 July '00	1,100 00	25 May '52	13 Feb. '79
Bell, Graham Airdrie..... Jr.	do	6 July '93	950 00	13 Aug. '74	1 Dec. '90
Loftus, Sydney Rupert.....	do	25 Sept. '95	950 00	22 Oct. '72	— Oct. '87
Gleason, Joseph Henry John	do	1 Aug. '94	900 00	20 Jan. '73	1 May '88
Wright, James Percy.....	do	25 Sept. '95	900 00	5 Mar. '67	— July '88
McKnight, Samuel Leonard Tilley.	do	1 July '01	750 00	26 Nov. '66	3 Feb. '00
Ryan, William Loughman...	do ..	25 Sept. '95	700 00	27 Apr. '67	1 June '95

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Pottinger, David..... Moncton, N.B.	General Manager, Gov- ernment Railways.	1 Dec. '92	6,000 00	7 Oct. '43	— July '63

INTERCOLONIAL DIVISION.

Williams, Thomas..... Moncton, N.B.	Chief Accountant and Treasurer.	— July '82	2,700 00	— June '46	— Aug. '73
Wallace, Joseph James..... Moncton, N.B.	General Freight Agent	1 Nov. '92	2,400 00	20 Apr. '47	— May '65
Lyons, John M..... Moncton, N.B.	General Passenger Agt	1 Nov. '92	2,400 00	1 July '50	.. .. .
Trites, Edward Trueman ... Moncton, N.B.	Paymaster	— Oct. '73	1,600 00	— April '44	— Oct. '63
Bruce, Joseph Robert	Traffic Auditor	— May '83	1,500 00	— Sept. '48	— Feb. '73

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIVISION.

Huggan, William Thomas... Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Accountant & Auditor	1 July '82	1,500 00	24 May '51	14 Jan '70
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LACHINE CANAL.

Superintending Engineer's Office.					
Lesage, Louis Alphonse..... Montreal.	Secretary & Accountant	1 Jan. '80	2,000 00	18 Apr. '49	17 July '71
Lachine Canal.					
Simard, Léon..... Montreal.	Wharfinger	31 Aug. '91	600 00 per mo.	1 Feb. '45	1 June '70
Fitzpatrick, Patrick	Lock Master No. 1.....	1 May '81	‡38 00 "	16 Jan. '32	1 Nov. '54
Conway, John..... Montreal.	do No. 2.....	1 May '75	‡38 00 "	20 Dec. '35	1 May '75
Enright, James..... Lachine, P.Q.	do No. 5.....	1 Apr. '82	‡38 00 "	25 Nov. '43	21 June '63
Gauthier, Pierre..... Lachine, P.Q.	Bridge Keeper No. 6....	1 Mar. '77	‡38 00 "	29 June '42	1 Mar. '77
Enright, Michael..... Montreal	Special Constable.....	25 Sept. '86	§38 00 "	— Nov. '45	— May '63

‡ \$84 per annum, house rent allowance.

§ \$72 per annum, house rent allowance.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Beïque, Joseph Flavien.....	Superintendent	{ 26 Mar. '74 } { 7 Dec. '97 }	* 1,400 00	5 Feb. '29	26 Mar. '74
Roy, Jean-Baptiste.....	Lock Master No. 6.....	1 May '81	per mo. ‡ 38 00 "	26 Aug. '37	1 May '81
Melocheville, P.Q.	do No. 7.....	1 June '72	‡ 38 00 "	17 Aug. '50	1 June '72
Lefort, Picre.....					
Melocheville, P.Q.					

* Value of house rent \$300 per annum.

‡ do \$10 do

CHAMBLY CANAL.

Benoit, Pierre Basile.....	Superintendent..	13 July '86	* 1,800 00	8 Oct. '37	13 July '86
Chambly Basin, P.Q.					
Labossière, Israël.....	Lockman No. 3.....	1 Jan. '81	per mo. ‡ 38 00 "	15 Feb. '39	1 Jan. '81
Chambly Canton, P.Q.	Bridge Keeper No. 4....	15 May '79	‡ 38 00 "	15 Nov. '51	15 May '79
Papineau, Louis.....	do No. 8....	20 June '74	‡ 38 00 "	15 June '45	20 June '74
St. Luc, P.Q.					
Mailhot, Edmond.....					
Chambly Basin, P.Q.					

* \$1,800 salary includes \$300 for house rent allowance.

‡ Value of house rent \$50 per annum.

† do \$30 do

WELLAND CANAL.

Woodall, Jonathan May.....	Lock Master & Bridge.	1 May '82	per mo. ‡ 42 00 "	30 Sept. '50	1 July '71
Port Dalhousie, Ont.					
Howe, George.....	Asst. do ...	24 Mar. '75	45 00 "	4 Nov. '57	24 Mar. '75
Port Dalhousie, Ont.					
Paxton, John.....	do do ...	23 Mar. '75	47 00 "	14 Mar. '37	24 Mar. '75
Port Dalhousie, Ont.					
Flynn, John.....	Asst. Lock Tender	— Apr. '71	47 00 "	12 Apr. '54	— Apr. '71
Port Dalhousie, Ont.					
Gorman, Cornelius.....	do	24 Mar. '75	45 00 "	10 Mar. '41	24 Mar. '75
St. Catharines, Ont.					
Hare, Connolly Briggs.....	Lock Master.....	1 May '82	47 00 "	2 June '52	19 Oct. '74
St. Catharines, Ont.					
Bradley, James.....	do	4 Mar. '65	47 00 "	15 Jan. '45	4 Mar. '65
St. Catharines, Ont.					
Mulvey, James.....	Asst. Lock Tender	20 July '81	45 00 "	8 Sept. '45	20 July '81
St. Catharines, Ont.					
Hare, Henry.....	do	10 Oct. '67	45 00 "	17 Aug. '32	10 Oct. '67
St. Catharines, Ont.					
Strong, William.....	Lock Master.....	15 Apr. '73	47 00 "	2 Feb. '53	15 Apr. '73
Merritton, Ont.					
Flynn, Thomas.....	Asst. Lock Tender.....	17 Mar. '76	47 00 "	18 Dec. '47	17 Mar. '76
Merritton, Ont.					
Collins, John.....	Lock Master.....	15 Apr. '75	47 00 "	17 May '42	21 Mar. '75
Thorold, Ont.					
Freel, Thomas.....	Lock Master	5 Nov. '75	\$42 00 "	7 Mar. '58	5 Nov. '75
Thorold, Ont.					

† Occupies government house valued at \$60 per annum.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY AND CANALS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WELLAND CANAL—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per mo.		
Commarford, Thomas..... Thorold, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.....	2 Nov. '76	45 00 "	— Dec. '43	2 Nov. '76
Corbett, John..... Thorold, Ont.	do	18 Aug. '71	47 00 "	3 May '36	18 Aug. '71
McCarthy, Michael..... Thorold, Ont.	Lock Master.....	17 May '75	47 00 "	— May '42	17 May '75
Lay, Frederick..... Allanburgh, Ont.	A st. Lock Tender.....	7 Aug. '77	47 00 "	— Mar. '35	7 Aug. '77
Collier, Charles Henry..... Thorold, Ont.	Master Guard Lock.....	13 Oct. '74	47 00 "	27 Nov. '42	13 Oct. '74
Higgins, Richard..... Thorold, Ont.	Bridge Keeper	24 June '73	45 00 "	15 Mar. '44	24 June '73
O'Leary, Daniel..... Allanburgh, Ont.	do	6 Dec. '62	\$38 00 "	3 Mar. '32	6 Dec. '62
O'Leary, Bartholomew..... Port Robinson, Ont.	do	21 Oct. '76	45 00 "	— Aug. '40	21 Oct. '76
Cook, John..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.....	27 May '75	42 00 "	12 Mar. '49	27 May '75
Steffens, John..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Regulating water.....	27 May '75	42 00 "	28 Oct. '49	27 May '75
Aikens, William..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.....	13 May '75	42 00 "	16 May '44	13 May '65
Sullivan, John..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Master Lock Tender.....	51 Apr. '94	47 00 "	15 June '32	15 Mar. '80
White, Michael..... St. Catharines, Ont.	Assistant Lock Tender.	15 Apr. '94	47 00 "	— Oct. '50	23 Aug '75
McLaughlin, Edward	Lock Master.....	15 Apr. '94	43 00 "	25 Sept. '29	15 Apr. '80
Merritton, Ont.					
Upper, Albert Horatio..... Allanburgh, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.....	15 Apr. '94	47 00 "	27 Aug. '52	1 May '81
Scott, John Edwin..... Dunnville, Ont.	Overseer (a).....	17 Apr. '71	||\$300 00	9 Mar. '37	12 May '60
Corcoran, Michael..... Port Maitland, Ont.	Asst. Lock Tender.....	15 Apr. '94	{ per month. 45 00	15 Oct. '35	9 July '75

† Occupies government house valued at \$60 per annum. †\$50 per annum for house allowance.

|| Occupies government house valued at \$150 per annum. \$60 " " "

(a) Employed on the Welland Canal Feeder.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

RIDEAU CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Cooper, Robert Wallace..... Ottawa.	Clerk and Accountant	1 Oct '94	1,200 00	4 Dec. '40	1 Jan. '73
Carroll, James..... Ottawa.	Foreman of Works.....	11 Nov. '72	750 00 per diem.	21 Apr. '32	11 Nov. '72
Litle, John..... Ottawa.	Bridge Keeper.....	1 Nov. '66	1 25 "	15 Apr. '33	1 Nov. '66
Nevius, Nicholas..... Ottawa.	Lock Labourer.....	1 July '78	1 25 "	6 Sept. '48	1 July '78
Hardy, Robert Evins..... Merrivale.	Lock Master.....	1 Nov. '66	a1 25 "	15 May '34	1 Nov. '66
Clarke, George..... Manotick.	do	3 Apr. '82	b1 25 "	9 Oct. '45	3 Apr. '82
Todd, James..... Burritt's Rapids.	do	16 Jan. '80	c1 25 "	20 Dec. '33	16 Jan. '80
Newman, William..... Burritt's Rapids.	do	1 July '71	d1 25 "	20 Dec. '40	1 Nov. '66
Lucas, John..... Burritt's Rapids	Lock Labourer.....	15 Apr. '72	1 25 "	10 Jan. '40	15 Apr. '72
Newman, John Jarvis..... Merrickville.	Lock Master.....	1 July '71	d1 25 "	29 Aug. '45	15 Apr. '64
Johnston, Mathew Henry.... Merrickville.	do	1 Sept. '69	e1 25 "	14 Dec. '42	15 Apr. '64
Newsome, William Alfred... Kilmarnock.	do	1 July '71	d1 25 "	12 Dec. '48	15 Apr. '67
Newsome, Albert Edward... Kilmarnock.	Lock Labourer.....	15 Apr. '72	1 25 "	31 Aug. '52	15 Apr. '72
Lee, Henry..... Smith's Falls.	do	18 Apr. '81	1 25 "	20 Jan. '50	18 Apr. '81
McCreary, Robert..... Smith's Falls.	Lock Master.....	20 May '82	d1 25 "	11 June '35	20 May '82
Jones, James Gordon..... Smith's Falls.	do	1 July '71	d1 25 "	26 Oct. '53	1 July '71
Pearson, William Ormond... Smith's Falls.	do	1 July '71	a1 25 "	13 Dec. '51	1 July '71
Jones, Arthur Sydney..... Smith's Falls.	Lock Labourer.....	12 July '72	1 25 "	1 June '55	12 July '72
Carty, William..... Newboro'.	do	15 Apr. '75	1 25 "	15 Apr. '49	5 Apr. '75
Glover, John Ellis..... Jones' Falls.	do	1 May '81	1 25 "	2 May '54	1 May '81
Virtue, Crawford..... Jones' Falls.	do	1 July '71	1 25 "	—July '45	1 July '71
Milne, Charles..... Brewer's Mills.	do	15 Apr. '71	1 25 "	23 Feb. '48	15 Apr. '71
Sargent, Robert..... Kinston Mills.	do	15 Apr. '68	1 25 "	25 Oct. '53	15 Apr. '68

a. House rent \$36 per year.

b. House rent \$68 per year.

c. House rent \$40 per year.

d. House rent \$30 per year.

e. House rent \$80 per year.

f. Paid during season of navigation only.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

GRENVILLE CANAL.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per diem.		
Williamsón, Thomas Hugh.. Grenville, P.Q.	Lock Master	9 May '73	1 25 "	18 Mar. '54	9 May '73
Teck, Joseph..... Greece's Point, P.Q.	Lock Labourer.....	1 June '70	1 25 "	10 Apr. '54	1 June '70

CARILLON CANAL.

Brophy, John..... Carillon, P.Q.	Lock Master.....	12 June '72	per diem. a1 25 "	15 Jan. '35	12 June '72
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STE. ANNE'S LOCK.

Larente, Régis..... Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	Lock Labourer.....	23 Jan. '77	per diem. 1 25 "	10 Sept. '41	23 Jan. '77
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CORNWALL CANAL.

			per diem.		
Adams, Alexander..... Cornwall, Ont.	Lock Labourer.....	— May '72	c1 15 "	15 Nov. '31	— May '72
Bridges, John..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— July '70	c1 25 "	4 Nov. '39	— July '70
Carr, Thomas..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Oct. '80	c1 25 "	1 Feb. '39	— Oct. 80
Chisholm, John..... Milleroches, Ont.	do	— Mar. '75	c1 25 "	29 July '45	— Mar. '75
Deegan, Lawrence..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Nov. '79	c1 25 "	27 Mar. '43	— Nov. '79
Dennenev, James..... Cornwall, Ont.	Bridge Keeper.....	— Mar. '69	b1 25 "	5 Sept. '47	— Mar. '69
Dennenev, Patrick..... Cornwall, Ont.	Lock Labourer.....	— May '64	c1 25 "	12 Feb. '35	— May '64
Gillespie, David..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Apr. '80	c1 25 "	16 June '59	— Apr. '80
Hurley, Robert..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Sept. '81	c1 25 "	25 Dec. '57	— Sept. '81
Smith, John..... Cornwall, Ont.	do	— Apr. '77	c1 25 "	25 July '45	— Apr. '77

a Value of house \$40. b House allowance \$120. c House allowance \$72.

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DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts. per diem.		
Cutler, Amelia Morrisburg, Ont.	Lock Labourer.....	23 Aug. '71	d1 25 "	5 July '29	23 Aug. '71
Mullen, Thomas..... Morrisburg, Ont.	do	1 May '73	b1 25 "	10 Aug. '49	1 May '73
Black, John Iroquois, Ont.	do	20 Dec. '79	b1 25 "	3 May '37	20 Dec. '79

CANAL TOLLS.

Clark, Wm. Beverley..... Port Dalhousie.	Collector	1 July '89	1,100 00	2 Mar. '56	1 May '82
Deschamps, Jean-Baptiste... Lachlne, P.Q.	Clerk	1 July '85	700 00	2 Dec. '56	8 May '79
Durocher, Charles..... Chambly, P.Q.	Asst. Collector.....	1 Jan. '87	500 00	1 Jan. '41	1 Jan. '87
Fahey, Edward..... Kingston, Ont.	Collector	28 June '83	600 00	13 July '41	30 Dec. '75
Farley, James Frederick Ottawa.	do	1 July '81	1,400 00	17 Aug. '32	2 Oct. '79
Fournier, Joseph Alfred..... St. Johns, P.Q.	Asst. Collector	1 July '84	500 00	21 Dec. '30	1 May '73
Giroux, Alphonse Philarome Montreal.	Clerk.....	1 July '89	1,000 00	23 Feb. '47	14 Oct. '82
Leggett, John Edward..... Port Colborne, Ont.	do	1 July '82	800 00	18 Oct. '46	10 May '70
Martel, Michel Dosithée Sta- nislus, Chambly, P.Q.	Collector.....	5 Mar. '88	1,000 00	11 Jan. '38	5 Mar. '87
Pelletier, Pierre..... Montreal.	Clerk.....	1 Dec. '91	800 00	20 June '36	5 July '86
Quesnel, Jules. St. Johns, P.Q.	Collector.	1 July '91	1,100 00	24 Jan. '33	1 Apr. '79
Ramsden, John A..... Port Colborne, Ont.	Clerk	27 May '90	500 00	26 Apr. '46	18 Oct. '89
Tipton, Thomas Lewis M.... Dunnville, Ont.	Collector.....	1 Nov. '62	750 00	28 July '28	1 Nov. '62

b Value of house, \$50. d Value of house, \$84.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Smart, James Allan, ...	Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.....	1 July '97	*	6 June '58	1 July '97
McLean, John Douglas.....	Chief Clerk, Secretary	1 July '97	2,400 00	13 May '55	1 Oct. '76
Stewart, Samuel	Chief Clerk and Asst. Secretary.	30 Dec. '98	1,950 00	6 Jan. '52	1 July '79
Rimmer, Reginald.....	Chief Clerk, Law Clerk	27 June '98	2,050 00	11 Dec. '65	1 July '98
Scott, Duncan Campbell....	Chief Clk, Accountant	6 July '93	2,100 00	2 Aug. '62	8 Oct. '80
McGirr, John.....	1st Class Clerk.....	14 Oct. '91	1,800 00	31 July '46	1 Aug. '77
Dalton, Robert Gladstone..	do	29 Nov. '93	1,600 00	25 Oct. '48	12 Sept. '71
Orr, William Andrew.....	do	1 Aug. '94	1,600 00	25 Apr. '55	24 Nov. '83
Bray, Samuel, D.L.S.....	do	1 July '99	1,550 00	5 Nov. '46	14 June '84
†Harkin, Jas. Bernard.....	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	30 Jan. '75	2 Dec. '01
Ross, Henry Clarkson.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '86	1,400 00	12 Jan. '62	10 Jan. '83
Campbell, James Jamieson..	do	1 Aug. '94	1,400 00	14 Aug. '50	30 Dec. '86
Rochester, Edwin.....	do	3 June '90	1,400 00	— Sept. '56	5 June '90
McKay, Hiram.....	do	11 Sept. '94	1,300 00	23 Dec. '55	9 July '80
Benson, Martin.....	do	1 Dec. '84	1,300 00	15 June '45	1 Apr. '76
Brook, Henry John.....	do	1 July '98	1,200 00	21 Nov. '36	1 Jan. '71
Kemp, Alfred E.....	do	1 July '98	1,200 00	25 Aug. '54	1 Feb. '84
Sutherland, John David....	do	11 Jan. '99	1,200 00	19 Nov. '75	11 Jan. '99
Shore, John Willoughby....	do	1 July '99	1,200 00	3 Jan. '58	24 Mar. '84
Antliff, John Holden, M.A. Sc., D.T.S.	do	1 July '99	1,200 00	17 June '67	1 July '98
Delisle, Joseph.....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk	1 July '00	1,000 00	15 Feb. '60	23 June '80
Yeilding, Fannie.....	do	1 July '00	1,000 00	12 June '42	3 Apr. '82
Reiffenstein, Caroline....	do	1 July '00	1,000 00	23 Apr. '46	24 Nov. '83
McMeekin, Lizzie D.....	do	1 July '00	1,000 00	16 Jan. '63	31 Dec. '87
Matheson, George Marshall.	do	1 July '00	1,000 00	22 Sept. '67	21 June '88
Lyon, Edith Harriet.....	do	1 July '00	900 00	27 Mar. '71	31 May '90
Ogilvy, Helen Gordon.....	do	1 July '00	900 00	29 Apr. '68	30 June '90
Maxwell, Mary Dorothea....	do	1 July '00	900 00	21 Apr. '66	31 May '90
Moffat, Robert Barry Ernest.	do	1 July '00	900 00	8 Jan. '70	7 Feb. '91
Maracle, Floretta Katharine.	do	1 July '00	900 00	28 June '67	31 Jan. '91
Dale, Louisa Emily.....	do	1 July '00	900 00	6 Nov. '67	21 July '91

* Salary \$3,200 as Deputy Minister of the Interior. † Also private secretary to Supt. General with allowance of \$300.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Byshe, Frederick Richard....	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.	1 July '00	900 00	31 Mar. '44	26 Mar. '91
Guthrie, James.....	do ...	1 July '00	850 00	1 May '57	21 July '91
Moffatt, Thomas Potter.....	do ...	1 July '00	850 00	4 Dec. '58	14 Oct. '91
Graham, Alice Mary S.....	do ...	1 July '00	850 00	11 May '69	28 Nov. '93
Byshe, Frederick Henry.....	do ...	1 July '00	750 00	16 Mar. '71	6 Feb. '93
Martin, Emma Sylvia.....	do ...	1 July '00	700 00	20 May '62	11 Sept. '94
Cooke, Chas. Angus..	do ...	1 July '01	700 00	22 Mar '70	1 April '93
O'Grady, Sarah Maria.....	do ...	1 July '01	650 00	25 Sept. '65	12 Oct. '96
O'Connor, Peter Joseph.....	do ...	1 July '01	650 00	15 June '76	15 Feb. '93
Allan, Wm. Edwin.....	do ...	15 July '01	650 00	14 July '76	15 July '01
Awrey, Herbert N.....	do ...	21 Jan. '02	600 00	19 Oct. '69	21 Jan. '02
Hayter, Benjamin.....	Packer.	26 July '92	590 00	11 Apr. '55	26 July '92
Seale, William.....	Messenger	18 Mar. '93	510 00	29 Mar. '49	18 Mar. '93

OFFICERS OF THE OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Macrae, James Ansdell.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies & Reserves.	1 Oct. '92	1,800 00	18 July '59	14 June '81
Paget, Fred'k Henry.....	Attached to Acc'tant Branch.	1 July '97	1,650 00	9 Dec. '62	5 June '85
Chitty, Geo. Lang.	Inspector of Timber....	21 June '93	1,200 00	11 Apr. '39	21 June '93

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Adams, Joshua..... Sarnia.	Indian Land Agent....	7 Oct. '99	Com'm.	5 Apr. '25	7 Oct. '99
Cameron, Edwin Duncan..... Brantford.	Indian Supt.....	13 Apr. '91	1,200 00	22 Sept. '59	13 Apr. '91
English, Adam..... Sarnia.	Indian Agent.....	18 Aug. '83	500 00	28 May '30	18 Aug. '83
Goulette, Octave Vital..... Gananoque.	Guardian of Islands....	13 July '97	150 00	— — '38	13 July '97
Graham, Wm..... Lakefield.	Indian Land Agent....	28 June '02	Com'm.	.....	28 June '02
Hagan, Samuel..... Thessalon.	Indian Agent.	1 Feb. '99	500 00	6 Apr. '40	9 Feb. '92
Hill, David S..... Brantford.	Clerk.....	16 Feb. '97	900 00	14 Jan. '63	16 Feb. '97
Hodder, John Fred'k M..... Port Arthur.	Indian Agent.....	11 Feb. '98	800 00	17 Dec. '59	11 Feb. '98
Lynch, D. J..... Hagersville.	do	23 May '01	600 00	25 Feb. '54	23 May '01
Maclean, Wm. Brown..... Parry Sound.	Indian Supt.....	28 May '97	900 00	1 Aug. '65	28 May '97
McDonald, Alex. R..... Dunbart.	Indian Agent.....	1 Sept. '97	and com. 500 00	24 Feb. '47	1 Sept. '97
McDougall, Joseph B..... Wallaceburg.	do	30 Jan. '02	500 00	7 Aug. '53	30 Jan. '02
McFarlane, Wm..... Keene.	do	15 July '97	325 00	6 Oct. '37	15 July '97
McIver, John..... Cape Croker.	do	9 Feb. '97	500 00	14 Apr. '51	9 Feb. '97
McPhee, Duncan Joshua..... Atherley.	do	25 Oct. '84	400 00	28 Sept. '57	25 Oct. '84
Mitchell, Fred. H., M.D..... Delaware.	Medical Officer.....	17 Jan. '96	260 00	22 Oct. '49	17 Jan. '96
Mullin, Martin..... Killaloe.	Indian Agent.....	12 June '02	660 00	4 Nov. '41	12 June '02
Scofield, John..... Chippawa Hill.	do	9 Feb. '97	500 00	15 Aug. '52	9 Feb. '97
Secord, Levi, M.D..... Brantford.	Medical Officer.....	13 Oct. '96	2,850 00	22 Dec. '54	13 Oct. '96
Sims, Chas., L. D..... Manitowaning.	Indian Agent.....	1 Nov. '98	1,000 00	29 Sept. '65	1 Nov. '98
Sutherland, Samuel..... Delaware.	do	22 Oct. '01	600 00	23 Feb. '47	22 Oct. '01
Thackeray, John..... Roseneath.	do	31 Jan. '83	325 00	13 Jan. '35	31 Jan. '83
Thorburn, Jas. H..... Gore Bay.	do	4 Jan. '99	600 00	13 Nov. '45	4 Jan. '99
Williams, Albert W..... Port Perry.	do	9 Feb. '97	100 00	— — '49	9 Feb. '97
Williams, Richard W., M.D..... Allenford.	Medical Officer....	1 June '99	300 00	21 Jan. '41	1 June '99
Yates, John..... Virginia.	Indian Agent.....	19 Jan. '99	350 00	15 Dec. '34	19 Jan. '99

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Ap- pointment.
			\$ cts.		
Bastien, Antoine Oscar..... Jeune Lorette.	Indian Agent.....	1 July '86	425 00	11 July '57	1 July '86
Beaulieu, Edouard..... Cacouna.	do	30 June '98	\$150 and commiss'n	13 Feb. '51	30 June '98
Brosseau, Alexandre..... Caughnawaga.	do	9 Aug. '84	600 00	15 Mar. '38	9 Aug. '84
Burwash, Adam..... N. Timiskaming.	do	18 Nov. '99	\$200 and commiss'n	14 May '50	18 Nov. '99
Comiré, Anatole O., M.D..... St. François du Lac.	do	29 Apr. '98	200 00	8 Nov. '55	29 Apr. '98
Desilets, C. O. Honoré, M.D. Bécancour.	do	30 June '90	100 00	2 May '63	30 June '90
Gagné, Rev. Jacob..... Maria.	do	28 Feb. '81	100 00	2 July '44	28 Feb. '81
Gagnon, Adolphe..... Bersimis.	do	9 Nov. '98	400 00	12 Aug. '60	9 Nov. '98
Giroux, Rev. Guillaume..... Lorette.	Missionary.....	5 Dec. '80	225 96	25 May '45	5 Dec. '80
Long, George..... St. Régis.	Indian Agent.	23 May '87	Co'mission	24 Mar. '39	23 May '87
Marcoux, Alphonse..... Pointe Bleue.	do	20 June '02	400 00	18 Sept. '44	20 June '02
Mulligan, Ed. Arthur, M.D. Maniwaki.	Medical Officer.....	6 Feb. '93	200 00	24 July '68	6 Feb. '93
McCaffrey, Wm. James..... Maniwaki.	Indian Agent.....	20 Mar. '97	600 00	29 July '51	20 Mar. '97
Perillard, Joseph H..... Oka.	do	1 Sept. '99	200 00	29 Oct. '52	1 Sept. '99
Pitre, Jérémie..... Pointe à la Garde.	do	8 Feb. '98	200 00	25 Jan. '45	8 Feb. '98
Scott, Wm. D. B..... Mingan.	do	14 Dec. '01	400 00	— '49	14 Dec. '01

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beckwith, Charles Eugene... Steam Mills.	Indian Agent.....	21 June '88	50 00	2 July '48	21 June '88
Cameron, Rev. Angus..... Christmas Island	do	6 Oct. '88	75 00	10 Dec. '43	6 Oct. '88
DeMolitor, John Jas. Edmond Shelburne.	do	21 June '93	50 00	26 Apr. '22	21 June '93
Fraser, Rev. John..... St. Peters.	do	8 July '96	100 00	25 Mar. '57	8 July '96
Harlow, Charles..... Caledonia Corner.	do	20 Oct. '97	100 00	6 Feb. '38	20 Oct. '97
Lacy, John..... Annapolis.	do	14 Nov. '01	50 00	8 July '37	14 Nov. '01
MacAdam, Rev. D. M..... Sydney.	do	4 June '02	75 00	3 Feb. '67	4 June '02
Macdonald, Archibald John. Baddeck.	do	28 May '97	100 00	12 Dec. '59	28 May '97
McDonald, John R..... Heatherton.	do	11 Nov. '96	100 00	— Dec. '55	11 Nov. '96
McLeod, Rev. John D..... New Glasgow.	do	3 Jan. '01	100 00	12 June '71	3 Jan. '01
McManus, Rev. Chas. Ed.... Sheet Harbour.	do	13 Apr. '98	50 00	29 Nov. '73	13 Apr. '98
MacPherson, Rev. D..... Glendale.	do	1 Apr. '02	100 00	3 Oct. '72	1 Apr. '02
Purdy, Jas. H..... Bear River.	do	1 June '99	50 00	16 Mar. '44	1 June '99

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA-SCOTIA—Concluded.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Rand, Fred. Augustus, M.D. Parrsboro'.	Indian Agent.....	26 Mar. '91	50 00	— '54	26 Mar. '91
Smith, Thos. Busk Crowe.... Truro.	do	21 May '97	50 00	12 Jan. '47	21 May '97
Wallace, Alonzo..... Shubenacadie.	do	6 Nov. '96	50 00	31 July '61	6 Nov. '96
Whalen, Wm. H..... Yarmouth	do	30 Apr. '98	50 00	23 Dec. '46	30 Sept. '98

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, William Doherty... Richibucto	Indian Agent.....	2 Oct. '93	400 00	5 Oct. '62	2 Oct. '93
Farrell, James..... Fredericton.	do	25 Apr. '84	300 00	5 Feb. '35	25 Apr. '84
Benson, John Stafford, M.D.. Chatham.	Medical Officer.....	18 Mar. '93	100 00	10 May '38	11 Apr. '71

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John Oliver..... Higgins' Road.	Indian Superintendent.	2 July '78	300 00	24 Sept. '36	2 July '78
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vowell, Arthur Welleslie.... Victoria.	Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.	4 Nov. '89	3,000 00	17 Sept. '41	4 Nov. '89
MacLaughlin, Wm. Burrows. Victoria.	Chief Clerk.....	19 Jan. '01	1,500 00	24 Mar. '67	1 May '91
Dalby, Henry Gage..... Victoria.	Clerk	4 Nov. '01	720 00	13 Nov. '74	4 Nov. '01
Green, Ashdown H..... Victoria.	Surveyor.....	1 July '98	1,800 00	12 Aug. '40	1 July '98
Bell, Ewen..... Clinton.	Indian Agent.....	7 Mar. '94	1,200 00	28 Nov. '36	7 Mar. '94
DeBeck, Geo. W..... Alert Bay.	do	7 Apr. '02	1,200 00	27 Sept. '49	7 Apr. '02
Devlin, Frank..... New Westminster.	do	13 Oct. '92	1,200 00	29 Mar. '54	13 Oct. '92
Galbraith, Robt. Leslie Ths.. Fort Steele.	do	7 Mar. '94	1,200 00	23 Dec. '41	7 Mar. '94
Guillod, Harry..... Alberni.	do	6 Mar. '82	1,200 00	20 Aug. '38	6 Mar. '82
Irwin, Archibald.. Savona.	do	8 Sept. '97	1,200 00	29 Mar. '51	8 Sept. '97
Loring, Richard Ernest..... Hazelton.	do	11 July '89	1,200 00	9 July '52	11 July '89
Pidcock, Richard Heber..... Quathiaski cove.	do	14 June '86	1,200 00	24 June '40	14 June '86
Robertson, Wm. Russell..... Quamichan.	do	16 Apr. '00	1,200 00	17 June '53	16 Apr. '00
Todd, Charles..... Metlakahla.	do	25 Oct. '87	1,800 00	12 Jan. '42	25 Oct. '87

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Name and P. O. Address.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Laird, Hon. David..... Winnipeg, Man.	Indian Commissioner...	4 Oct. '98	3,200 00	.....	4 Oct. '98
McKenna, J. A. J.....	Asst. Commissioner & Chief Inspector.	1 July '01	2,400 00	1 Jan. '62	1 July '87
Lash, John Bean..... Winnipeg, Man.	Sec'y to Commissioner.	22 Oct. '98	1,700 00	9 Nov. '47	9 Feb. '86
Betournay, G. A., M.A..... Winnipeg, Man.	Clerk.....	22 Dec. '87	1,200 00	10 Nov. '65	22 Dec. '87
Jean, George Emile..... Winnipeg, Man.	do	10 Nov. '86	1,000 00	22 Sept. '65	10 Nov. '86
McColl, Ebenezer..... Winnipeg, Man.	Insp. of Indian Agencies	1 Sept. '77	2,400 00	13 Aug. '35	1 Sept. '77
McGibbon, Alexander..... Qu'Appelle, Assa.	do	3 May '86	2,200 00	15 Feb. '29	3 May '86
Chisholm, W. J..... Battleford, Sask.	Insp. of Indian Agencies	1 July '97	1,800 00	6 Sept. '60	1 July '97
Lévéque, Luc Joseph Arthur Rat Portage, Ont.	do ...	1 Aug. '97	1,800 00	27 Nov. '46	28 Oct. '81
Marlatt, Samuel Reid..... Portage la Prairie, Man.	do ...	1 Aug. '97	1,800 00	6 Feb. '53	1 Aug. '97
Ponton, Archib. Wm., D.L.S. Winnipeg, Man.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserves surveys in Manitoba, Keewatin, Northwest Territories, and part of Ontario.	7 Dec. '95	1,800 00	25 Jan. '59	18 Mar. '87
Conroy, Henry A..... Ottawa.	Inspector for Treaty No. 8.	1 Apr. '02	1,800 00	—	1 Apr. '02
<i>Manitoba Superintendency.</i>					
Begg, Magnus..... Broadview, Assa.	Indian Agent.....	21 Sept. '84	1,100 00	20 Oct. '53	21 Sept. '84
Courtney, Joseph..... The Pas, Sask.	do	13 April '98	1,000 00	1 Jan. '51	13 April '98
Semmens, Rev. John..... Grand Rap. Berens Riv. Man.	do	1 April '01	1,000 00	9 Jan. '50	1 Apr. '01
Swinford, Sydney..... Portage la Prairie, Man.	do	7 July '97	1,200 00	31 May '57	7 July '97
<i>Northwest Superintendency.</i>					
Aspdin, Thos. Willans..... Sintaluta, Assa.	do	16 Mar. '01	800 00	24 May '54	7 July '97
Carruthers, Henry A..... Kutawa, Assa.	Clerk & Farmer.....	1 July '97	660 00	15 June '57	30 Dec. '86
Day, Joseph P. G..... Edmonton, Alta.	Indian Agent.....	13 July '01	1,000 00	8 Mar. '62	13 July '01
Edwards, Oliver C., M.D.... Macleod, Alta.	Medical Officer.....	1 Sept. '97	1,800 00	12 Sept. '50	1 Sept. '97
Graham, Wm. Morris..... Qu'Appelle, Assa.	Indian Agent.....	13 July '97	1,200 00	11 Jan. '67	13 July '97
Grant, Wm. Samuel..... Hollbroke, Alta.	do	1 July '86	1,000 00	8 May '45	1 July '86
Hourie, Peter..... Broadview, Assa.	Farmer.....	1 Jan. '98	480 00	— '27	3 Dec. '86
Jones, Wm. Elias..... Duck Lake, Sask.	Indian Agent.....	7 Feb. '91	1,000 00	— '39	7 Feb. '91
Jowett, John W..... Broadview, Assa.	Clerk.....	7 July '97	600 00	4 May '53	30 Dec. '86
Lake, Arthur E..... Edmonton, Alta.	do	5 Dec. '91	600 00	6 Nov. '61	30 Dec. '86

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Macadam, Samuel T., M.D. Battleford, Sask.	Medical Officer.....	18 Feb. '89	900 00	26 Dec. '45	18 Feb. '89
Macarthur, James..... Mistawasis, Sask.	Indian Agent.....	4 June '02	1,000 00	— Dec. '48	4 June '02
McKenzie, Robert S..... Cote, Assa.	Indian Agent.....	27 Oct. '87	1,000 00	22 May '44	27 Oct. '87
McNeill, Alex. James..... Calgary, Alta.	do	2 Dec. '95	1,000 00	10 Mar. '53	31 Jan. '88
Maun, Geo. Gwynne..... Saddle Lake, Alta.	do	14 Dec. '86	1,000 00	— Nov. '43	14 Dec. '86
Markle, John A..... Gleichen, Alta.	do	1 July '86	1,400 00	10 July '51	1 July '86
Martineau, Herman..... Kutawa, Assa.	do	1 Jan. '77	1,200 00	18 Aug. '45	1 Jan. '77
Sibbald, Howard Embury... Morley, Alta.	do	16 Mar. '01	900 00	31 Dec. '65	16 Mar. '01
Sibbald, Wm..... Onion Lake, Sask.	do	5 July '97	900 00	8 Aug. '48	5 July '97
Wheatley, Geo. Henry..... Birtle, Man.	do	13 July '97	1,200 00	3 Oct. '51	13 July '97
Wilson, James..... Blood Agency, Macleod, Alta.	Indian Agent	1 Nov. '92	1,200 00	16 Feb. '50	1 Nov. '92
Wilson, Robert N..... Peigan Agency, Macleod, Alta.	do	1 Jan. '98	1,000 00	7 Apr. '63	1 Jan. '98
Wright, John Philip..... Fort Frances, Ont.	do	23 Oct. '85	1,200 00	3 Sept. '51	28 Oct. '81

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Chapleau, Samuel E. St. Onge.	Clk of the Senate, Master in Chanc'y, Cas'er and Accountant.	27 Jan. '00	\$ 3,400 00	15 July '39	23 Sept. '73
Boucher, Antoine Alphonse.	1st Clerk Asst., Master in Chancery.	1 May '91	2,800 00	6 Feb. '31	1 May '57
Creighton, James George Aylwin.	Law Clk, M'ter in Chancery, Clk of Com'tees and Eng. Translator.	3 Mar. '82	2,800 00	12 June '50	3 Mar. '82
Stephen, Robert William.....	2nd Clerk Assist., First English Clerk & Clk of English Journals.	14 Feb. '90	1,800 00	3 Aug. '39	24 Oct. '73
Soutter, Alexander Robertson	2nd Eng. Clerk & Clerk of Private Bills.	14 Feb. '90	1,800 00	11 July '46	1 Nov. '74
Young, John Charles.....	3rd English Clerk and Clerk of Routine and Proceedings.	14 Feb. '90	1,800 00	29 Jan. '52	28 Feb. '60
Garneau, Alfred.....	Chief French Translator.	14 May '73	2,400 00	20 Dec. '36	28 Mar. '61
Trudel, J. Boutillier	1st French Translator..	9 July '95	1,300 00	25 June '58	15 July '94
Bouchard, Joseph.....	2nd French Translator.	16 Mar. '99	1,200 00	27 Oct. '41	17 Jan. '84
Chapman, William.....	3rd do do	12 May '02	1,000 00	14 Dec. '50	12 May '02
LeMoine, J. de St. Denis.....	Serjt.-at-Arms & Clerk of French Journals.	8 June '87	1,800 00	13 July '50	18 May '69
Garneau, Alfred Léon.....	Asst. Clerk of French Journals.	1 Mar. '89	1,050 00	15 Jan. '66	1 Mar. '89
Gibbs, Charles Theophilus...	Assistant Accountant.	10 Mar. '84	1,800 00	28 Jan. '47	10 Mar. '84
Adamson, A gar Stewart Allan Masterton.	Junior Clerk.....	14 Feb. '90	1,000 00	25 Dec. '65	14 Feb. '90
St. John, Molyneux.....	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.	31 Jan. '02	1,800 00	28 Nov. '38	31 Jan. '02
Myrand, Jean-Baptiste.....	Postmaster..	20 Mar. '68	1,600 00	10 Oct. '29	7 Feb. '59
Carleton, John.....	† Housekeeper.....	26 Feb. '96	1,300 00	2 Apr. '47	1 Nov. '80
Lambkin, William Leonard..	Newsroom Keeper.....	14 May '97	750 00	3 Aug. '68	10 Mar. '84
Dunne, John	Doorkeeper.	1 Feb. '00	950 00	2 June '39	— Mar. '66
Larose, Joseph.....	Speaker's Messenger...	21 Ap. '87	800 00	19 Aug. '49	— '65
Pelletier, Joseph Herménégilde.	Wardrobe Keeper.....	29 Apr. '61	800 00	8 Apr. '50	15 Apr. '74
Gravelle, André.....	House Carpenter.....	9 Apr. '77	700 00	30 Mar. '29	— '66
Whitmore, Joseph.....	Asst. do	4 Feb. '97	\$2 a day.	10 Oct. '49	4 Feb. '97
Ashe, Edward.....	Permanent Messenger..	13 Apr. '87	750 00	28 Dec. '50	13 Apr. '87
Paquette, Théodule	do ...	15 Feb. '90	650 00	26 Oct. '51	7 Mar. '79
Choquette, Jean Albert.....	do ...	6 May '91	700 00	17 Nov. '69	19 Feb. '83
Ralph, Arthur Robert Francis	do ...	6 May '91	700 00	21 Aug. '54	27 Feb. '89
Bérubé, Ernest.....	do ...	14 May '97	650 00	21 Feb. '70	8 Mar. '86
O'Neil, Wm. Jas.	do and Assistant in Stationery Office.	2 May '01	650 00	1 Mar. '74	8 June '91
Carleton, Jno. Chas.....	Permanent Messenger..	14 July '99	600 00	22 Jan. '78	— Sept. '93

† Residence, \$400.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary	Date of Birth	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
*Bourinot, Sir John, K.C.M. G., D.C.L., LL.D., D.L.	Clerk of the House.....	1 Dec. '89	3,400 00	24 Oct. '37	— '68
Smith, Lieut-Col. Henry Robert.	Serjeant-at-Arms... ..	13 Jan. '92	2,400 00	30 Dec. '43	1 May '59
Laplante, Jean-Baptiste René	Assistant Clerk.....	22 Mar. '97	2,200 00	19 Aug. '56	22 Mar. '97
Bowie, Henry Wm.....	Dep'y Serjeant-at-Arms and 2nd Class Clerk.	1 July '95	1,350 00	10 Nov. '62	29 Apr. '91

CHIEF BRANCH.

Taylor, Alexander George D	Chief Clerk.....	1 Jan. '87	2,400 00	10 Nov. '30	— '49
Bowles, William Cochrane...	do	1 Jan. '88	2,400 00	23 Sept. '41	23 Feb. '55
Chapleau, Joseph Raoul E..	do	1 Jan. '87	2,400 00	28 Apr. '44	— '69
King, Robert Powney.....	1st Class Clerk.....	15 Apr. '99	1,550 00	24 Apr. '67	1 Jan. '86
Dalton, James.. ..	do	1 July '88	1,800 00	— June '40	— '75
Polkinghorne, John A.	do	1 July '02	1,400 00	20 Apr. '44	— '71
Hartney, Edward Patrick....	Chief Clerk and Examiner of Private Bills	1 July '99	2,150 00	6 Mar. '51	11 Apr. '72
Todd, Walter.....	1st Class Clerk... ..	1 July '90	1,800 00	9 Oct. '56	1 July '74
Panet, Louis Charles.....	do	1 July '99	1,600 00	25 Mar '62	9 Nov. '79
Robidoux, Narcisse	do	1 July '01	1,450 00	15 Aug. '55	— '80
Colwell, C. F.....	do	1 Nov. '91	1,400 00	26 Sept. '46	1 Nov. '01
Macdonell, Harry Percy.....	2nd Class Clerk	1 May '97	1,300 00	14 June '61	1 May '80
Polette, L. T.....	French Journal and 2nd Class Clerk.	6 Feb. '01	1,100 00	2 Feb. '64	6 Feb. '01
Dansereau, Lionel.....	French Journal and Jr. 2nd Class Clerk.	6 Feb. '01	1,000 00	10 June '67	6 Feb. '01
McLeod, John Hugh.....	do	1 July '90	1,000 00	15 Sept. '44	13 Feb. '79
Jones, Charles Henry	do	1 July '99	850 00	1 Aug. '70	1 July '99

LAW AND TRANSLATION BRANCH.

McCord, Frederick Augustus	Law Clerk.....	26 Nov. '90	3,200 00	29 Aug. '56	10 Mar. '84
O'Brien, Arthur Henry.....	Assistant Law Clerk and Chief Clerk.	22 Apr. '96	1,950 00	2 Aug. '65	22 Apr. '96
Coursolles, Toussaint Géd...	Chief Clerk.....	1 July '85	2,400 00	1 Oct. '32	— June '57
†Genand, Joseph Auguste...	1st Class Clerk	1 July '85	1,800 00	19 Dec. '30	— Aug. '65
Fréchette, Léonard Achille..	do	1 July '85	1,800 00	13 Oct. '47	— Mar. '74

* Died 13th October, 1902.

† Died September, 1902.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA—INSIDE SERVICE.

LAW AND TRANSLATION BRANCH—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Laframboise, Louis	1st Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,800 00	10 July '48	1 Oct. '76
Desaulniers, D. L.....	do	1 July '85	1,800 00	21 Aug. '53	3 Jan. '8
Perrin, Emery.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '85	1,400 00	13 Dec. '43	— '79
Quéry, Elie.....	do	1 July '85	1,400 00	12 Oct. '49	— Feb. '74
Loucks, H. H.....	do	1 May '31	1,400 00	16 Aug. '34	1 May '91
Tremblay, Rémi.....	do	1 Mar. '97	1,200 00	2 Apr. '47	— '82
Foran, J. K.....	do	1 June '09	1,200 00	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

Chamberlain, D. C.....	Chief Clerk, Accountant.	12 Dec. '92	2,150 00	22 July '38	12 Dec. '92
Clarke, Charles Edward.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1 Apr. '92	1,800 00	28 Sept. '49	1 Dec. '84
Cameron, Douglas Winder..	2nd Class Clerk and Asst. Accountant.	12 Dec. '92	1,400 00	9 Feb. '62	12 Dec. '92
Dubé, Wilfred.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 July '01	1,150 00	18 May '68	— '82
Mills, Nathaniel.....	do	1 July '97	1,300 00	14 Dec. '45	1 July '97
Scott, Lockburn B.....	Jr. 2nd Class Clerk....	1 Apr. '93	950 00	21 Jan. '62	1 Apr. '93
Cairns, William.....	do	1 July '87	1,000 00	9 Apr. '49	8 Feb. '77
Lemieux, François Xavier L.	do	1 July '85	1,000 00	12 June '52	— Feb. '79
Howe, Thomas S.....	do	27 Apr. '01	950 00	1 Sept. '55	27 Apr. '01
Deacon, John L.....	do	1 Dec. '91	900 00	30 Apr. '54	1 Dec. '91

SERJEANT-AT-ARMS DEPARTMENT.

Dubé, Lucien.....	Superintendent of Messenger Service and Housekeeper.	— Mar. '74	1,300 00	30 Sept. '42	— Mar. '74
Connolly, Peter.....	Asst. do do	1 Feb. '01	830 00	16 Nov. '63	1 Nov. '67
Smith, George.....	Bank Messenger	1 July '86	700 00	11 Nov. '43	21 Sept. '67
Asselin, Joseph Emile.....	do	— May '68	700 00	3 May '54	— May '68
Boudreault, George André..	The Clerk's Messenger.	1 May '81	700 00	23 Dec. '62	— Mar. '73
Hugg, Claire.....	Messenger	20 July '85	700 00	22 Apr. '59	— Apr. '72
Lafranchise L.....	do	1 July '87	700 00	2 July '25	— Feb. '63
George, Charles.....	do	12 Mar. '94	700 00	6 Mar. '68	12 Mar. '94
Patry, Joseph.....	do	1 July '94	580 00	29 July '45	1 Mar. '79
Stewart, Thomas	do	1 Mar. '96	600 00	15 Apr. '48	22 June '91
Boutet, Antoine.....	do	1 June '01	530 00	22 June '52	— Mar. '85

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA—INSIDE SERVICE.

SERJEANT-AT-ARMS DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
Sinclair, James.....	Carpenter	—— '60	700 00	3 Mar. '29	—— '60
Holder, George.....	Night Watchman.....	1 July '86	670 00	1 Aug. '39	— Feb. '79
Boyce, John.....	do	1 Apr. '93	650 00	12 June '48	1 Apr. '93
Stewart, Charles.....	Doorkeeper	1 Apr. '95	480 00	5 Nov. '58	12 Feb. '80

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

Botterell, Edward.....	Distributor of Printed Documents, Chief Clk.	5 May '98	2,400 00	11 May '34	15 Feb. '56
Davidson, Robert Burnet.....	Asst. Distributor 2nd Class Clerk.	1 July '00	1,150 00	24 Dec. '73	25 Feb. '97
Alexander, Thos. Wardrope	Jr. 2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '96	850 00	12 Mar. '73	1 Oct. '96
Polkinghorne, John A.....	Clk Joint Print. Com..	1 Mar. '92	300 00	20 Apr. '44	—— '71
Chamberlain, D.C.....	Accountant.	1 Mar. '96	200 00	22 July '38	12 Dec. '91
Clarke, Charles Edward.....	Supt. of the Printing of Sessional Papers of Parliament.	1 Mar. '92	300 00	28 Sept. '49	1 Dec. '84
Scott, Lockburn Bertie.	Asst. Proof Reader.....	— Apr. '94	200 00	21 Jan. '62	— Apr. '94
*Roger, William.....	Distributor at Printing Bureau.	1 Oct. '96	1,200 00	18 May '43	—— '90
*Wiltshire, John.....	Clerk	—— '85	850 00	12 Sept. '47	—— '84
*Gratton, Edward.....	do	1 July '99	850 00	—— '55	1 July '99
Lemay, A.....	Messenger.....	1 Feb. '00	625 00	.....	1 Feb. '00

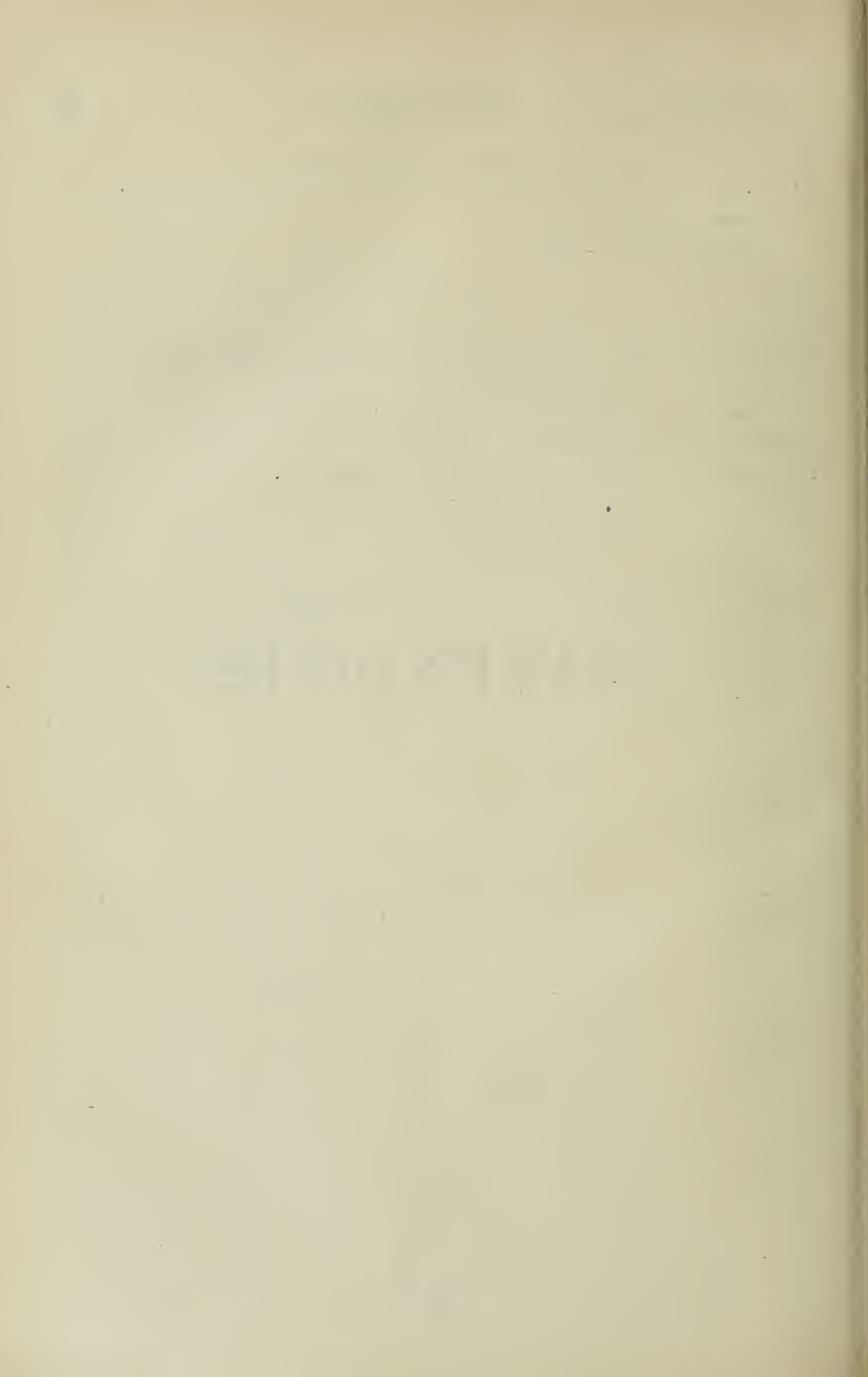
* By resolution of Parliament these officers were transferred to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery under the Secretary of State.

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THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

Name.	Present Rank.	Date.	Present Salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
			\$ cts.		
DeCelles, Alfred Duclos..... LL. D., F.R.S.C.	General Librarian.....	6 Aug. '85	3,200 00	15 Aug. '43	12 Feb. '80
Griffin, Martin Joseph, LL.D.	Parliam'tary Librarian	6 Aug. '85	3,200 00	7 Aug. '47	6 Aug. '85
Todd, Alfred Hamlyn.....	Chief Clerk.....	July '85	1,800 00	25 Oct. '51	1 Apr. '69
Sylvain, Louis Philippe.....	1st Class Clerk.....	27 Nov. '89	1,800 00	2 Oct. '45	1 May '78
MacCormac, M. Connolly....	do	27 Nov. '85	1,400 00	29 Sept. '55	14 Mar. '83
Smith, John.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1 Oct. '96	1,250 00	20 Jan. '42	2 Mar. '85
Edgar, Wm. Wilkie, B.A.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	17 Oct. '98	550 00	26 Oct. '74	1 July '97
Pothier, Cyrille Albert.....	do	1 Feb. '00	500 00	8 Dec. '81	1 Feb. '00
Pepin, Albert Romeo.....	Clerk.....	6 Oct. '00	650 00	.....	6 Oct. '00
Casault, Louis Joseph.....	Chief Messenger and Caretaker.	1 Feb. '72	900 00	9 May '38	1 Feb. '56
Dunlop, James Henderson...	Messenger.....	1 Feb. '77	700 00	13 May '45	1 Feb. '72
Lynton, Thos. Chas. Wm.....	do	27 Nov. '85	590 00	26 Nov. '43	1 Jan. '85
Beaudry, J. Albert.....	do	1 July '87	590 00	14 Oct. '67	1 July '87

APPENDICES



APPENDIX No. I.



CHAPTER 17.

(Revised Statutes of Canada.)

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

(As amended by 51 V., c. 12; 52 V., c. 12; 55-56 V., c. 14; 57-58 A.D. 1886 V., c. 18; 58-59 V., cc. 14 and 15; 60-61 V., c. 14, and 63-64 V., c. 14.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Civil Service Act.*" Short title 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a.) The expression "Head of a Department" means the Minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over such department; Interpretation.
"Head of a Department."

(b.) The expression "Deputy," "Deputy Head," or "Deputy Head of the Department," means the Deputy of the Minister of the Crown presiding over such department, and also includes the "Auditor-General," in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under "*The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.*" 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 2. "Deputy Head."

CONSTITUTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

3. The Civil Service, for the purposes of this Act, includes and consists of all classes of employees, elsewhere than in the North-west Territories, in or under the several departments of the executive government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor-General, included in the schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force, and such officers and employees in the North-west Territories holding positions, which, if held in other parts of Canada, would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 3. Of whom the Civil Service shall consist.

As to North-west Territories.

Two
divisions.

Inside
division.

Outside
division.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions :—

The first or inside departmental division shall comprise employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor-General :

The second or outside departmental division shall comprise employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 4.

Regulations
to be made by
Order in
Council.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 5.

Governor in
Council to
determine
number of
employees.

6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, chief clerks, clerks, messengers and other employees that are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose :

If the actual
number
exceeds that
allowed.

2. If the number of employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices ; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, without being eligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 6.

7. *Repealed by 51 V., c. 12, s. 1.*

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Board of ex-
aminers of
candidates for
the service :
their appoint-
ment and
duties.

8. A board of examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known and are hereinafter referred to as "The Board," consisting of three members ; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the board : 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 8.

Salary of
clerk.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who shall be clerk to the board, at a salary not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum :

And of mem-
bers of board.

3. Each member of the board shall receive such salary, not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed by the Governor in Council. 52 V., c. 12, s. 1.

4. The members of the board, while engaged in their work, shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the Governor in Council: Travelling expenses.

5. Such persons as are selected by the board to assist them in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in Council: Assistants.

6. The meetings of the board shall be held at such times, and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time, determines: Meetings.

7. The board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 8. Supervision of board.

9. The board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, in the cities of Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria and such other places as are determined by the Governor in Council; it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations in all the said places, but the times and places at which the examinations shall be held shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council; examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by Parliament for that purpose. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 9. Who may be appointed as assistants.

2. Whenever the board are satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by them or by any person deputed by them to hold the same, they may summon before them by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who, in their opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to any such irregularity or fraudulent practice: Places and times of examinations.

(a). If the person so summoned does not appear at the time and place appointed by such instrument, the chairman or acting chairman of the board shall be vested with all the powers conferred upon a justice of the peace by section five hundred and eighty-two of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, in case a person to whom a summons has been directed does not appear in obedience thereto: Expenses, how paid.

(b.) Whenever any person appearing in obedience to any such instrument, or by virtue of a warrant issued under paragraph (a) of this section, refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or refuses or neglects to produce any documents which he is required to produce, without in any such case offering Inquiry as to irregularities at examinations.

Summoning and examining of witnesses.

Powers to compel appearance.

Powers to compel giving of sworn testimony and production of documents.

any just excuse for such refusal or neglect, the chairman or acting chairman of the board shall be vested with all the powers conferred in like cases upon a justice of the peace by section five hundred and eighty-five of *The Criminal Code*, 1892; and, if upon being brought up upon an adjourned hearing such person again refuses to do what is required of him, the chairman or acting chairman shall have the same powers as a justice of the peace has under said section five hundred and eighty-five in the like case, and so again from time to time until such person consents to do what is required of him :

Administra-
tion of oath.

3. Every oath or affirmation required for the purposes of such examination may be administered by any member of the Board :

Name of per-
son implicat-
ed to be re-
moved from
list.

4. If any person is proved by such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made in virtue of section thirty-one of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified :

Penalty for
personation.

5. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom :

Penalty for
wrongfully
receiving or
furnishing ex-
amination
papers.

6. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom ; and no such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2; 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES IN THE SERVICE.

Conditions of
appointment.
During plea-
sure and
after exam-
ination.

10. Except as herein otherwise provided,—

(a.) All appointments to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed or promoted to any place below that of a Deputy Head, unless he has passed the requisite examination and served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned ;

Limits as to
age.

(b.) No person shall be appointed to any place in the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service

other than that of a Deputy Head, or controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, or other officer or employee transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of fifteen years, in the case of a porter, messenger, or sorter, or the full age of eighteen years in other cases. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 1., and 60-61 V., c. 14 s. 1.

11. The Deputy Heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure; but whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a Deputy Head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 11.

Appointment of Deputy Heads to be during pleasure.

2. There shall be a Deputy Head for each department; and no officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of Deputy Head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament; but nothing herein shall affect persons who have been heretofore promoted to the rank of Deputy Head. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Deputy Heads.

12. The salaries of the Deputy Heads shall be determined by the Governor in Council, according to the duties and responsibilities of their respective departments. The minimum salary of a Deputy Head shall be three thousand two hundred dollars, and the maximum salary shall be four thousand dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 12.

Salaries.

Minimum.

Maximum.

13. The Deputy Head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the Head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees in the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 13.

Duties and powers of a Deputy Head.

14. In the absence of any Deputy Head, a chief clerk named by the Head of the department shall perform the duties of such Deputy Head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council; and there shall be in the office of the Auditor-General a chief clerk who shall, at all times, act for the Auditor-General in his absence. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 14.

By whom performed in his absence.

15. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by Order in Council, passed after—

Chief clerkships.

(a.) The Deputy Head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

Condition of creation of office.

(b.) The concurrence of the Head of the department in such report; and—

Concurrence of Head, &c.

(c.) The salary has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 15.

Salary.

16. The minimum salary paid to a chief clerk shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand four hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 16.

First-class clerkship; condition of creation.

17. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by Order in Council, passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 17

Salary.

18. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 18.

Second-class clerkship, &c., condition of creation.

19. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 19.

Salary.

20. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand one hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand four hundred dollars. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 20.

21. *Repealed* by 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 2.

22. *Repealed* by 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 2.

23. *Repealed* by 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 2.

The following sections [within brackets] were enacted by 63 & 64 Vict., c. 14—An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

Junior second class clerkships; condition of creation.

[2.] A junior second-class clerkship in the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service under the said Act shall only be created by Order in Council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the Department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and only after provision therefor has been made by Parliament.

Examination.

[3.] The second or "qualifying" examination prescribed by the said Act shall qualify for appointment to junior second class clerkships, and no person shall be appointed to any such clerkship unless he has passed such "qualifying" examination, or unless he is exempt therefrom by the said Act.

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[4. The minimum salary of a junior second-class clerk shall be six hundred dollars per annum, and the maximum salary shall be one thousand dollars per annum. Salary.

[5. Except as hereinafter provided, the salary of a junior second-class clerk on appointment shall be the minimum salary hereinbefore provided for. Initial salary.

[6. The Governor in Council may give to any person who is appointed a junior second-class clerk, in addition to the salary herein provided for on appointment, an amount not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for each optional subject, not exceeding two, in which he passes prior to his appointment; provided always that such additional amounts so given for optional subjects shall not increase his salary on appointment beyond seven hundred dollars per annum. Increase for passing in certain subjects.

2. The optional subjects for the purpose of this section are book-keeping, short-hand and typewriting. Limitation. Optional subjects.

[7. The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the head of the Department, concurred in by the Treasury Board, appoint a person who is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada, to be a junior second-class clerk at a salary not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum. Appointment of graduate of university or of Royal Military College.

2. An appointment shall only be made under this section in either of the following cases:— Limitation in certain cases.

(a.) Where the junior second-class clerk to be appointed is to take the place of a clerk of the second class or of a higher class; or

(b.) Where the deputy head of the Department reports that, owing to the special class of the work to be performed, an appointment under this section is desirable.

[8. The Governor in Council may, after a junior second-class clerk has served one year, increase his salary, by amounts not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year, up to the maximum salary of a junior second-class clerk hereinbefore provided for, but no such increase shall be made except on the report of the deputy head of the Department, concurred in by the head of the Department, that such clerk is deserving thereof. Yearly increase.

[9. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of *The Civil Service Act* shall apply to junior second-class clerks appointed under this Act, and *The Civil Service Act* shall be read and construed as if the provisions of this Act were incorporated therewith. Application and construction of R.S.C., c. 17.

[10. The salary of a messenger, porter, packer or sorter, employed either permanently or temporarily in the Civil Service, may be increased to a maximum of six hundred Salary of messenger, porter, etc.

dollars per annum, by amounts not exceeding thirty dollars in any one year, such increase to be granted only upon an Order in Council passed on the report of the deputy head of the Department, concurred in by the head of the Department, that such messenger, porter, sorter or packer is eligible for such increase and is deserving thereof.

Salary in case of promotion or transfer.

[12. If an officer, clerk or temporary employee who is promoted to a higher class, or who is transferred from one class to another class, is, at the time of such promotion or transfer, in receipt of a higher salary or emolument than the minimum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment to him of the salary or emolument he was receiving at the time of such promotion or transfer, provided it does not exceed the maximum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred.

Third class to be junior second class clerks.

Proviso.

[13. From the date of the coming into force of this Act all third class clerks in the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service shall be deemed to have been junior second-class clerks under this Act, at the salaries then paid to them; provided however, that this section shall not prejudice or affect any of the rights or privileges which such third class clerks would otherwise have

Commencement of Act.

[14. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force and effect on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.]

Initial salary.

24. The salary of a clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin at the minimum of such class. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 3.

Salaries to be regulated as per schedule B.

25. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established, and the salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second or outside division of departments other than the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 25.

Conditions of increase.

26. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase of salary except by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving if such increase :

May be suspended for neglect.

2. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the Head of the department for neglect of

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duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such Head, but without arrears. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 26.

27. The increase of salary shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended is eligible for such increase : From what time payable.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. In case of promotion.
48-49 V., c. 46, s. 27.

28. No salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 28. Appointment must have been according to law.

EXAMINATIONS.

29. Except as herein otherwise provided, no appointment shall be made to either division of the Civil Service unless the person appointed has passed an examination, which shall be of two kinds— No appointment without examination.

The first or "preliminary" examination to qualify for the following appointments :— Preliminary, for what appointments.

Messengers,
Porters,
Sorters,
Packers,
Letter carriers,
Mail transfer agents,
Box collectors,
Tide waiters,

Assistant inspectors of weights and measures, and —

For such other officers in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council :

The second or "qualifying" examination to qualify for the following appointments :— Qualifying examination

Second-class clerkships in the first division ;

Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing-waiters and lockers, in the second division for Customs service ;

Third-class clerkships and the office of exciseman, in the second division for Inland Revenue service ;

Third-class clerkships, railway and marine mail clerkships, and the offices in the second division for Post Office service ;

Candidates
may pass both
examinations
voluntarily.

But nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent candidates passing both examinations, at their option. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 29; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 4.

Conditions
for prelimin-
ary or quali-
fying exami-
nation.

30. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the board—

(a.) That at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for an appointment which the passing of the preliminary examination is sufficient to qualify for, be of the full age of fifteen years, and in other cases be of the full age of eighteen years, and if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years;

(b.) That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties;

(c.) That his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 30; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 5.

Holding of
examination

31. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are, from time to time, made by the Governor in Council and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*:

Exemption.

2. Graduates of the Royal Military College, and of any University in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

To whom
examinations
shall be open.

32. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made

Fees.

as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council; and all examinations

In either
language.

under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 32. *Amended by* 51 V., c. 12, s. 6

Notice of time
and place of
holding.

33. Notice of every examination to be held under this Act for admission into the Civil Service shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 23. *Amended by* 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.

Lists of per-
sons found
qualified to
be made.

34. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 34.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

35. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appointment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the Head of the department by his Deputy; and upon such report being approved by the Head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the Head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the board, a person fitted for the vacant place:

Proceedings when new appointments are required.

Selection of candidates.

2. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months:

Probation.

3. The Head of the department or the Deputy Head may, at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk or employee appointed to his department. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 35.

Rejection during probation.

36. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time the Deputy Head signifies to the Head of the department in writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duties of the department:

Report of Deputy Head as to competency.

2. If he is rejected, the Head of the Department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead; and the Head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 36.

Provision in case of rejection.

37. When the Deputy Head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report, —

As to offices requiring special qualifications.

(a.) That the qualifications requisite for such office or employment are wholly or in part professional or technical;

(b.) That the requisite qualifications are not possessed by any person then in the service of that department; and—

(c.) That it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

The Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the Head of the department concurs in such report, select and appoint such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report; and such appointment shall be

Selection and appointment.

From the service if available.

Appointment without examination in certain cases.

made from the Civil Service, if any person employed therein is found available: 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 37.

2. City postmasters and Post Office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures; and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed. 52 V., c. 12, s. 2; 57-58 V., c. 15, s. 6

3. *Repealed.* 58-59 V. c. 15, s. 6.

Vacancy in Auditor-General's office.

38. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor-General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 38.

PROMOTIONS.

Promotion to be by examination under regulations.

Subjects for examination.

39. No promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination, under regulations made by the Governor in Council: 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 39.

2. Except as herein otherwise provided, such examination shall be held only once a year in the month of May, and in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects as, by report of the Deputy Head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the Head of the department, are submitted to the board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

In inside division.

3. When the vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to persons employed in the outside division who, at the date of their first appointment, were of a greater age than thirty-five years: 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 39.

Examination may be dispensed with in certain cases.

4. In the case of barristers, attorneys, military or civil engineers, officers of the artillery in the Militia Department, and architects, draughtsmen and land surveyors, when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession, and in the case of special class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue, the examination may be dispensed with on a report from the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, that such examination is not necessary. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

Special case of excisemen

5. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 39.

Estimates to be prepared.

40. Once in each year, and not later than the fifteenth day of March, the Deputy Head of each department shall

make and lay before the Board, through the Department of the Secretary of State, an estimate of the number of vacancies likely to occur therein during the ensuing year, in the first division, in the classes of—

- (a.) Chief clerks;
- (b.) First-class clerks;
- (c.) Second-class clerks. 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

2. To the number so estimated shall be added such further number as the Deputy Head of the department deems necessary to compensate for any death, failure of health, or other contingency: Additions.

3. A similar estimate shall be made at the same time of the number of vacancies likely to occur in the second division, to which promotions can be made: In second division.

4. The numbers so estimated shall be those with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held, as herein provided. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 40. Use of estimate.

41. Notice of each examination for promotion in the service shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the examination is to be held; and such notice shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 41. Notices of examinations.

42. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the Head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively, during their examination, and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 42. Selection for vacancies in higher classes.
Amended by 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

43. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months; but at any time during the first year the Head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion: Promotion subject to probation.

2. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 43. If rejected.

44. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the Head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on the lists of qualified persons, made by the board. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 44. Further selection.

His former duties, by whom performed.

45. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the Head of the department. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 45.

Exchange of positions without examination.

46. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council, to be made without examination of either officer; but such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred; and no person shall be transferred from an outside to an inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 46.

Condition.

SUPERNUMERARY AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Employment of assistance in cases of temporary pressure.

47. When, from a temporary pressure of work or from any other cause extra assistance is required in any branch of either the first or second division, the Governor in Council may, on the report of the Deputy Head of the department, concurred in by the Head of the department, that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks, writers, messengers, porters, packers, or sorters, as are required to carry on the work of the department. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 7.

Examination required by temporary employees hereafter appointed.

47a. Temporary clerks now employed may be continued in such temporary employment, notwithstanding their not having passed any examination, at such rate of pay, not exceeding their present rate of pay, as is fixed by the Governor in Council; but, except as aforesaid, no person shall be eligible to be employed as a temporary clerk or writer unless he has passed the qualifying examination required by "*The Civil Service Act*," and no person shall be eligible to be employed as a temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, unless he has passed the preliminary examination required by the said Act. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 8.

Temporary employment, how continued.

47b. Any person so employed may be continued in such employment by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, that his continued employment is necessary, but no temporary employment shall give to any person so employed any claim to permanent appointment or to continued or further temporary employment. 57-58 V., c. 15, s. 9.

Remuneration

47c. The remuneration for temporary assistance shall be as follows:—

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(a.) in the case of a temporary clerk or writer, at the rate, to begin with, of not more than four hundred dollars a year, and, in addition thereto, at the rate of twenty-five dollars a year for each optional subject, not exceeding two, in which he passed prior to such employment.—the optional subjects, for the purposes of this section, being book-keeping, short-hand and type-writing; and

Of temporary clerk or writer.

(b.) In the case of a temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, at the rate, to begin with, of not more than three hundred dollars a year:

Of temporary messenger, &c.

Provided always, that where the employment is continuous the rate of remuneration may be increased from time to time, by amounts not exceeding thirty dollars in any one year, to a maximum of six hundred dollars in the case of a temporary clerk or writer, and to a maximum of five hundred dollars in the case of a messenger, porter, packer or sorter,—such increase to be granted only upon an Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head of the department, concurred in by the Head of the department, that the person recommended therefor is eligible for such increase and is deserving thereof. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 10.

Proviso, as to increases where employment is continuous.

47*d*. The persons employed under the four next preceding sections shall be paid only out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 11.

Moneys to be specially voted.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

48. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed private secretary to the Head of a department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting:

Private secretaries of Ministers.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 48.

Salary must have been voted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

49. The Head of a department, and in his absence the Deputy Head of such department, may grant to each officer, chief clerk, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year; and every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the Head or Deputy Head of the department determines:

As to leave of absence.

2. In case of illness, or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, chief clerk, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 49.

In case of illness, &c.

Suspension of officers for cause. In what cases. **50.** The Head of a department, and in his absence the Deputy Head of such department, may,—

(a.) Suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

Removal of suspension. (b.) Remove such suspension; but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension:

Report in such cases. 2. All cases of suspension by the Deputy Head of the department shall be reported by him to the Head of the department. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 50.

No extra remuneration. **51.** No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any Deputy Head, officer or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.

Deduction from pay for unauthorized absence. 2. *Repeated by 51 V., c. 12, s. 13.*
3. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence, or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that purpose, his salary for each day of such absence, shall be deducted from his monthly salary. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 51.

Certain payments to be made only under Order in Council. **52.** All payments of money to permanent employees, other than salaries, to be made under the provisions of this Act, and specifically stated in the estimates submitted to Parliament, shall be made only under the authority of the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 52.

As to officers having resigned and wishing to re-enter service. **53.** Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an Order in Council, to re-enter the service, at the same salary in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, provided that funds are available for the payment of his salary. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 53.

Act not to prejudice certain officers. **54.** Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he is continued in office, nor shall anything herein contained affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section before mentioned. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 54.

Powers of Governor in Council not impaired. **55.** No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such Deputy

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Head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 55. Proviso.

56. There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 56. Attendance books to be kept; their use.

57. The Deputy Heads of departments and all officers, chief clerks, clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service who have not already done so, and every Deputy Head, officer, chief clerk, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by some other Act, in that behalf: Oath of allegiance by officers and employees.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act: Addition to oath in certain cases.

3 The Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same: Clerk of P.C. for Canada.

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Clerk of the Privy Council: Before whom in Ottawa.

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council: And elsewhere.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 57. Register.

58. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the board of examiners under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of section five of this Act. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 58. Annual report by Secretary of State, and what it must show.

2. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament in like manner a return of the names and salaries of all persons Further particulars.

appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the said year, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 58.

Yearly Civil
Service list to
be printed
and laid
before
Parliament

59. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of all persons employed in the several departments of the Civil Service, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. 48-49 V., c. 46, s. 59.

Who may be
appointed or
promoted
without exa-
mination.

60. Any person who, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, was in the service or employment of the Government of Canada, or of any department thereof, and who has since been continuously engaged therein, may, notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*, be appointed to any position in the public service, without regard to age and without being required to pass the preliminary or qualifying examination provided for by the said Act, subject however to such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council, or by the head of a department, prescribing examinations for appointment or promotion in the Civil Service; and any such person may also, notwithstanding anything in the said Act, be temporarily continued in the public service:

R.S.C., c. 17.

Retroaction.

2. All appointments of such persons, and all payments of salaries to them, heretofore made, are hereby legalized and confirmed:

Time limited.

3. No appointment or promotion shall be made under the provisions of this section after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 11

SCHEDULE A.

- (a.) Deputy Heads of departments;
- (b.) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;
- (c.) Chief clerks;
- (d.) First-class clerks;
- (e.) Second-class clerks. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12.
- (f.) Junior second-class clerks. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 1.

SCHEDULE B.

All the officers, clerks and employees hereinafter enumerated and such other officers in the lower grades as are determined by Order in Council:

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CUSTOMS.

				Scale of Salaries.
Inspectors	-	-	salary from	\$1,600 to 2,500
Collectors	-	-	"	300 to 4,000
Surveyors	-	-	"	1,200 to 2,400
Chief clerks	-	-	"	1,200 to 2,000
Clerks	-	-	"	400 to 1,200
Chief landing waiters	-	-	"	800 to 1,200
Landing waiters	-	-	"	400 to 1,000
Gaugers	-	-	"	600 to 1 200
Chief lockers	-	-	"	800 to 1,200
Lockers	-	-	"	400 to 800
Tide surveyors	-	-	"	800 to 1,000
Tide waiters	-	-	"	400 to 600
Chief packer	-	-	"	500 to 600
Packers	-	-	"	300 to 500
Messengers	-	-	"	200 to 500
Appraisers	-	-	"	800 to 2,000
Assistant appraisers	-	-	"	600 to 1,500

—51 V., c. 12, s. 14.

INLAND REVENUE.

Chief inspector	-		\$2,800
Inspectors	-	salary from	\$1,600 to 2,500
Collectors	-	"	500 to 2,200
Deputy collectors	-	"	400 to 1,500
Clerks (accountants)	-	"	600 to 1,400
Special class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)	-	"	1,400 to 1,600
Special class excisemen, other than as above	-	"	1,200
First, second and third-class excisemen	-	"	600 to 1,000
Probationary excisemen	-	"	500
Messengers	-	"	200 to 500

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactories an additional salary, for the special class excisemen who perform that duty, not exceeding \$200 per annum. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors.

Chief inspector.....	\$2,800
1st class, on appointment	2,200
After 10 years' service.....	2,400
" 20 "	2,600
2nd class, on appointment.....	2,000
After 10 years' service	2,200
" 20 "	2,400

Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

On appointment, \$1,200, with an annual increase of \$50, to a maximum of \$1,600.

The scale of salaries of clerks in Post Office Inspectors' offices shall be the same as for clerks in city post offices. 48-49 V., c. 46.

Railway Mail Clerks.

	On Appointment.	After 2 years' service in any class of Railway Mail clerks.	After 5 years' service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years' service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chief Clerks.....	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
1st Class.....	720	800	880	960
2nd Class.....	600	640	720	800
3rd Class.....	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

City Postmasters.

Class 1. When postage collections exceed \$250,000...\$4,000
do 2. do do are from \$200,000 to 250,000... 3,750
do 3. do do do 150,000 to 200,000... 3,500
do 4. do do do 100,000 to 150,000 .. 3,250
do 5. do do do 80,000 to 100,000... 2,800
do 6. do do do 60,000 to 80,000... 2,400
do 7. do do do 40,000 to 60,000... 2,200
do 8. do do do 20,000 to 40,000... 2,000
do 9. do do are less than.....20,000... 1,400
to \$1,800, as the Postmaster-General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1. When postage collections exceed \$80,000...\$2,000
do 2. do do are from \$60,000 to 80,000... 1,800
do 3. do do do 40,000 to 60,000... 1,600
do 4. do do do 20,000 to 40,000... 1,400
do 5. do do are less than.....20,000... 1,100
to \$1,400, as the Postmaster-General determines. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

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Clerks in City Post Offices.

3rd class, \$400 by annual increase of \$40 to \$800.

2nd class, \$900 by annual increase of \$50 to \$1,200.

1st class—Specific duties in each case with fixed salaries to be determined by the Postmaster-General: no salary shall be less than \$1,200 or more than \$1,500;

Superintendent of letter carriers not to exceed \$800;

Mail transfer agents, \$400, with an annual increase of \$40 to a maximum of \$600;

Letter carriers, sorters and stampers, messengers, box collectors and porters, \$360 to \$600 by annual increase of \$30.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

The same scale as Post Office Inspector. 48-49 V., c. 46, sch. B.

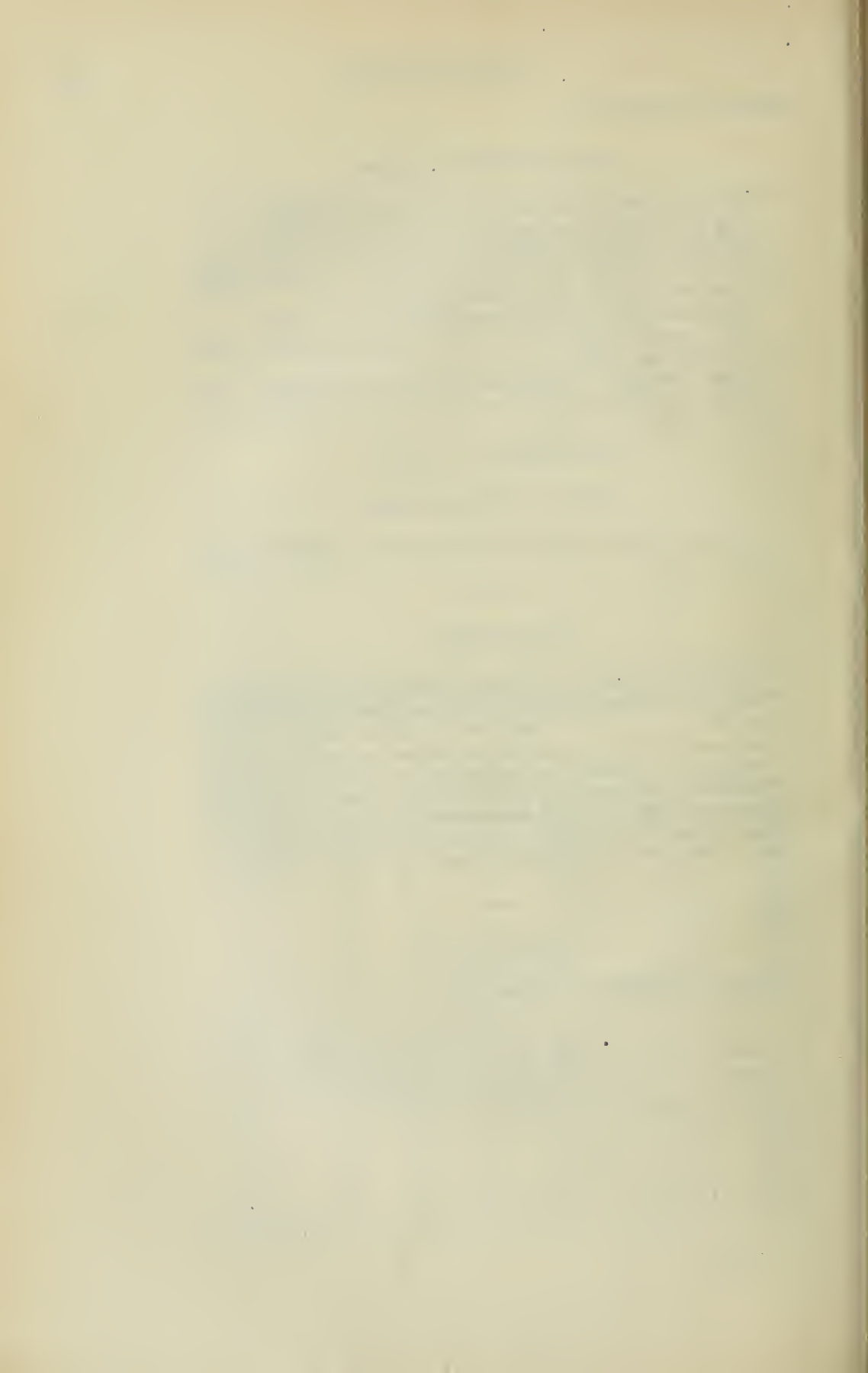
SCHEDULE C.

" I (A.B.), solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____ and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an Order of the Governor in Council; *
 " * * * So help me God." 48-49 V., c. 46, sch. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

" And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as _____ (as the case may be)." 48-49 V., c. 46, sch. D.



ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO THE

CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

(Revised Statutes, cap. 17.)

As amended by 51 V., c. 12, 52 V., c. 12, 55-56 V., c. 14, 57-58 V., c. 18, 58-59 V., cc. 14, 15, and 60-61 V., c. 14; and 63-64 Vic., c. 14.

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APPENDIX No. 2.



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 26.

An Act further to amend the Post Office Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Subsection one of section nine of *The Post Office Act*, chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph :—

R. S. C., c. 35,
s. 9 amended.

“(r.) make regulations for security being given by any person or body corporate to Her Majesty for the due performance of his duties in any matter relative to the Post Office of Canada by any officer, employee, clerk or servant employed by or under the Postmaster General, or by any one employed in the Canada Post Office, or by any one performing, whether with or without authority, any business of the Post Office of Canada ; and also for the establishment and maintenance of a fund, to be derived from moneys received from officers, employees, clerks and servants employed by or under the Postmaster General, wherewith to make good to the Crown any loss by reason of any officer, employee, clerk or servant employed by or under the Postmaster General, or of any one performing any business of the post office, failing to duly discharge his duties in any matter relating to the Post Office of Canada.”

Regulations
by Postmaster
General.

2. Hereafter railway mail clerks will not be required to pass the promotion examination provided for by section thirty-nine of *The Civil Service Act*.

Railway mail
clerks exempt
from promo-
tion examina-
tion.

3. The said Act is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following sections :—

Sections
added.

‘ 119. The Governor in Council may establish a branch of the Post Office Department to be called the Railway Mail

Establis-
ment of rail
way mail ser-
vice branch.

Service Branch, to be composed of a controller, with headquarters at Ottawa, superintendents at points to be determined by the Postmaster General, and such other employees as are from time to time necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the branch.

Controller and
other em-
ployees.

"120. The Governor in Council may appoint to such branch an officer to be called 'the Controller of the Railway Mail Service of Canada' together with such superintendents, railway mail clerks, transfer agents and other employees as are deemed necessary; and such controller, superintendents, railway mail clerks, transfer agents and other employees may be appointed from among persons in the Civil Service; and, in such event, such appointments shall not, within the meaning of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* or any other Act, be regarded as new appointments, but shall be regarded as mere transfers from one branch of the Civil Service to another.

Qualification
of controller.

"121. No person shall be eligible to be appointed Controller of the Railway Mail Service unless he has been for at least ten years employed in the Canada Post Office.

New appoint-
ments.

"122. New appointments to the said branch shall be made as provided for by *The Civil Service Act* and the amendments thereof.

Duties of
controller.

"123. The duties of the controller, under the direction of the Head of the Department, shall be:—

"(a.) to have control over the superintendents, railway mail clerks, transfer agents and other employees in such branch in the discharge of the duties from time to time assigned to them by the controller, and to deal with all breaches or neglect of duty, with power to suspend such persons for such breaches or neglect of duty or other sufficient cause, during the pleasure of the Postmaster General;

"(b.) to issue mail schedules and distribution lists;

"(c.) to deal with all matters pertaining to the internal economy of postal cars;

"(d.) to deal with all delayed or mis-sent mails or mail matter;

"(e.) to regulate the receipt and despatch of mails between post offices and railways, and to perform such other duties as are from time to time assigned to him by the Head of the Department.

Salary.

"124. The salary of the controller shall be determined by the Governor in Council, and shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Controller's
office to be in
inside service.

"125. The controller, and those employed in his office at Ottawa, shall form part of the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service.

Salary of
superinten-
dent.

"126. The salary of a superintendent shall be determined by the Governor in Council, and shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

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"127. Except in British Columbia, no person shall be eligible to be appointed such superintendent unless he has served at least ten years as a railway mail clerk. Qualification of superintendent.

"128. The scale of salaries of clerks and other employees in the offices of the superintendents shall be the same as for clerks in the city post offices. Salaries in offices of superintendents.

"129. A railway mail clerk shall be appointed on probation for at least six months, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, together with the allowance for mileage. Railway mail clerks to be six months on probation.

"130. Except as regards those now in the service and over sixty years of age, every railway mail clerk shall be subject at least once in each year, to a case examination under the directions of the controller. And subject to a case examination.

"131. Increases and reductions in the salaries of the superintendents, railway mail clerks, transfer agents and other employees in the railway mail service branch, may be made by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Postmaster General on the report of the controller; and in the case of railway mail clerks, the report shall be accompanied by a statement of the clerk's last case examination, general efficiency and length of service." Increases and reductions of salaries.



61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 20.

An Act further to amend the Post Office Act.

[Assented to 13th June, 1898.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :

Rate of postage on letters within Canada.

1. On all letters transmitted by post for any distance within Canada, except in cases otherwise specially provided for, there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of two cents per ounce weight, any fraction of an ounce being chargeable as an ounce, and such postage rate of two cents shall be prepaid by postage stamp or stamps at the time of posting the letter.

Prepayment obligatory.

2. Letters wholly unpaid shall not be forwarded by post ; but letters which are addressed to any place in Canada and on which any postage has been prepaid by stamp shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the amount of the postage thereon not so prepaid, which amount shall be collected on delivery.

Exemption.

Commencement of this section upon proclamation.

3. This section shall not have force or effect until a day to be named by the Governor General by his proclamation, and upon such day the section substituted for section 20 of *The Post Office Act* by section 4 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1889 shall be deemed to be repealed, and this section substituted therefor.

R. S. C. c. 35, s. 9 amended.

2. Subsection 1 of section 9 of *The Post Office Act*, as amended by section 1 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1897, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph :—

Letters not prepaid or insufficiently addressed.

“(s.) make regulations providing that in the case of mail matter which bears upon the cover thereof the name and address of the sender, and which is mailed unpaid, the post-

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master at the office of mailing may notify the sender thereof of such non-payment and allow him to supply the short postage for the purpose of being affixed thereto by the postmaster, and that in the case of imperfectly addressed mail matter which indicates on the cover the sender's name, the postmaster may afford the sender an opportunity of enabling the postmaster to complete the address."

3. Section 26 of the said Act, as amended by section 7, New s. 26, of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1889, and except as herein-after otherwise provided, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"26. On and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, newspapers and periodicals, printed and published in Canada, mailed by the publisher in the post office at the place where they are published and addressed to regular subscribers or newsdealers in Canada, resident elsewhere than in the place of publication, shall be transmitted by mail to their respective addresses as follows:—If they are required to be transmitted by mail a distance within twenty miles from the place of publication or within a circular area of a diameter not exceeding forty miles, and if their publication is of no greater frequency than once a week, they shall be so transmitted free of postage within one or other of such areas to be selected by the publisher in accordance with regulations in that behalf to be established by the Postmaster General; if they are required to be transmitted a greater distance, or if their publication is of greater frequency than once a week, then in either of such cases postage thereon shall be paid on and after the said first day of January, and until and inclusive of the thirtieth day of June next following, at the rate of one-quarter of one cent, and thereafter at the rate of one-half of one cent, for each pound weight or any fraction of a pound weight, which shall be prepaid by postage stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster General from time to time directs; provided that—

Rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals after 1st January, 1899.

"(a.) such newspaper or periodical is known and recognized as a newspaper or periodical in the generally received sense of the word, and consists wholly or in great part of political or other news or of articles relative thereto or to other current topics, and is published regularly at intervals of not more than one month; Intervals of publication.

"(b.) the full title, place and date of publication, and the distinguishing number of the issue are printed at the top of the first page, and every subsequent page, and also on any paper, print, lithograph or engraving purporting to be a supplement to it and sent with it; Title, date and place of publication.

"(c.) it is addressed to a *bonâ fide* subscriber, or to a known newsdealer in Canada; and— To whom to be addressed.

"(d.) it is delivered into the post office under such regulations as the Postmaster General, from time to time, makes for that purpose. Delivery into post office.

Weight, how determined.

"2. For the purpose of determining the weights of such newspapers or periodicals, each newspaper or periodical transmitted separately through the mails shall be held to weigh not less than one-half of one ounce.

Powers of Postmaster General.

"3. The Postmaster General may decide whether any publication, for which transmission at the rates herein mentioned is claimed, is or is not a newspaper or periodical within the meaning and intent of this section, and whether the requirements thereof have or have not been complied with in regard to it, and from time to time may make any regulations he deems necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this section, or to prevent fraudulent evasions thereof."

Section 42 amended.

4. Section 42 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Books for the blind, free of postage.

"8. Books for the use of the blind shall be free of Canada postage under such regulations as are from time to time made in that respect by the Postmaster General."

New section 44.

5. The subsection substituted for subsection 1 of section 44 of the said Act by section 10 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1889, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Dead letters, how dealt with.

"44. Except as in this Act otherwise provided, letters or other articles which, from any cause, remain undelivered in any post office, or which, having been posted, cannot be forwarded by post, shall, under such regulations as the Postmaster General makes, be transmitted by postmasters to the Post Office Department, or to such other places as the Governor in Council directs, as dead letters, there to be opened and returned to the writers or senders on payment of any postage due thereon with three cents additional on each dead letter to defray the cost of returning it, less, in the case of insufficiently prepaid letters or other mailable matter posted in Canada, such amount of postage as has been prepaid thereon; or such dead letters may, in any case or class of cases, be otherwise disposed of as the Postmaster General directs; provided always that with regard to letters the only places other than Ottawa to which they may be so transmitted and dealt with as dead letters, shall be the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Victoria, Winnipeg and Halifax, subject to such regulations as are approved by the Governor in Council."

Examination of post office clerks.

6. Hereafter clerks employed in post offices shall not be required to pass the promotion examination provided for by section 39 of *The Civil Service Act*, but shall be examined on the work of the post office, at such times and by such persons as are from time to time designated by the Postmaster General.



62-63 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 29.

An Act to further amend the Post Office Act.

[Assented to 11th August, 1899.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection 1 of section 9 of *The Post Office Act*, chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1897, and by section 2 of chapter 20 and section 1 of chapter 21 of the statutes of 1898, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

“(u.) fix a late fee or late fees payable on late mailable matter, and make such regulations as he deems necessary with respect to the despatch of late mailable matter;”

“(v.) establish a system providing for indemnity for losses of registered mailable matter, such indemnity in no case to exceed twenty-five dollars for any one registered piece, or the actual value thereof if less than twenty-five dollars, and fix an insurance fee or a scale of insurance fees to be prepaid in respect of such mailable matter, and, from time to time, make such regulations as he deems necessary for carrying out such system.”

2. The section substituted for section 93 of the said Act, by section 2 of chapter 54 of the statutes of 1894 is hereby amended by striking out the words “to their subscribers,” in the thirteenth line of the said section.

3. Section 127, added to the said Act by section 3 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1897, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“**127.** Except in British Columbia, no person shall be eligible to be appointed such superintendent unless he has been at least ten years in the railway mail service and has served as railway mail clerk during at least one-half of the said ten years.”



1 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 19.

An Act further to amend the Post Office Act.

[Assented to 23rd May, 1901]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R. S. C., c. 35,
s. 2 amended.

1. The paragraph substituted by subsection 1 of section 2 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1889 for paragraph (i) of section 2 of *The Post Office Act*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“Post letter”
defined.

“(i.) The expression ‘post letter’ means any letter transmitted by the post or delivered through the post, or deposited in any post office, or in any letter box put up anywhere under the authority of the Postmaster General, whether such letter is addressed to a real or a fictitious person or not, and whether it is intended for transmission by the post or delivery through the post or not; and a letter shall be deemed a post letter from the time of its being so deposited to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or so long as it remains in the post office or in any such letter box or is being carried through the post; and a delivery to any person authorized to receive letters for the post shall be deemed a delivery at the post office, and a delivery of any letter or other mailable matter at the house or office of the person to whom the letter is addressed, or to him, or to his servant or agent, or other person considered to be authorized to receive the letter or other mailable matter, according to the usual manner of delivering that person’s letters, shall be a delivery to the person addressed.”

Section 44
amended.

2. Subsection 1 of section 44 of the said Act, as enacted by section 5 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1898, is amended by the omission of the word “and” in the eighteenth line and the insertion after the word “Halifax” in the same

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line of the following words: "St. John, Kingston, Hamilton, London, and Vancouver, and the town of Dawson." Dead letter offices.

3. The said Act, as amended by chapter 26 of the statutes of 1897, is further amended by adding thereto the following section:— Section added.

"132. The Governor in Council may appoint to the railway mail service of Canada employees to be known as 'train porters,' the Postmaster General to determine from time to time the duties to which they may be assigned; the minimum salary on appointment to be at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum, which may be increased annually by thirty dollars until the maximum salary of seven hundred dollars per annum is reached. Train porters.

"2. Appointees to this class will require to have passed the preliminary civil service examination, and no person shall be appointed to the position of train porter who is less than eighteen or more than twenty-four years of age. Examination.

"3. Any train porter who has had three years' service as such, and who has passed the qualifying civil service examination, and also such examination in duties as the Postmaster General prescribes, shall be eligible for appointment, at such salary as he has at the time, to the rank of railway mail clerk." Promotion.



2 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 28.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

[Assented to 15th May, 1902.]

R.C.S., c. 35.

IN amendment of *The Post Office Act*, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

To whom
this Act
shall apply.

1. This Act, instead of *The Civil Service Act*, shall apply to every person hereafter appointed to a position as messenger, porter, packer, letter carrier, mail transfer agent or box collector in either the inside or outside division of the Post Office Department, and, except as hereinafter provided, to every person heretofore so appointed who elects to accept the provisions of this Act.

Five grades.

2. The classes of persons mentioned in section 1 shall be divided into five grades, to be called grades "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E" respectively.

Pay per day.

3. The salaries of those in grade "A" shall be at the rate of \$1.25 per day; of those in grade "B," at the rate of \$1.50 per day; of those in grade "C," at the rate of \$1.75 per day; of those in grade "D," at the rate of \$2 per day; and of those in grade "E," at the rate of \$2.25 per day.

Probation.

4. Every such appointment hereafter made shall be subject to probation for a period of six months, (or until such earlier time as he is, on the recommendation of the proper officer, confirmed in his appointment) during which the appointee shall be classed in grade "A." Upon the appointment being confirmed, he shall be classed in grade "B"; after two years' service in grade "B" he shall, if duly recommended for promotion, be classed in grade "C"; after two years' service in grade "C" he shall, if duly recommended for promotion, be classed in grade "D"; and for

Promotion.

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the performance of work of a specially arduous and responsible nature, promotions may from time to time be made from grade "D" to grade "E."

2. In case of inefficient or unsatisfactory service or conduct, reductions in grade may also from time to time be made. Reduction in grade.

5. Candidates for appointment shall be subject to such previous examinations as are from time to time prescribed by the Governor in Council. Examinations.

6. Any person heretofore appointed to and filling any of the positions mentioned in section 1, and desiring to occupy a corresponding position under this Act, may elect to accept the provisions of this Act instead of the provisions of *The Civil Service Act*, by signifying such election in writing, signed by him, and delivered or transmitted by registered letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office Department, within three months after the passing of this Act; and thereupon this Act, instead of *The Civil Service Act*, shall apply to him, subject to the following conditions:— How present employees may come under this Act.

First, Such election shall not affect his rights or position under *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* or *The Civil Service Retirement Act*, 1898;

Secondly, Any one who, at the time of his election, is serving a probationary period, shall be classed in grade "A"; any one who has been or shall be confirmed in his position shall, if duly recommended, be classed in grade "B," unless more than two years and less than four years have elapsed since such confirmation, in which event he shall, if so recommended, be classed in grade "C"; and if more than four years have elapsed since such confirmation, he shall, if so recommended, be classed in grade "D," subject to reduction as mentioned in section 4.

7. Every person mentioned in section 1 shall be entitled each year to two weeks' leave of absence with pay. He may also, on account of satisfactory service, be granted additional leave of absence with pay, for a period not exceeding ten days in each year, or a bonus at the rate of two dollars for each day of such additional leave, and in that case he shall have his option between the said additional leave and the said bonus. Annual leave of absence. Additional leave, or bonus.

8. Any person hereafter appointed to any of the positions mentioned in section 1 shall be subject to *The Civil Service Retirement Act*, 1898, c. 17.

9. A Chief Post Office Superintendent may be appointed, at a salary not exceeding three thousand dollars a year, whose duty it shall be from time to time to inspect the city post offices and such other post offices as the Postmaster General from time to time indicates, to examine into their Appointment of Post Office Superintendent.

management and efficiency, and to advise and instruct the various staffs with a view to promoting the efficiency of the service.

Qualification. **10.** No person shall be eligible for appointment as Chief Post Office Superintendent unless he has been a clerk, or officer of higher rank, in a city post office for at least ten years. His appointment as such superintendent shall not, unless and until so determined by the Governor in Council, have the effect of removing him from the position held by him in the service at the time of his appointment as superintendent, provided that his total salary shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

May combine offices.

Proviso: limit as to salary.

Age limit for certain positions.

11. No person over thirty years of age, other than those at present temporarily in the Post Office service, shall be eligible for appointment as railway mail clerk or as stamper or sorter.

Appointments, etc., by Governor in Council.

12. Appointments, promotions, reductions in grade and dismissals under this Act shall be made by the Governor in Council.

Repeal.

13. Section 8 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1889, and section 1 of chapter 54 of the statutes of 1894, are repealed.

R.S.C., c. 35, s. 9 amended.

14. The paragraph substituted by section 1 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1897 for paragraph (r) of subsection 1 of section 9 of *The Post Office Act*, chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Regulations by Postmaster General.

“(r.) make regulations for security being given by any person or body corporate to His Majesty for the due performance of his duties in any matter relative to the Post Office of Canada by any officer, employee, clerk or servant employed by or under the Postmaster General, or by any one employed in the Canada Post Office, or by any one performing, whether with or without authority, any business of the Post Office of Canada; and also for the establishment and maintenance of a fund derived or to be derived from moneys received from officers, employees, clerks and servants employed by or under the Postmaster General, wherewith to make good losses arising from the malfeasance, misfeasance or failure to duly discharge his duties in any matter relating to the Post Office of any such officer, employee, clerk or servant, or of any one performing any business of the Post Office, and for the indemnification of His Majesty and others sustaining such losses, by payments out of the fund; but nothing herein or in any such regulation shall create any liability on the part of His Majesty or the Postmaster General to indemnify any person for any such loss.

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15. So much of schedule B to *The Civil Service Act* as relates to clerks in city post offices is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:— R.S.C., c. 17,
schedule B
amended.

“ Clerks in City Post Offices.

“ 4th Class, on appointment, \$400, by annual increase of \$50 to \$600; any stamper and sorter may be promoted to the 4th class, and on such promotion his initial salary as such 4th class clerk shall be equal to his salary as such stamper or sorter at the time of such promotion;

“ 3rd Class, \$600, by annual increase of \$40 to \$800;

“ 2nd Class, \$900, by annual increase of \$50 to \$1,200;

“ 1st Class—Specific duties in each case with fixed salaries to be determined by the Postmaster General; no salary to be less than \$1,200 or more than \$1,500;

“ Superintendent of letter carriers, not to exceed \$800;

“ Mail transfer agents, \$400, with an annual increase of \$40 to a maximum of \$600;

“ Letter carriers, sorters and stampers, messengers, box collectors and porters, \$360 to \$600 by annual increase of \$30.”

16. The Postmaster General may make regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act. Regulations.

APPENDIX No. 3.



61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 18.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the
Department of the Geological Survey.

[Assented to 13th June, 1898.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as
follows:—

Temporary
assistants in
Geological
Survey.

1. When the services of temporary assistants having special professional or technical qualifications are required in the department of the Geological Survey, the Minister of the Crown presiding over that department may, upon the requisition of the Deputy Head and Director of the department, employ such number of temporary assistants as are necessary, having the qualifications requisite for appointment as technical officers of the department under section 4 of the *Act respecting the Department of the Geological Survey*, chapter 11 of the statutes of 1890.

Examination
not required.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Civil Service Act* or any Act in amendment thereof, it shall not be necessary that any person appointed a temporary assistant under the next preceding section shall have passed any examination under *The Civil Service Act*, and such person may be paid at the rate of more than four hundred dollars a year and out of moneys voted by Parliament for the contingencies of the department, or any other moneys voted by Parliament and applicable to such payment, although such moneys may not have been specially voted for such purpose.

Payment of
salaries.

APPENDIX No. 4.



62 - 63 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 15.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of the Interior.

[Assented to 11th August, 1899.]

[N amendment of the *Act respecting the Department of the Interior*, chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. When it becomes necessary to employ temporary assistants in the Surveyor General's branch of the Department of the Interior, for the performance of services requiring technical, scientific or professional qualifications, the Minister may, upon the requisition of the Deputy Minister, employ as such temporary assistants any persons who are reported to him by the Deputy and the Surveyor General to be possessed of the special qualifications requisite for such services.

Temporary
technical
employees.

2. Any person who is now temporarily employed in the Surveyor General's branch of the Department in professional or technical work, and who is reported by the Deputy Minister and the Surveyor General to the Minister to have the special qualifications requisite for such work may be continued in such employment so long as his services therein are required.

As to present
employees.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Civil Service Act* or any Act passed in amendment thereof, it shall not be necessary that any person so employed or continued in employment shall have passed any examination under that Act, and any such person may be paid at the rate of more than four hundred dollars a year, and out of moneys voted by Parliament for the contingencies of the department, or out of any other moneys voted by Parliament for the services in connection with which such person is employed or continued in employment.

Examination
under R.S.C.,
c. 17, not
required.

Payment of
technical
employees.

APPENDIX No. 5.



CHAPTER 18.

(Revised Statutes.)

(As amended by 56 V., c. 12.)

A.D. 1886.

An Act respecting the Superannuation of persons employed in the Civil Service of Canada.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Civil Service Superannuation Act.*" 46 V., c. 8, s. 18.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

Who shall be deemed civil servants.
Persons under Civil Service Act

2. The Civil Service, for the purposes of this Act includes and consists of—

Certain persons in the outside service.

(a.) All officers, clerks and employees in or under the several departments of the Executive Government who are paid a yearly salary, and to whom "*The Civil Service Act*" applies ;

(b.) All such officers, clerks and employees of the second or outside division of the Civil Service, as the Governor in Council, from time to time, designates, and to whom "*The Civil Service Act*" does not apply, and who are paid a yearly salary and employed in an established capacity ;

Officers and servants of Senate and Commons.

(c.) The permanent officers and servants of the Senate and House of Commons, and the permanent officers and servants employed in the Library of Parliament, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be deemed to be in the Civil Service, saving all rights and privileges of either House in respect to the appointment or removal of its officers and servants ;

Present contributors to the fund.
Certain others.

(d.) All persons now contributing to the superannuation fund ;

(e.) All persons to whom this Act is by some other Act declared to apply. 46 V., c. 8, s. 1.

R.S.C., c. 18, not to apply to future appointees over forty-five years of age.

(f.) Notwithstanding anything therein or in any other Act contained, the provisions of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*, chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any person who is appointed to any branch of the Civil Service of Canada after the passing of this Act, and whose age at the time of such appointment exceeds forty-five years. 56 V., c. 12, s. 2.

SUPERANNUATION.

3. The Governor in Council may grant to any person who has served in an established capacity in the Civil Service for ten years or upwards, and who has attained the age of sixty years, or is incapacitated by bodily infirmity from properly performing his duties, a superannuation allowance calculated on his average yearly salary during the then last three years, and not exceeding the following rates, that is to say :—

(a.) If he has served for ten years, but less than eleven years, an annual allowance of ten fiftieths of such average salary, and if for eleven years and under twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven fiftieths thereof, and in like manner a further addition of one fiftieth of such average salary for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when an annual allowance of thirty-five fiftieths may be granted; but no addition shall be made for any service beyond thirty-five years;

(b.) If the service has not been continuous, the period or periods during which such service has been interrupted shall not be counted, and the Order in Council made in any such case shall be laid before Parliament at its then current or next ensuing session. 46 V., c. 8, s. 2.

4. The Governor in Council may, in the case of any person who entered the Civil Service after the age of thirty years, as being possessed of some peculiar professional or other qualifications or attainments required for the office to which he was appointed, and not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, add to the actual number of years' service of such person, such further number of years not exceeding ten, as is considered equitable, for reasons stated in the Order in Council made in the case; and such additional number of years shall be taken as part of the term of service on which the superannuation allowance of such person shall be computed; and the Order in Council in any such case shall be laid before Parliament at its then current or next ensuing session. 46 V., c. 8, s. 3.

5. The superannuation of every civil servant shall be preceded by an inquiry by the Treasury Board—

(a.) Whether the person it is proposed to superannuate is eligible within the meaning of this Act; and—

(b.) Whether his superannuation will result in benefit to the service, and is therefore in the public interest; or—

(c.) Whether it has become necessary in consequence of his mental or physical infirmity:

2. No civil servant shall be superannuated unless the Treasury Board reports that the eligible within the meaning of this Act and that such superannuation will be in the public interest. 46 V., c. 8, s. 4.

Deductions
from salaries.

6.* A deduction towards making good the superannuation allowances hereinbefore mentioned, shall be made from the salary of every person in the Civil Service to whom this Act applies, at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum on such salary, if it is six hundred dollars or upwards, and of three per cent per annum thereon, if it is less than six hundred dollars, such deduction to be carried to the credit of a fund called the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, No. 2, to which shall be added by the Government annually such a sum as may be sufficient to make the amount thereof equal to the value of the prospective annuities payable therefrom, as hereinafter mentioned, to the several contributors thereto, upon an estimate or valuation thereof based upon the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and a rate of interest of six per cent per annum; but such deduction shall be made only during the first thirty-five years of service. 46 V., c. 8, s. 5 and 56 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Special fund.

Proviso

Ten years' contribution requisite for full allowance.

Diminution for less period of contribution.

Exception.

7. The full superannuation allowance shall only be granted to persons who have been subject to the said deduction during ten years or upwards,—the superannuation allowance of any person who has not paid it, or has paid it for a less period, being subject to a diminution of one per centum for every year less than ten during which he has not paid it; except that the superannuation allowance of any person hereafter retiring, shall not be subject to any such diminution by reason of his not having paid the abatement hereinbefore mentioned, during any year or years after his first thirty-five years of service. 46 V., c. 8, s. 6.

Compulsory retirement.

Allowance conditional on good service.

Right of dismissal not impaired.

8. Retirement shall be compulsory on every person to whom the superannuation allowance hereinbefore mentioned is offered, and such offer shall not be considered as implying any censure upon the person to whom it is made; nor shall any person be considered as having any absolute right to such allowance, but it shall be granted only in consideration of good and faithful service during the time upon which it is calculated:

2. Nothing herein contained shall be understood as impairing or affecting the right of the Governor in Council to dismiss or remove any person from the Civil Service. 46 V., c. 8, s. 7.

Diminution when Head of Department reports unsatisfactory service.

9. If the Head of a department reports with respect to any person employed in his department, and about to be superannuated, from any cause other than that of ill-health or age, that the service of such person has not been satisfac-

* The rates herein mentioned apply only to persons appointed after the 1st April 1893 when this Act, as amended, came into force. Those appointed prior to that date, at 2 per cent and 1½ per cent respectively.

tory, the Governor in Council may, as to him seems fit, grant such person a superannuation allowance less than that to which he would have otherwise been entitled. 46 V., c. 8, s. 8.

10. If any person to whom this Act applies, is constrained, from any infirmity of mind or body, to quit the Civil Service before the period at which a superannuation allowance might be granted him, the Governor in Council may allow him a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year of his service; and if any such person is so constrained to quit the service before such period, by reason of severe bodily injury, received without his own fault, in the discharge of his public duty, the Governor in Council may allow him a gratuity not exceeding three month's pay for every two years' service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding one-fifth of his average salary during the then last three years. 46 V., c. 8, s. 9.

Gratuity when yearly allowance not earned.

Gratuity in case of bodily injury on duty.

11. If any person to whom this Act applies is removed from office in consequence of the abolition of his office for the purpose of improving the organization of the department to which he belongs, or is removed, or retired from office to promote efficiency or economy in the Civil Service, the Governor in Council may grant him such gratuity or superannuation allowance as will fairly compensate him for his loss of office, not exceeding such as he would have been entitled to if he had retired in consequence of permanent infirmity of body or mind, after adding ten years to his actual term of service. 46 V., c. 8, s. 10.

Provision for abolition of office, reduction of staff, &c.

12. Every person who receives a superannuation allowance, and is under the age of sixty years, and is not disabled by bodily or mental infirmity, may be called upon to fill, in any part of Canada, any public office or situation for which his previous services render him eligible, and which is not lower in rank or emolument than that from which he retired; and, if he refuses or neglects so to do, he shall forfeit his said allowance. 46 V., c. 8, s. 11.

Pensioners under sixty liable to serve if required, under penalty of loss of allowance.

13. Service in an established capacity in any of the departments of the Executive Government or offices of the Legislature of any of the Provinces now included in the Dominion of Canada, before such Province became a portion thereof, by any person who has thereafter entered the Civil Service, shall be reckoned in computing his period of service for the purposes of this Act. 46 V., c. 8, s. 12.

Service before Confederation to be counted.

Discretionary
power of
Governor in
Council.

14. In any case of doubt the Governor in Council may, by general or special regulations, determine to what persons the provisions of this Act do or do not apply, and the conditions on which, and the manner in which, they shall apply in any case or class of cases. 46 V., c. 8, s. 13.

Payment of
allowances.

15. The superannuation allowance to which all persons to whom this Act is applicable become entitled shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the said fund. 56 V., c. 12, s. 4.

REPORT OF SUPERANNUATIONS.

Annual return
to be made to
Parliament.

16. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session thereof, a statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service within the year, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service, the allowance granted to him on retirement, the cause of his superannuation and whether the vacancy has been subsequently filled, and if so, whether by promotion or by a new appointment, and the salary of the new appointee, and also a statement showing the condition of the said fund, at the thirtieth day of June previous. 46 V., c. 8, s. 15 and 56 V., c. 12, s. 5.



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 15.

An Act further to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, pay to any person dismissed from the public service of Canada, who at the time of such dismissal was contributing to any civil service superannuation fund under the provisions of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*, or any Act in amendment thereof, the whole, or such portion as the Governor in Council deems expedient, of the amount so contributed by such person to such fund; and the Governor in Council may also, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, in addition pay to such person interest to the date of such dismissal on the contributions so repaid, or any portion thereof, at such rate of interest, not exceeding five per cent per annum, and calculated in such manner, as the Governor in Council deems advisable.

Deductions for superannuation fund may be repaid to dismissed public servant.

With interest.

2. This Act applies to any person heretofore or hereafter dismissed from the public service.

Retroaction.

3. Nothing herein shall be construed to confer upon any person any right to demand or enforce the repayment of any amount contributed by him to any such fund, or any interest thereon, and all payments made under this Act shall be wholly in the discretion of the Governor in Council.

Payment in discretion of Governor in Council.

ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO THE

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(Revised Statutes, cap. 18; 56 V., c. 12 and 60-61 V., c. 15.)

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APPENDIX No. 6.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 13.

An Act respecting Government Civil Service Insurance.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Insurance Act*. Short title.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General. defined.
3. The Minister may contract with any person to whom *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* applies, or who may be hereafter appointed to a permanent position in any branch of the Public Service of Canada, for the payment of a certain sum of money to be made upon the death of such person. Insurance contracts authorized.
2. Any such contract is hereinafter called the "insurance contract"; the person so contracting with the Minister is hereinafter called the "insured"; and the amount so contracted to be paid is hereinafter called "insurance money." Interpretation.
4. When the insured is a married man or a widower with children, the insurance contract shall be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or of his wife and some one or more of his children, or of his children only, or of some one or more of them; and when the insurance contract is effected for the benefit of more than one, the insured may apportion the insurance money among them as he deems proper. Apportioning of insurance in case of married man or widower with children.

Apportionment in case of unmarried man.

5. When the insured is an unmarried man, the insurance contract shall be for the benefit of his future wife, or of his future wife and children, and the insured may apportion the insurance money among them in such manner as he sees fit; but if, at the maturity of the contract, he is still unmarried, or is a widower without children, the insurance money shall fall into and become part of his estate.

Form of apportionment.

6. Any apportionment under the next two preceding sections may be made in the insurance contract, or by a declaration endorsed thereon or annexed thereto and signed by the insured.

"Children" defined.

7. When it is stated in the insurance contract, or in a declaration endorsed thereon or attached thereto, that the insurance contract is for the benefit of the wife and children generally, or of the children generally, of the insured, without specifying their names, then the word "children" shall mean all the children of the insured living at the time of his death whether by the same wife or by different wives.

Share of person dying before the insured.

8. Where an apportionment has been made as hereinbefore provided and one or more of the persons in whose favour the apportionment has been made die in the lifetime of the insured, the insured may, by an instrument in writing endorsed on or attached to the insurance contract, declare that the shares formerly apportioned to the persons so dying shall be for the benefit of the wife and children of the insured, or of one or more of them, as he sees fit; and in default of such declaration, the shares of the persons so dying shall be for the benefit of the survivor, or of the survivors of such persons in equal shares if more than one; and if all the persons so entitled die in the lifetime of the insured, the insurance money shall fall into and become part of the estate of the insured.

If there is no apportionment.

9. When no apportionment is made of the insurance money as hereinbefore provided, all persons interested shall be held to share equally therein.

Minister may decline to contract.

10. The Minister may decline to enter into an insurance contract in any case where there are, in his opinion, sufficient grounds for his declining to do so.

Tables to be prepared.

11. The Minister shall cause tables to be constructed fixing the premiums to be paid by the insured to the Minister as the consideration for such insurance contracts, and also all other tables necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Basis of tables

2. All such tables shall be based on the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and on

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a rate of interest of six per cent per annum, no allowance being made for expenses.

3. Such tables shall be framed so that the premium to obtain an insurance contract may be paid in one sum, or in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly instalments, and either during the life of the insured or during a limited period.

Premium, how payable.

12. The minimum and maximum amounts payable at death which may be contracted for under this Act shall be one thousand dollars and two thousand dollars respectively.

Amount of insurance limited

13. Every applicant for insurance shall furnish with his application a medical certificate in such form as is prescribed by the Minister.

Medical certificate.

14. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for the following purposes under this Act :

Regulations by Governor in Council.

(a.) For regulating the mode and form of making contracts ;

(b.) For prescribing the mode of proving the age and identity and the existence or death of persons ;

(c.) For prescribing the mode of paying sums of money in connection with insurance contracts ;

(d.) For dispensing with the production of probate of a will or letters of administration, either generally or in any particular class of cases ;

(e.) For prescribing the accounts to be kept and their management ;

(f.) For determining beforehand the cases or classes of cases in which insurance contracts may be surrendered and a cash surrender value paid therefor, or a free or paid-up insurance contract issued instead thereof, and for prescribing the manner in which such cash surrender value or amount of paid-up insurance shall be determined ;

(g.) For any other purpose for which it is deemed expedient to make regulations in order to carry this Act into effect.

15. In the event of any person to whom *The Civil Service Superannuation Act** now applies taking advantage of the provisions of this Act, a deduction at the rate of three per cent per annum shall be made from the salary of such person towards making good the superannuation allowance provided for by the said Act, such deduction to be instead of the deduction now payable under section six of the said Act.

Additional payment if insured now comes under R.S.C., c. 18.

16. The provisions of this Act shall be carried out by the staff of the Finance Department, under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Superintendent of insurance

* As the Act stood before amended by 56 V., chap. 12.

Annual
report

17. The said superintendent shall, within three months after the thirtieth day of June in each year, prepare for the Minister a statement showing the amount received for premiums during the twelve months ending on the said thirtieth day of June for all insurance contracts entered into previous to the said date, and the amount of all sums paid in connection therewith during the said period, the number of new contracts entered into since the previous statement and the gross amount thereof, with such further details and particulars as are deemed advisable.

To be laid
before Parlia-
ment.

2. The Minister shall lay the said statement before Parliament within thirty days after the commencement of the session thereof next after the date of the said statement.

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CIVIL SERVICE INSURANCE ACT.

(56 Victoria, chap. 13.)

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APPENDIX No. 7.



61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 17.

An Act to provide for the abolition of the Civil Service Superannuation Act and for the retirement of members of the Civil Service.

[Assented to 13th June, 1898.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Retirement Act*, 1898. Short title.

2. This Act shall apply, instead of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*,— To whom Act shall apply.

(a.) to every person hereafter appointed to the Civil Service ;

(b.) to every person now in the Civil Service who before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, with the consent of the Governor in Council, elects to accept the provisions of this Act in lieu of those of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*.

3. The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act shall include all officers, clerks, employees and other persons mentioned or referred to in section 2 of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*. Who shall be deemed civil servants.

4. A fund, to be called the "retirement fund," shall be formed for the retirement of the persons to whom this Act applies, subject to the conditions and qualifications hereinafter contained. Retirement fund

5. The said fund shall be created by the reservation out of the salary of each person of five per cent of his salary ; in addition to which, in the case of any person now in the service who has been subject to any such deduction, and who, Formation of fund.

with the consent of the Governor in Council, elects to accept the provisions of this Act in lieu of those of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*, there shall be transferred to his credit and form part of the said fund, a sum equal to the amount of all such deductions from his salary, and interest, compounded half-yearly, at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Separate
account for
each person.

Interest.

No claim
while in
service.

Payment on
retirement or
dismissal.

If person is
mentally
infirm.

Payment on
death.

Commence-
ment of Act.

6. The amount reserved, in the case of each person, together with any sum transferred to his credit as in the next preceding section mentioned, shall be entered in a separate account; and interest at the rate of four per cent per annum shall be computed on the first days of January and July in each year on all sums, whether of principal or interest, to the credit of the retirement fund, and such interest shall be credited thereto and form part thereof.

7. No person shall, during his continuance in office, have any claim or right to any part of the retirement fund.

8. On the retirement or dismissal of any person, the amount to his credit in the retirement fund shall be payable to him: Provided always, that if he is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, unfit to manage his own affairs, such amount may be dealt with for the benefit of such person, or of his wife or children or other next of kin, in such manner as the Governor in Council determines.

9. If a person dies while in the Civil Service, the amount to his credit in the retirement fund shall be paid to his legal representatives.

10. This Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT.

(61 Victoria, chap. 17.)

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REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31
1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1903

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS,

OTTAWA, January 31, 1903.

The Honourable

RICHARD WILLIAM SCOTT, K.C., LL.D.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour of addressing you the report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the year ended December 31, 1902.

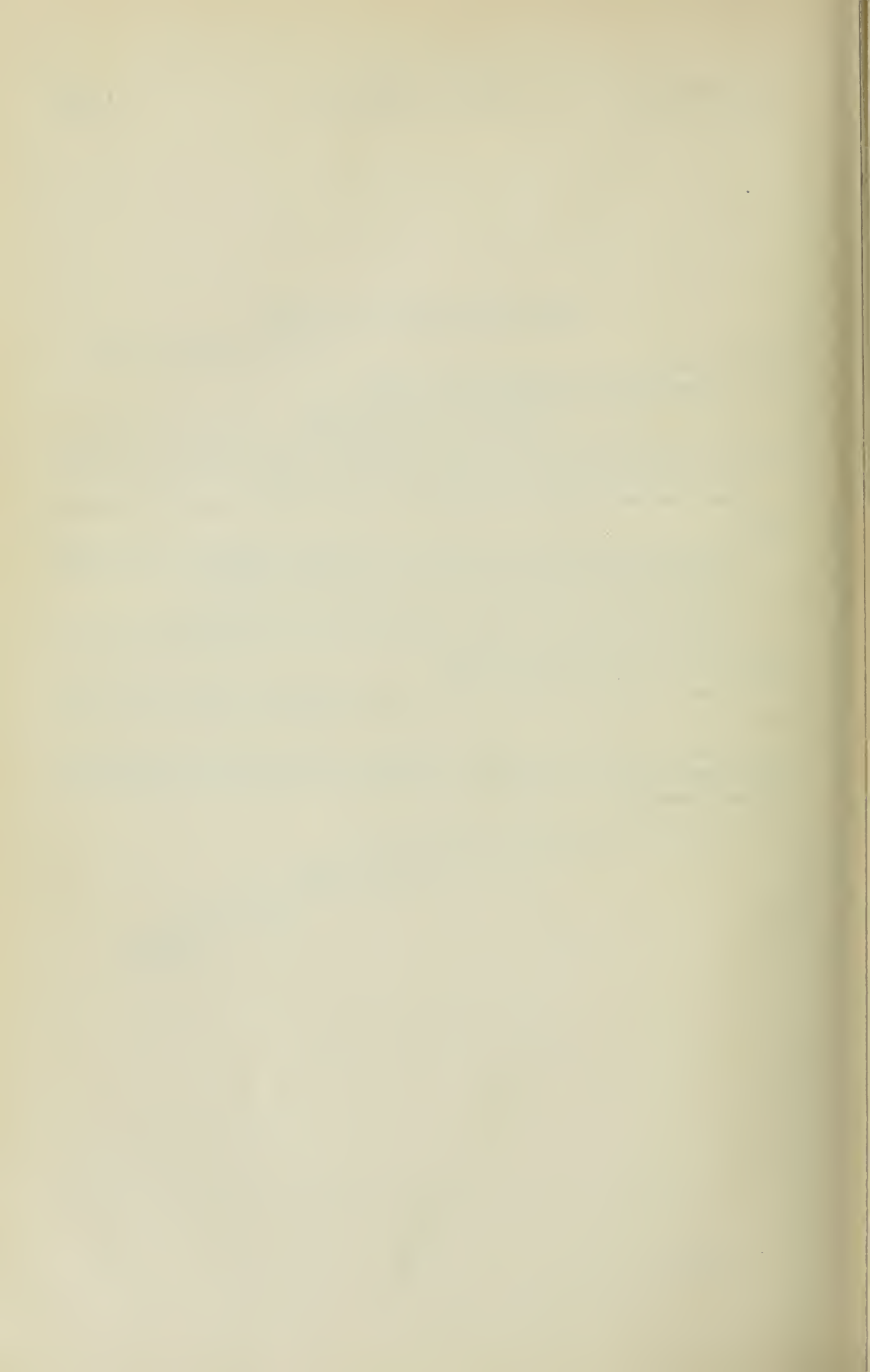
This document embraces the information usually afforded under the following heads:—

1. Statement of the Promotion, Excise and Entrance Examinations, the number of candidates present thereat, and the number who passed and failed.
2. Copies of the Question Papers submitted at the said examinations.
3. Lists giving the names of the candidates who were successful in passing the Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations.
4. List of candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject in which they passed.
5. List of graduates of Canadian Universities who have exhibited their diplomas to the Board, and who, in consequence are qualified for employment in the Public Service without examination.
6. Copy of the regulations governing the Board.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM FORAN,
Secretary.



REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1902.

The undersigned, constituting the Board of Civil Service Examiners of the Dominion of Canada, have the honour in conformity with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, to submit their report for the year ended December 31, 1902.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

The general promotion examination for the employees of the Civil Service, the Excise Branch of the Department of Inland Revenue excepted for the reasons hereinafter set forth, was this year held on Tuesday, May 13, and following day at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London and Winnipeg, and were personally conducted at two of the 'centres,' Montreal and Ottawa, by members of the Board, and at the remaining 'centres' by the employment of sub-examiners. Candidates presented themselves from the following departments, viz.:—Customs, Post Office, Indian Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, Marine and Fisheries, Militia and Defence, Trade and Commerce, Public Works, Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Auditor General and Inland Revenue (inside service). The number of employees who attended the examination was not large, as will be seen by the statements in subsequent pages, but the reason for this, as had been noted in previous reports, is that the great majority of the employees of the service have from time to time, since the establishment of the Board in the year 1882 qualified for promotion.

Appended to this report will be found sets of the papers submitted to the candidates at the promotion examination, including all the papers on 'Duties of Office.'

EXCISE PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

As has been explained in previous reports of the Board, the general promotion examination held in the month of May is invariably adjourned until the month of August in order to meet the case of the employees of the Excise Branch of the Department of Inland Revenue who are so circumstanced that attendance at the examination in the month of May would very seriously interfere with the performance of their duties. Accordingly an excise promotion examination may be held annually in the

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month of August should the requirements of the department render it necessary, but this was not found to be the case during the years 1897 and 1898, and consequently no examination was held in those years.

This year the examination was held on September 16 and four following days, at St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, the Board being represented by one of its members at Montreal and Ottawa, and by sub-examiners at the other centres. The papers at this examination being of an altogether special and technical character, it is customary to have associated with the presiding examiner an officer of the Department of Inland Revenue, in order that the candidates may be afforded such assistance as is necessary to enable them to thoroughly comprehend the problems submitted to them.

The answer papers, without the names of the candidates, are submitted to experts of the Department of Inland Revenue, who report the results to the Board by whom, in turn, they are communicated to the Secretary of State, with the names prefixed.

The questions treated by the candidates at the excise promotion examination are not printed in the report of the Board for the reason that being necessarily very much alike each year, their publication would enable intending candidates to prepare answers in advance, or have them prepared by more competent men. This consideration has commended itself to the Board, and in consequence the papers in question are not now printed in the annual reports.

The attendance at and results of the excise promotion examination will be found in a subjoined table.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The undersigned have the honour to report that personally on the usual days in November last at Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, and by sub-examiners at Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Sault St. Marie, Winnipeg, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, the preliminary and qualifying examinations prescribed by the statute for entrance into the public service were held. No examination was held at the remaining 'centres,' Port Arthur, Regina and Calgary, as no applications were received from persons desirous of taking the examinations at these places.

NATURE AND BEARING OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

As a good deal of misapprehension seems to exist with regard to the nature of the several examinations, and to the positions in the civil service for which they qualify the successful candidates, this seems a favourable opportunity to state:

1. That the preliminary or lower grade examination, as it may be more appropriately termed, embraces penmanship, orthography, and the first four rules of arithmetic, and reading—print and manuscript. This examination, it is clear, offers very little difficulty, and is, therefore, successfully passed by a large proportion of the candidates. The maximum of marks in each subject is 60, and an average of 50 per cent, or 30 marks are required; but the minimum on any subject is 18, and any one falling below that figure is necessarily ruled out. Success in that examination qualifies the candidates to become 'messengers, letter carriers, packers, tide-waiters, sorters, porters, box

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collectors, assistant inspectors of weights and measures, and railway mail porters,' and to occupy 'such other offices in the lower grades as may be determined by the Governor General in Council.' It would be well if the candidates for this examination and those who take special interest in them would bear in mind that it does not qualify the successful men for clerkships or even for temporary clerical work. This would obviate a great deal of the unnecessary correspondence with which the Board has constantly to deal. It may also be added that failure in one subject at this examination is equivalent to total failure, and that there are no optional subjects in connection with it.

2. The qualifying or higher grade examination comprises penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, geography, history of England, France and Canada, grammar, composition and transcription. These are all obligatory subjects, and each is rated at 100 marks. In order to pass the candidates have to make 50 per cent of the whole or 400, but must not fall below 30 marks in any one subject. However, if a candidate fails in one subject only but makes the average, he is entitled to come up for that one subject at the next ensuing examination—not afterwards, nor more than once. This examination qualifies for temporary writers, junior second class clerkships and second class clerkships, and in fact for all offices to which the holders may be advanced.

3. The qualifying examination candidates may also ask to be examined in options, which include book-keeping by double entry, shorthand and typewriting. The maximum of marks in these subjects is also 100, but it is required in order to pass that at least 50 per cent be made in those treated. A candidate may take any or all of the options, and any one who has succeeded in the qualifying and in one or more of the options up to two is entitled, if appointed a temporary copyist, to \$25 for each option so taken over and above the entrance salary of \$400, and in the case of appointment as a junior second class clerk to the sum of \$50 for each option so taken over and above the entrance salary of \$600. No account is taken of the work of those candidates in options who, on the examination of their qualifying papers, are found to have failed.

All the examination papers are prepared and printed in both languages, and the candidates are at liberty to choose that in which they prefer to be examined.

As provided by the Civil Service Act, graduates of Canadian universities may, upon the production of their certificates, be entered as qualified for employment in the public service without examination.

The Board having been frequently importuned by unsuccessful candidates and their friends to review or, in other words, to amend their valuations, deem it proper to say that, while not holding themselves infallible, they take all possible care in the examination of the work done, and invariably give full value thereto. More than this they cannot do, and it is therefore altogether useless to ask them to change their decisions.

The attendance at the preliminary and qualifying examinations and the results thereof will be found in tabulated form in subsequent pages.

SUB-EXAMINERS.

The Board have again pleasure in reporting that the staff of sub-examiners continue to give every satisfaction in the performance of their duties.

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IRREGULARITIES, ETC.

The Board has pleasure in reporting that the examinations of the past year have been uniformly free from any suspicion of fraud of any kind. There is no doubt that this gratifying result has, in a large measure, been brought about by the adoption of the rule whereby candidates copying or permitting their work to be copied are disqualified for all future examinations.

SUB-EXAMINERS.

The staff of sub-examiners in connection with the board is as follows :—

Charlottetown, Ewen Stewart, Inspector of Public Schools.
 Halifax, Matthew N. Doyle, Barrister-at-Law.
 St. John, N.B., W. P. Dole, Esq.
 Quebec, L. Arthur Cannon, Advocate.
 Kingston, J. B. McKay, Esq., Principal of the Kingston Business College.
 Hamilton, W. T. Evans, Barrister-at-Law.
 Port Arthur, A. H. Macdougall, Barrister-at-Law.
 Sault Ste. Marie, James Bassingthwaite, Esq.
 Winnipeg, The Venerable Archdeacon Fortin.
 Regina, William Trant, Esq., M.A.
 Calgary, W. T. VanWart, Esq.
 Vancouver, T. S. Baxter, Esq.
 Victoria, The Reverend Dr. Campbell.
 Nelson, E. C. Arthur, Esq.

No candidates presenting themselves at Port Arthur, Regina and Calgary at the last examinations, the services of the sub-examiners at these places were not required, and they received no emolument from their office as such.

FEES, ETC.

The fees received from the candidates at the Promotion Examination in May and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General amounted to \$64.

The fees received from the candidates at the Excise Promotion Examination in September and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General amounted to \$74.

The fees received from candidates at the Entrance Examinations in November, and also deposited to the credit of the Receiver General amounted to \$2,012.

Candidates at the Promotion Examination numbered 32, at the Excise Examination, 37, and at the Entrance Examinations, 683.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.

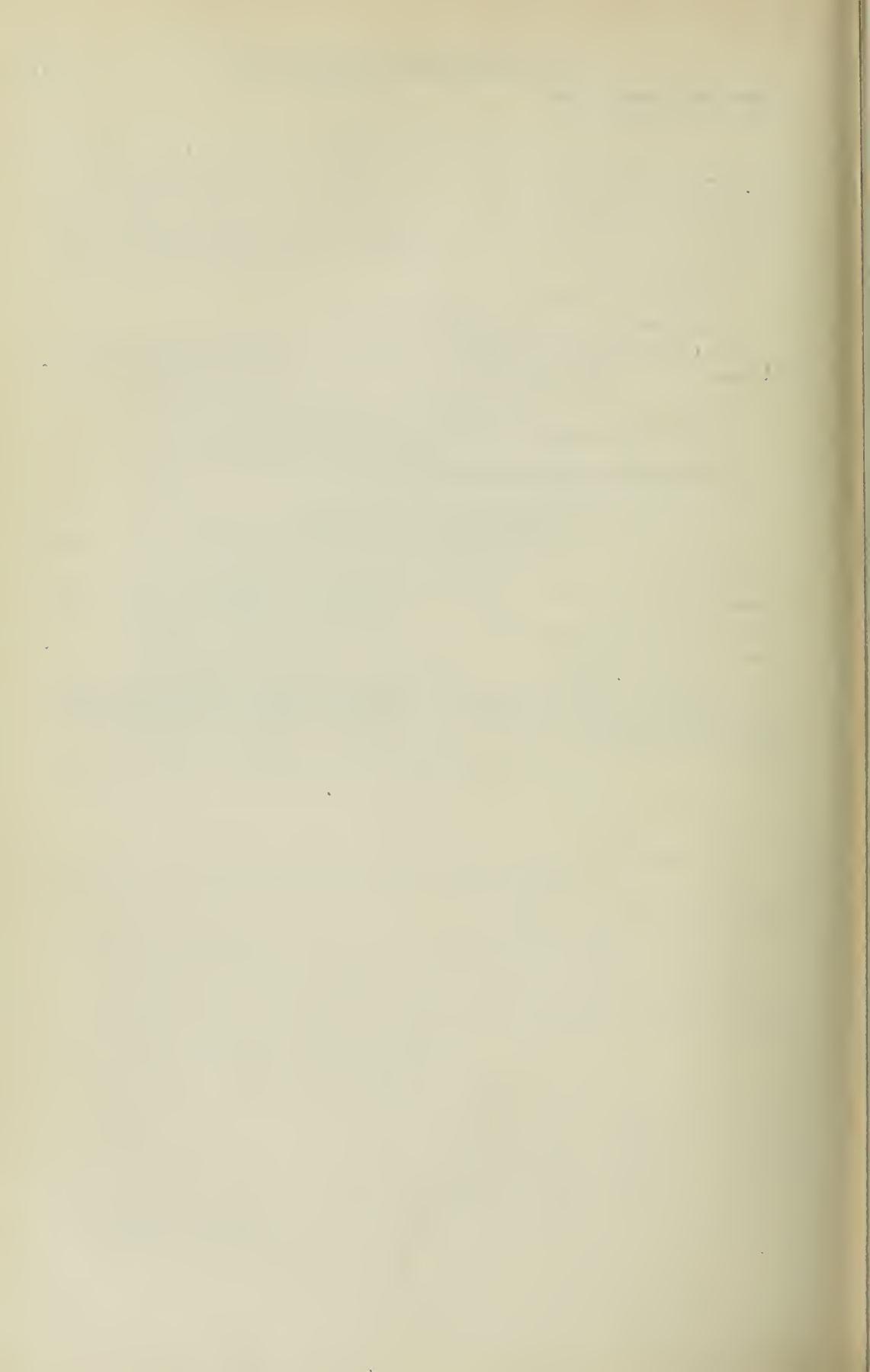
A. D. DeCELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
 J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

WM. FORAN,
Secretary to the Board.

APPENDIX.

Appended to this report will be found :—

1. Regulations governing the Board.
2. Statements giving particulars of attendance at promotion and entrance examinations.
3. Copy of papers used at the promotion examination.
4. Copy of papers used at the preliminary entrance examination.
5. Copies of the qualifying examination papers.
6. Copies of the option papers.
7. List of the candidates who passed successfully the preliminary, or lower grade examination.
8. List of the candidates who passed successfully the qualifying or higher grade examination.
9. List of the candidates who succeeded in options, specifying the subject or subjects in which they passed.
10. List of graduates of Canadian universities who have exhibited their diplomas to the Board, and who, in consequence, are qualified for employment in the public service without examination.



REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF THE BOARD OF SERVICE EXAMINERS IN HOLDING EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

1. One of the members shall be chairman, and when present shall preside at the meetings of the Board, and one may be secretary, if appointed to that office by the Governor General in Council. Chairman and secretary.
 2. In the absence of one of the members of the Board the other two shall be competent to transact business, and their decisions shall be as valid as if the three had been present. Two members of board may transact business.
 3. Regular entrance examinations shall be held annually at as many of the places named in the Civil Service Act as the Governor General in Council may direct, and also at any other places similarly selected and designated to the Board. The examination shall commence on the second Tuesday in the month of November, and shall continue until completed. Regular entrance examinations.
 4. The Board shall meet prior to the examination in sufficient time to make the preparations necessary for holding the said examination, and shall continue to meet until their work is finished. Meetings of board.
 5. The examinations shall be held simultaneously, that is, on the same days and hours at the several places designated by the Council, and shall be conducted at every place precisely in the same manner and by means of the same questions. Examinations to be held simultaneously and in same manner.
 6. The answers of the candidates shall be in writing and on paper prepared and supplied by the Board. Answers in writing.
 7. In the places at which the examiners cannot personally attend, sub-examiners shall be appointed to conduct the examinations according to the printed regulations supplied to them by the Board. Sub-examiners to be appointed.
 8. At the close of the examination it shall be the duty of the examiners in charge, to collect and seal up the written papers of the candidates and to transmit the same, duly attested, to the secretary of the Board at Ottawa. Written papers to be sealed up and transmitted to secretary.
 9. Every candidate for examination shall be required to satisfy the Board :— Requirement of candidate.
1. If coming up for the Preliminary examination only and if intending to serve in the Inside Departmental Division, that he is of the full age of fifteen years and not over thirty-five ; if coming up for the Qualifying examination, that he is of the full age of eighteen years : and if for the Inside Departmental Division, not over thirty-five years old. Preliminary examination, age. Qualifying examination, age.
- NOTE.—The proof of age shall be by a properly certified extract from the birth registration, and should this not be procurable, then by such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the Board. Proof of age.

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Sound health. 2. That he is in sound health and free from any defect or disease, mental or physical, which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

Proof of health. NOTE.—The proof of health shall be by the certificate of a practising physician.

Character. 3. That his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Civil Service.

Proof as to character. (NOTE.) The proof of character shall be by the certificate of a minister of religion, mayor, or justice of the peace.

APPLICATIONS.

Application for admission to examination, forms to be used. 10. The applications for admission to the examination shall be by means of forms which will be supplied to the candidate by the Board, and said forms correctly filled up shall be re-addressed to the secretary, at least one month before the day appointed for commencing the examination.

Fees to be paid. 11. A fee of two dollars in the case of the Preliminary Examination and of four dollars in the case of the Qualifying Examination, shall be paid by each candidate, and shall be collected on the first day of the examination as the Roll is being called. In the case of candidates coming up for examination in one subject the fee shall be two dollars, and a fee of one dollar shall be payable for the privilege of taking optional subjects. Should insuperable difficulties preclude the attendance of a candidate at the examination for admission to which he has sent the regular application and certificates such candidate, on communicating the facts to the secretary, may be admitted at the next ensuing examination, by simply sending an application without new certificates.

Admission to next ensuing examination.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations, open. English or French language may be used. 12. The examinations shall be open to all persons who shall have complied with the requirements of the Civil Service Act, as to proof of age, health and character, and in doing their examination work, the candidates shall be at liberty to use either the English or the French language.

Notice of examination. 13. Notice of every examination to be held under the Civil Service Act shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, one month at least before the date fixed for the examinations, and shall state when and where it is to be held.

Examinations, how designated. Optional subjects. 14. The examinations shall be known as the Preliminary or lower Grade and the Qualifying or Higher Grade. In conjunction with the latter, there will be certain optional subjects, any or all of which the candidates may take or decline to take as may be minded.

* Preliminary examination. 15. The Preliminary examination will be in,—
1. Penmanship;
2. Orthography;
3. The first four rules of arithmetic;
4. Reading print and manuscript;

Maximum marks and minimum of average required. 16. The maximum marks in each subject will be 60, and in order to pass, the candidate will require to make not less than 30 per cent, on any subject and an average of 50 per cent of the combined value on all subjects, or 120 out of the 240.

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17. The Preliminary examination will qualify for the following appointments :—

18. Messengers in both Inside and Outside divisions, porters, sorters, packers, letter carriers, mail transfer clerks, box collectors, tide waiters, assistant inspectors of weights and measures, and such other offices of the Lower Grades as may be determined by the Governor General in Council. Appointments for which the preliminary examination will qualify.

19. The Qualifying or Higher Grade examination shall be held immediately after the Preliminary, and shall be in,— Qualifying or higher grade examination.

1. Penmanship ;
2. Orthography ;
3. Arithmetic, including interest, vulgar and decimal fractions ;
4. Geography, chiefly of the Dominion of Canada ;
5. History,—British, French and Canadian—chiefly the latter ;
6. Grammar ;
7. Composition ;
8. Transcription.

List of subjects included in the examination.

20. The same scale shall govern in this as in the Preliminary examination, viz., a minimum of not less than 30 per cent on any one subject and an average on the whole eight of 50 per cent. As the subjects are valued at 100 marks each, the average required will be 400. This examination will qualify for the following appointments :— Same scale shall govern as in the preliminary examination.

1. Temporary writers in the first division ;
2. Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service ;
3. Third-class clerkships and the office of exciseman in the second division for Inland Revenue service ;
4. Third-class clerkships, railway and marine mail clerkships, and the offices in the second division for Post Office service ;
5. Second-class clerkships in the first division.

Appointments for which the qualifying or higher grade examination shall qualify.

21. Candidates who fail in one subject only at the Qualifying examination, but who make the required average (50 per cent, or 400 marks) will be allowed to come up at the next ensuing examination, and then only for that one subject, and if they secure the minimum will be held to have passed. Conditions upon which candidates may come up at the next ensuing examination.

22. Candidates who fail at the Qualifying examination, excepting those who fail in one subject only, will receive no advantage from the optional subjects they may have treated successfully, the failure in the Qualifying subjects neutralizing success in options. Candidates failing at qualifying examination : effect as to optional subjects.

23. Candidates who may desire to be examined in Optional subjects must take them at the time of the Qualifying examination, at which they present themselves, and will not be permitted to come up for that purpose at any subsequent examination. Subsequent examinations in optional subjects not allowable.

24. Candidates who pass in options will, in the event of appointment to office, be credited with the subjects in which they were successful up to two, but not in excess of two. Candidates who passed in options.

25. The options are :—

1. Book-keeping—by double entry ;
2. Shorthand ;
3. Type writing.

List of optional subject.

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Minimum of marks in options. 26. In order to pass in options, the candidates will require to make at least 50 marks in each subject taken.

Option candidates will inform secretary. 27. Candidates who intend taking Options will inform the Secretary of the Board.

CERTIFICATES

Certificate. 28. Every candidate who passes the Preliminary or Qualifying examination successfully will receive a certificate to that effect, and in the cases of candidates who have gained Options, a certificate 'with honours,' specifying the Options passed.

TIME TABLES.

Board will prepare time tables. 29. The Board will prepare time tables for the several examinations, showing the order in which the subjects are to be taken up, and the time allowed for each, which time shall be strictly observed by the examiners.

FORMS.

Board will provide forms. 30. The forms necessary for giving effect to the foregoing rules will be provided by the Board, and on application to the secretary, no less than one month before the day of examination, will be forwarded to the candidates and others interested.

REPORT

When report shall be made by board, and what it shall embrace. 31. Not later than the 31st day of January in each year, the Board shall make a report to the Secretary of State of the proceedings for the year ended on the preceding 31st day of December, which report will embrace copies of the printed examination question papers used at the several examinations, the names of the successful candidates, and copies of any rules or regulations adopted during the year.

STATIONERY.

Stationery and other requisites. 32. The stationery and other requisites shall be provided by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery upon requisitions from the Board of Examiners approved by the head of said Department.

Regulations for Conducting the Civil Service Entrance Examinations.

Preparation and printing of questions. 33. The Board of Examiners shall prepare and cause to be printed (confidentially) the questions to be used at the Preliminary, Qualifying (including Options) and Promotion examinations, excepting always the Promotion papers on 'Duties,' which papers the Departments interested will supply.

How examination shall be commenced. 34. The examiner will begin by calling the roll and marking, opposite to the names of the candidates in attendance, the word 'present,' and to these he will communicate the number by which they are to be severally identified throughout the examination.

Separate paper for each subject. 35. Each subject for examination shall be dealt with in a separate paper, and sufficient time will be allowed the candidates to give their work a careful and intelligent treatment.

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36. The examinations will commence each day at 9.30 a.m., continuing until noon, when a recess will be taken. They will commence at 1.30 p.m., and continue day by day till 4 p.m., or to the time specified in the time table, till finished. Hours of examination.

37. Each candidate shall be designated by a number, which he will place in plain figures at the head of each sheet of paper he may use and also (together with the name of the subject treated) on the back of the outside sheet, which papers, at the expiration of the time allowed, he will hand to the examiner. Each candidate shall be designated by a number.

38. The questions will be numbered, and the number of marks assigned to each question will be shown in the margin of the printed question paper. Questions will be numbered.

39. The date and hour for the issue of each examination (question) paper and the time allowed for its treatment will be plainly stated at the head thereof. Date, hour and time to be stated.

40. The examiners will exercise the greatest possible care in order to prevent the nature of the examination questions from becoming known before the time fixed for the issue of the papers has arrived. Examiners will exercise care.

41. Should the Board have reason at any time to believe that candidates have been guilty of misconduct, by copying from each other or by improperly obtaining information relative to the subjects under treatment during the examination, they (the Board) will hold the results of the examination respecting such candidate in suspense until they have thoroughly investigated the circumstances; and if such misconduct should be found to have occurred, the papers of such candidates will be cancelled and the offending persons will be disqualified from future examinations. Candidates guilty of misconduct by copying from each other, or improperly obtaining information how to be dealt with.

42. Should the sub-examiners have cause to believe that the irregularities referred to in the preceding paragraph, or any others, have taken place among their candidates, they will faithfully report the facts to the Board. Irregularities to be reported to the board.

43. The number of examination (question) papers on each subject required at each place of examination will be sent to the examiners, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed with the subject and the number of papers they contain, and said envelope shall only be opened when the time specified in the time table for doing so has arrived, and in the presence of the candidates. Number of papers on each subject shall be sent to the examiners, and endorsed with the subject, etc.

44. The stationery required for the examinations will be supplied by the Board, and the paper shall be written upon one side only. The margin must also be left blank, as it will be wanted for noting the valuations. Stationery will be supplied by the board.

45. No persons other than the examiners, their assistants and the candidates shall be allowed within the rooms during the examinations. Who allowed in during examination.

46. The examiners shall refrain from communicating to any one the results of the examinations until the same shall have been reported to the Secretary of State. Examiners not to communicate.

47. The candidates shall, if possible, be placed five feet apart during the examinations, and any attempt at holding communication with each other must be promptly and effectually checked by the examiners. Position of candidates during examination.

Books, etc., not permitted. 48. No books, notes, maps or diagrams shall be permitted in the examination rooms.

Candidates shall be seated five minutes before the commencement of the examinations. 49. The candidates shall all be seated five minutes before the commencement of the examinations, and no candidate will be allowed to enter the room later than fifteen minutes after the time fixed for commencing the treatment of a subject. Nor shall any candidate be allowed to leave the room during the treatment of a subject—save in cases of extreme necessity—but so soon as any candidate shall have finished his paper he may hand it to the examiner after which he will be at liberty to retire, but he will not, however, be allowed to re-enter until the time for the commencement of the next subject is called.

Perfect silence. 50. Perfect silence shall be observed during the time devoted to the treatment of the subjects.

At expiration of time examiner will collect paper. 51. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed for the treatment of a subject, the examiners in charge shall notify the candidates of the fact, and will collect the papers whether finished or unfinished.

Examiner will check papers with list of candidates present. 52. On receiving the papers the examiners in charge will check them with the list of candidates present, so as to satisfy himself that he has one from each person, and should he find any short he will at once proceed to inquire for them. If any candidate fails to put in a paper the examiner will state the fact and the reason for its having been withheld in the report of the secretary. After receiving and collecting the papers he will arrange them in numerical order and inclose them in an envelope with,—

How papers are to be arranged and inclosed in envelopes. 1. The place of examination ;
2. The subject of the paper ; and
3. The number of papers inclosed.
4. He will then seal and sign the cover.

At close of examination examiner will fill up form. 53. At the conclusion of the examination the examiners in charge will fill up a form certifying that the rules and regulations have been faithfully observed, and if anything requiring explanation has occurred they will state the facts to the Secretary of the Board.

Promotion Examinations.

Time of holding promotion examinations. 54. These examinations are held annually in the month of May, and are conducted in all respects like the examination for entrance. (See the instructions relating to the latter.)

Subjects designated as 'obligatory' and 'supplementary.' 55. The subjects in which the candidates are examined are known as 'Obligatory' and 'Supplementary,' or subjects which may be prescribed by the Deputy Heads of Departments.

List of 'obligatory' subjects. 56. The "Obligatory" subjects are :—
1. Penmanship.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (the nature of which is to be determined by the Deputy Head of the Department to which the candidate belongs, according to the requirements of the service the candidates are rendering or may be expected to render, if promoted to the higher classes they are aspiring to).
4. Composition.
5. Duties of office, or of the higher office sought.
6. Efficiency, by which is understood the value placed by the Deputy Heads upon the service rendered, or which is being rendered by the candidates.

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57. The 'Supplementary' subjects, any or all of which the Deputy Heads may prescribe, are :—

1. Translations (from English into French or French into English).
2. Geography.
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.
5. Constitution (The British North America Act).

List of 'supplementary' subjects.

58. The 'Obligatory' subjects, including 'Efficiency,' together with the 'Supplementary' subjects, which the Deputy Heads of Departments may select from, are each rated at 100 marks.

'Obligatory' subjects; how rated.

59. No clerk on the staff of any Department of the Public Service, who was in the service and employment of the Government on the first day of July, 1882, and has since been continuously engaged therein, shall as a condition of promotion be required to pass an examination in any subject other than the duties of the office to which he seeks promotion, unless in any special case the Deputy Minister, by a report concurred in by the Head of the Department, submits to the Board of Examiners other subjects of examination as a test of fitness for such office.

Employees appointed prior to 1882 not required to pass examination in subjects other than 'duties of office.'

60. The order of progress in the service is from a lower to the next higher class, and as there are three degrees of advancement, the candidates at the examination have to exhibit their eligibility for promotion according to the following scale :—

Order of progress in the service.

1. Third class men must obtain not less than 30 marks in any one subject, and an average of 50 on all the subjects prescribed for their examination, so that if there are six subjects (Efficiency included) and there can not be less, they will require to make a total of not less than 300.

Third-class men.

2. Second class men must make not less than 40 per cent an average of 60 per cent, and first class men 50 and 70.

Second-class men.

3. Candidates examined on 'Duties of Office,' must obtain if third-rate men, 50 marks; if second class men, 60 marks; and if first class men, 70 marks in their examination.

First-class. Candidates on 'duties of office.'

4. All marks for efficiency and for duties of office obtained by any candidate in any promotion examination, shall be held to apply only to the department for which he has taken the examination in duties and been awarded marks for efficiency.

61. If a candidate in any of the classes makes the average required, but falls below the minimum in one subject only, he will have the privilege of coming up at the next ensuing (annual) examination in that one subject, when the minimum of marks will pass him.

If a candidate makes the average required.

62. The following penal clauses were added to the Civil Service Act by Chapter 12 of the Acts of Canada, 51 Victoria (1888), and are inserted here for convenience of reference :

Penal clauses added to the Act.

2. Whenever the Board are satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by them, or by any person deputed by them to hold the same, they may summon before them, by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who in their opinion is in a position to give evidence in relation to any such irregularity or fraudulent practice; and if the person so summoned neglects or refuses to appear, or having appeared, refuses to be examined upon oath or affirmation concerning the premises, or refuses to take an oath or affirmation, or having taken the oath or affirmation, refusing to answer such questions concerning

Inquiry as to irregularities at examination.

Penalty for neglecting or refusing to appear or to be examined on oath.

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the premises as are then put to him, without offering any just and lawful excuse for his refusal, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers conferred, in like cases, upon a justice of a peace by section thirty-two of *The Summary Convictions Act*.

Administration of oath. '3. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such examination may be administered by any member of the Board :

Name of person offending to be removed from the list. '4. If any person is proved by such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made in virtue of section thirty-one of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified.

Penalty for personation of candidate. '5. Any person who at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate, or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Penalty for wrongfully receiving or furnishing examination papers. '6. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer, or other person, and every person who without authority furnishes to any other person any examination question paper, or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, under summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom ; and no such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination.

Ninth section of Act added. 63. The ninth section of 'The Civil Service Act' is added hereto for convenience of reference and is as follows :—

Who may be appointed assistants. 'The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, in the cities of Halifax, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria and such other places as are determined by the Governor in Council ; it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations in all the said places, but the places at which the examinations shall be held, shall be determined from time to time by the Governor in Council ; examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cause thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by Parliament for that purpose.'

Place and times of examinations.

Expenses : how defrayed.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

PRELIMINARY OR LOWER GRADE.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.	4	4	.....
Halifax	18	15	3
St. John, N.B.	18	18	.....
Quebec	19	16	3
Montreal	52	42	10
Ottawa	55	49	6
Kingston	1	1	.....
Toronto	33	31	2
Hamilton	7	7	.....
London	3	3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie... ..	1	1	.....
Winnipeg... ..	10	10	.....
Nelson ....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver	2	2	.....
Victoria.	2	2	.....
	225	201	24

QUALIFYING OR HIGHER GRADE.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.	11	8	3
Halifax	12	1	11
St. John, N.B.	9	9	.....
Quebec	16	4	12
Montreal	42	13	29
Ottawa	194	105	89
Kingston	22	12	10
Toronto	45	18	27
Hamilton	10	3	7
London	14	7	7
Sault St. Marie... ..	2	1	1
Winnipeg... ..	5	2	3
Nelson	3	3	.....
Vancouver	8	6	2
Victoria.	5	1	4
	*398	193	205

* Forty-five of this number were 'one subject' candidates, and consequently paid a fee of only \$2.

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OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Charlottetown.....	3		3
Halifax.....	1	1	
St. John, N.B.....	5		5
Montreal.....	1		1
Ottawa.....	38	9	29
Kingston.....	1		1
Toronto.....	6	1	5
Hamilton.....	1	1	
London.....	1		1
Sault Ste. Marie.....			
Winnipeg.....	2		2
Nelson.....			
Vancouver.....	1		1
Victoria.....			
	60	12	48

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Place.	Present.	Passed.	Failed.
Halifax.....	2	2	
St. John, N.B.....	1		1
Montreal.....	2	1	1
Ottawa.....	21	17	4
Kingston.....	1	1	
London.....	1	1	
Toronto.....	3	1	2
Winnipeg.....	1	1	
	32	24	8

EXCISE EXAMINATION.

Place.	Present.	Passed for 1st Class.	Passed for 2nd Class	Passed for 3rd class.	Failed.
St. John.....	1	1			1
Montreal.....	16	5	6	4	
Ottawa.....	3	2	1		
Hamilton.....	16	12	4		
Vancouver.....	1		1		
	37	20	12	4	1

No. 1.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, May 13, 1902, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Value.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

100

To raise one's business to the standard of a profession should be the chief aim of everybody who is devoting his life to the work of carrying on trade and commerce. There never was a period in the world's history when the business man has stood so high in the esteem of society—that is of society in its broadest sense—as he does to-day. The history of the past shows a great gulf between business and the so-called learned professions which grows wider as we look backward. Coming down toward the present the gulf becomes narrower until to-day when but a single step divides them. To-day on one side of this contracted gulf stands the educated, thoughtful, broad-minded business man. His polished shoes and silk hat are in keeping with his polished manners and refined tastes. His business, under the changed modern conditions, has compelled him to travel in many lands. Thus he has gained a great knowledge of men and things. He has read widely and can converse intelligently on almost any subject. He has had years of hard work and experience and a thorough technical training in his business. He is gentlemanly, dignified and withal modest. His every move in business is the result of hours of deep thought and careful study.

No. 2.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, May 13, 1902, from 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Values.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

8

Substitute other appropriate words for those printed in Italics in the following sentences :

Towards *evening* Columbus returned to his ships accompanied by many of the islanders in their boats, which they *called* canoes, and which though *rudely* formed out of the trunk of a single tree, they *rowed* with *surprising* dexterity. Thus on the first *interview* between the inhabitants of the old and new world, every thing was *conducted* amicably, and to their *mutual* satisfaction.

- 10 2. Change the following sentence from the indirect to the direct form of
speech.
Cyrus having summoned the Greek generals to his presence, told them,
that it was not, as they might readily suppose, in any want of their number
to swell his army that he engaged them in his service, but in the belief that
they were much superior to far greater numbers of barbarians.
- 10 3. Change the following complex sentence into a simple one.
When he had raised my thoughts by those transporting airs to taste the
pleasures of his conversation, he beckoned to me with his hand.
- 12 4. Distinguish between malevolence, malice and malignity giving an
example of each.
- 20 5. Show in what respect the following sentences are faulty and correct
them.
(a) It is folly to pretend to arm ourselves against the accidents of life by
heaping up treasures which nothing can protect us against but a kind providence.
(b) If, whilst poets profess to please only, they advise and give instruction
secretly, they may be esteemed the best and most honourable among
authors with justice, perhaps, now as well as formerly.
- 40 6. Write a letter, of not fewer than 250 words, describing your office
duties.
- 100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

May, 1902.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Values. Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling : 5 marks
will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

100 Their is a constent tendency, from inevitable causes, to a misconseption
of the character of a subordinit government. The relation of a subordinit to
a supream government is a complecated relation which the peepel both of the
dominent country and the dependancy are likely to misunderstand and the
incorect notions intertaned by either party are likely to give rise to unfounded
expectations and to practicle errors in there politicle conduct. It is the duty
of the Government of the domenent country to do everything in its power to
difuse corect opinyons and to dispell erors respecting its politicle relacions
with the dependancy and still more to avoide creeating an eror on this subject
sinse, in caise of anny colision betwene the domenent country and the
dependancy, which an eror on this subjeckt is likely to produse, the weaker
party, that is the dependancy, can scairsely fale to be the cheef suferer.
Unles the dominant country shoold be preparid to conseed virtueal independ-
ence, it oat carfully to a voide incurageing the peepel of the dependansy to
advance pertensions which nuthink short of independence can satisfie. If a
domenent country grants to a dependancy popyouler institoosions and professes
to alow it to exerceise self-government without beeing preparid to treet it as
virtuouelly independant, the domenent country bye such conduct onely mocks
its dependancy with the sembelence of pollticle institoosions with out there
reallity.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

May, 1902.

Values.	GENERAL ARITHMETIC PAPER.
10	1. Tom had 27 marbles more than Dick and 31 more than Fred. Tom lost 5 to Dick and 8 to Fred, and Dick lost 3 to Fred. How many then had Tom more than Dick and how many more than Fred?
10	2. A and B are travelling along the same road in the same direction, but A is 24 miles ahead of B. A walks at the rate of 3 miles an hour and B rides at the rate of 7 miles an hour. At these rates, in how many hours will B overtake A?
10	3. At what time will it be exactly three million minutes after the 1st September, 1902?
10	4. Make out and receipt a bill for the following:—On May 15, 1902, Messrs. Grey and Sons sold to A. Mann $19\frac{3}{4}$ yd. calico at 17ct.; $17\frac{1}{4}$ yd. linen at $47\frac{1}{2}$ ct.; $23\frac{1}{2}$ yd. lining at $9\frac{1}{2}$ ct.; $28\frac{1}{2}$ yd. flannel at $48\frac{1}{2}$ ct.; 23 yd. braid at $3\frac{1}{4}$ ct.; 7 prs. stockings at $37\frac{1}{2}$ ct. and 5 prs. gloves at $87\frac{1}{2}$ ct. Paid in full.
10	5. After drawing off 15 gallons of the contents of a certain cask and then $\frac{5}{11}$ of what was left, the remainder sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ct. a pint brought \$3.96. How many gallons were there originally in the cask?
15	6. The average rainfall at Toronto is less than the average rainfall at St. John, N.B. by $45\frac{5}{8}$ per cent of the latter and the average rainfall at Windsor, which is 30 inches per annum is greater than the average rainfall at Toronto by 8.1 per cent of the latter. Find the weight per acre of the average annual rainfall at St. John, N.B.
20	7. Find the surface area of a rectangular block 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. What fraction of the block would be cut away and by what fraction of itself would its surface be diminished were two inches each taken off its length, its breadth and its thickness?
15	8. Find the difference between the discount taken off a draft for \$15,000 drawn at 90 days and discounted at 7 per cent and the interest on the proceeds for 93 days at $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. (365 days in a year.)
100	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Values.	ARITHMETIC.
	1. Divide 68725642903 by 6871.
	2. Multiply £483 11s. 9d. by 238.
	3. Find least common multiple of 3432 and 3575.
	4. Find highest common factor of 16, 64, 256 and 1024.
	5. Extract square root of 88209.
	6. Find interest on \$5,913 from Nov. 23, 1901 to April 7, 1902 at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
	7. Find compound interest on \$1,154.37 for four years at 5 per cent.
	8. A merchant remits to England the sum of £728 9s. 5d., how much would that be in Canadian currency?
	9. A man receives \$76.40 interest in one year on \$475, what is the rate per cent?
	10. An agent receives \$5314 to invest, what sum should he invest if he pays \$20.30 expenses and charges $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent commission on the amount of the investment?

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Values.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide 68725642903 by 6871.
2. Multiply £483 11s. 9d. by 238.
3. Find least common multiple of 3432 and 3575.
4. Find highest common factor of 16, 64, 256 and 1024.
5. Extract square root of 88209.
6. Find interest on \$5913 from Nov. 23, 1901, to April 7, 1902, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
7. Find compound interest on \$1154.37 for four years at 5 per cent.
8. A merchant remits to England the sum of £728 9s. 5d., how much would that be in Canadian currency?
9. A man receives \$76.40 interest in one year on \$475, what is the rate per cent?
10. An agent receives \$5314 to invest, what sum should he invest if he pays \$20.30 expenses and charges $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent commission on the amount of the investment?

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

Values.

ARITHMETIC.

- 10 1. Multiply 9754326 by 70208.
- 10 2. Divide 986543287 by 80406.
- 14 3. Multiply .376 by .9628, to which add 9.4635 and subtract therefrom .2679 and divide the result by .0593.
- 14 4. Reduce $\left(\frac{21}{6} - \frac{2}{12\frac{1}{8}} + \frac{5}{1\frac{5}{6}} \text{ of } \frac{2}{3}\right) \times 3\frac{7}{8}$ to its simplest form.
- 14 5. If a person receives 8 per cent on his capital by investing in bank stock yielding 7 per cent per annum, what is the price of the stock and how much stock can be purchased for \$1,200?
- 14 6. Suppose the population of Canada to be 5,338,883 and the total consumption of spirits, beer and tobacco to be respectively, 4,088,919 proof gallons, 25,287,500 gallons and 12,836,032 lbs., what will be the consumption per head?
- 10 7. How many proof gallons are represented by 9,658 proof gallons of spirit at a strength of 65.5 O.P., and what will be the duty thereon at the existing rate?
- 14 8. Add the following columns of figures vertically and horizontally :—

48,634 80	672,721 15	34,582 92	4,267 89	487 90	760,694 66
65,559 55	7,974 67	187 89	182,762 57	8 20	256,492 88
4,726 53	54,385 20	96 55	48,295 63	84,664 37	192,168 28
8,231 82	543 10	39 27	5,643 57	4,819 26	19,277 02
62 18	432 20	429,288 40	46,349 63	66,734 50	542,866 91
534 86	2 75	25,801 36	763 99	6,666 22	33,769 18
212 08	9,784 30	55,006 60	67,274 99	45,269 19	177,547 16
65,520 72	647 70	38,216 27	9,576 18	438,534 76	556,495 63
4,488 03	87 56	9,853 10	60,053 56	3,875 64	78,357 89
5,842 45	769 47	5,724 85	7,236 27	219 27	19,792 31
64 59	7,568 67	45,187 26	27 73	238,854 80	291,703 05
793 82	9,422 30	466 28	29 30	6,526 19	17,237 89
982 35	67,276 29	5,826 33	586 40	68,463 20	143,134 57
209,653 78	831,615 36	650,277 08	432,867 71	965,123 50	3,089,537 43

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Auditor General's Office.

Values.

1. Express as vulgar fractions :
 - a. The ratio of 2.12 of £1 15s. 6d. to $\frac{1}{17}$ of £4 10s. 8d.
 - b. The ratio $\frac{2}{7}$ of 2.050505 to $\frac{108}{133}$ of 2.1060606.
2. A merchant buys 1,000 litres of wine at 3.75 francs a litre, and sells it all at 15s. a gallon. Find how much profit he makes, assuming that one litre = 1.76 pints and £1 = 25 francs.
3. A cistern has a pipe 'A' by which water runs in and two others, 'B' and 'C' fixed in the bottom by which water runs out. When the pipes are all open, it takes an hour to fill the cistern; when 'A' and 'B' are open and 'C' closed, in 50 minutes. If the cistern is full, find how long it will take to empty it, if 'B' and 'C' are open and 'A' closed.
4. A rectangular room is 11 yards long by 7 yards broad. It is to be covered as far as possible with carpet 2 feet 3 inches wide, which may not be cut lengthwise. The difference in carpet cost between laying all the lengths along and across the room is \$5.60, at what price is the carpet sold per yard in length?
5. If the income tax were raised from 8d. in the £ to $4\frac{2}{3}$ p.c., and this made a difference of £11 14s. 3d. to a certain person, what is his gross income?
6. Extract the square root of 7.34862594 to 3 places of decimals.
7. Extract the cube root of 154163097.928.
8. If the surface of a cube has an area of 417,3336 inches, find the length of one edge of the cube. Find also to 3 places of decimals the volume of the cube.
9. A merchant sells two lots of goods, one which cost \$756 at a profit of $\frac{1}{8}$ of the price at which he sells it, and the other which cost \$872 at a profit of $\frac{1}{9}$ of its selling price. What fraction of the whole cost is the whole profit?
10. Name the units of length, surface and volume measure in the metric system as adopted in France and name their approximate equivalents with us.
11. The volume of a cube is 1 kilostere, find the length of its edge in centimetres.
12. A cylindrical log has radius 1 metre 3 decimetres, what length of it must be cut off approximately to contain 10 steres.
13. A debt of \$5,000 is due in 40 days. \$2,000 is paid 15 days before the debt is due and \$1,500 12 days before the debt is due, when should the balance be paid?
14. If a cask contains 4 parts of wine and 3 parts of water, what fraction of the mixture must be drawn off and water substituted for the mixture to become 3 parts of wine and 4 parts of water?

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Values.	PAPER ON 'DUTIES OF OFFICE' FOR 'APPRAISERS' IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE, (1902.)
10	1. When goods subject to an ad valorem duty are imported into Canada, with respect to what 'markets' are the fair market values of the goods to be appraised for duty purposes?
10	2. In the currency of which country are invoices for entry at the Custom House to be made out?
10	3. Within what time after entry of the goods must notice be given to the Collector for claim on account of inferiority or deficiency in quantity of goods?
10	4. Within what time after landing should a Customs Appraiser assess damage in respect of goods imported by water or partly by water and partly by land?
10	5. What is the weight of one Imperial gallon of water at the standard temperature (62 F.)?
10	6. How many Imperial gallons are contained in 72 wine gallons?
10	7. By what instruments are wines, spirits or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
10	8. By what standards are sugars tested for duty purposes?
10	9. What action may a Customs officer take in respect of goods prohibited from importation under the Customs laws?
10	10. By whom may goods liable to forfeiture be seized under the Customs laws?
100	JOHN McDUGALD, <i>Commissioner of Customs.</i>

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Values.	PAPER ON 'DUTIES OF OFFICE' FOR 'GAUGERS' IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE, (1902.)
10	1. What instruments are used for gauging purposes?
10	2. What instruments are authorized to be used in testing the proof strength of wine and distilled spirits?
10	3. What is the usual quantity of wine required to be furnished as a sample for testing its alcoholic strength?
10	4. How much spirits are required as a sample for testing the degree of proof?
10	5. How many wine gallons are contained in five Imperial gallons?
10	6. What is the weight of a gallon of distilled water at the standard temperature?
10	7. What is the temperature for water authorized to be used in verifying the size of the Imperial gallon measure?
10	8. How are wines containing more than forty per cent of spirits of the strength of proof to be rated for duty?
10	9. By whom may goods liable to forfeiture be seized under the Customs laws?
10	10. In respect of spirituous liquors imported into Canada, how many degrees below the strength of proof are allowed to be reckoned in computing the strength of such liquors for duty purposes, under the Customs Tariff, 1897?
100	JOHN McDUGALD, <i>Commissioner of Customs.</i>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Values.	PAPER ON 'DUTIES OF OFFICE' FOR 'SURVEYORS' IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE, (1902.)
10	1. What penalties are provided under the Customs laws in respect of goods prohibited to be imported into Canada?
10	2. What portion of the labour of a country admitted to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff is required under Customs Regulations to extend to manufactured articles presented for Customs entry in Canada under the Preferential Tariff?
10	3. By what instruments are wines, spirits or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
10	4. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?
10	5. In what currency must invoices of imported goods, for Customs entry, be made out?
10	6. By what means is sugar prescribed to be tested for duty purposes in Canada?
10	7. What percentage of the duty paid on goods used in Canadian manufactures may be refunded as drawback upon the exportation of such manufactures from Canada?
10	8. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an ad valorem rate to be valued for duty purposes?
10	9. Under what conditions may free or duty paid goods be stored in Customs Warehouses of Class 2 or 3?
10	10. In what size of package may distilled spirits (not in glass) be imported from the United States?
100	JOHN McDOUGALL, <i>Commissioner of Customs.</i>

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Values.	
10	1. By what Act was the Department of Agriculture constituted, and what subjects come under its administration?
10	2. Into how many divisions is the Patent Branch separated, and what are the duties of each?
10	3. Can you describe the ground or principle on which the State grants a Patent to an individual?
10	4. For how many years is a patent granted?
10	5. Describe the <i>Patent Record</i> , and state the reasons why specifications of patents should be published.
10	6. Can you state the ground on which the Office sometimes refuses to grant patents?
10	7. What proceedings must an inventor take to obtain a patent?
10	8. What must be done to make an assignment of a patent valid as against any subsequent assignment?
10	9. What is a caveat?
10	10. What right do patents confer?
100	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Values.

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

- 14 1. In what manner would you deal with, and how would you close up, the account of an officer who after having received an advance of \$300 on account of Excise Contingencies renders an account of \$347.13, under one backing, as follows:—Excise Contingencies \$249.57, Excise Seizures \$23.19, Extra Services \$17.50, and Preventive Service \$56.87?
- 8 2. How would you adjust and close up the account of an officer who had received an advance of \$200 on account of Weights and Measures Contingencies, and who rendered three separate accounts as follows:—
Weights and Measures Contingencies \$87.23, Gas Contingencies \$22.43, and Electric Light Contingencies \$32.71, and making the following refunds:—
Weights and Measures Contingencies \$12.77, Gas Contingencies \$27.57, and Electric Light Contingencies \$17.29.
- 8 3. In what manner are the following payments made, viz.:—
To Great Britain £37 3 4
To France 733·19 Francs
To Germany 347·19 Marks
To United States \$409 21
To Montreal \$630 20
To a place in Canada where Department
has no officer \$17 43
- 14 4. What description of returns are made, daily and monthly, to the Department of Finance, the Auditor General and the *Official Gazette*, respectively, and what documents accompany such returns?
- 10 5. If the monthly return of expenditure furnished the Auditor General showed an overdraft of \$2.09, and the Auditor General claimed that instead of an overdraft there was a balance of \$56.13 remaining to the credit of the vote, where would you look for the cause of this difference?
- 10 6. If after paying an account of an Inspector of Weights and Measures it should be discovered that he has been overpaid \$10 and a refund is made of this amount how would you adjust such account?
- 14 7. Describe the manner in which deposit and receipts (duplicate, triplicate and draft) and advice notes are dealt with at the department, and name the books and statements in which they are recorded and the final disposition made of them.
- 8 8. In what manner would you deal with the seizure report of an illicit still, the information which led to such seizure having been received from a person not in the service of the department?
State in detail how the seizure is finally closed.
- 6 9. Name the votes which are usually granted for the expenditure of this department, state the nature of the services for which intended and what routine is necessary to make the votes actually available.
- 8 10. State in detail the manner in which Excise Entries are dealt with on
— receipt at the department, and name the different books in which they are
100 recorded.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

'DUTIES OF OFFICE'—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Values.	
10	1. How long has the present Department of Public Works been in existence ?
10	2. What are the principal branches of the Department, and who presides over them ?
10	3. How are the funds provided for the administration of the Department of Public Works ?
10	4. What course is taken when an urgent and unexpected expenditure is required to be made, and there is no appropriation available ?
10	5. What course is taken when property is required to be purchased by the Department, and state what is required to be done from the time the Minister orders the acquisition to the time when the purchase is completed ?
10	6. What is the usual course followed for the carrying of a work from the time an application is made for the same until the work itself is begun, whether the work is by contract or by day's work ?
10	7. Can a Governor General's warrant be obtained during the Session of Parliament to provide for funds when appropriations are exhausted ?
10	8. How is a property acquired by the Department when the owner is unwilling to sell or will not agree upon the price offered ?
10	9. What is the course followed for the payment of a gratuity to the family of a deceased officer leaving no will, and when the gratuity is too small to justify letter of administration being taken for his estate ?
10	10. Who decides in last resort on the differences between contractors and the chief architect or chief engineer as regards contracts executed under their supervision ?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

'DUTIES OF OFFICE'—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Values.	
8	1. In what particulars do the following differ from one another :—Anthracite, Bituminous coal, Albertite and Lignite.
12	2. Give the meanings of the following :—Stratified, Banded, Ribbed, Foliated, Jointed, Slatey, Shaley, Marly, Fissile, Agglomerate, Conglomerate, Breccia.
10	3. Describe some varieties of Hematite and Magnetite. Mention some of the means of distinguishing these ores from one another. Why do we never find either of them to contain as much as 80 or 90 per cent of metallic iron ?
10	4. State approximately the composition of the following :—Stibnite, Bornite, Strontianite, Cassiterite, Chalcocite, Labradorite, Fluorite, Manganite, Pyrrhotite, Sodalite.
10	5. Describe briefly two different plans or systems on which you might classify or arrange an exhibition or a museum of economic minerals.
10	6. Name the principal localities or districts where ores of copper are found in Canada.

- 12 7. Where do the following occur principally in Canada?—Gypsum,
Common Salt, Apatite, Petroleum, Roofing Slate, Agate.
- 16 8. Describe the best manner of packing for transportation various kinds
of mineral specimens, from the most delicate or fragile up to the heaviest (1)
when you have all kinds of packing materials and appliances available. (2.)
When you have to depend upon whatever may be obtained in the woods or
the country.
- 12 9. Describe a good mineralogical museum room, as to supporting of weight,
lighting, show cases, shelving, labelling.
- 100

Values.

'DUTIES OF OFFICE'—DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

1. Give the following:—
 - (a.) Date Department of Marine and Fisheries established.
 - (b.) Date Department divided and made two Departments.
 - (c.) Date Department amalgamated and made one Department.
2. State principal services controlled by the Department.
3. What are the duties of the Deputy Minister?
4. Describe the system of the Department in managing correspondence.
5. How many classes are there in the inside branch of the Civil Service?
Give salaries attached to each class.
6. Is there an age limit for appointment to the Civil Service? If so,
what?
7. How often do vessels pay sick mariners' dues, and what benefits result
from such payment?
8. When application is made to render assistance to the crew of a ship
wrecked in Canadian waters, what course is pursued?
9. When a shipwreck occurs on the shores of Canada, and it is deemed
necessary to hold an inquiry into the causes which led to the disaster, what is
the procedure?
10. When an applicant applies for a Canadian Certificate, either as
Master or Mate and has passed the examination, what is the duty of the clerk
who has charge of that branch of the public service, when the papers are recei-
ved from the Examiner?
11. How are funds provided for the administration of matters under the
control of the Marine and Fisheries Department?
12. How are Harbour Masters remunerated?
13. Draft a report appointing a Shipping Master.
14. When there is a conflict of opinion between the officers of the
Department in regard to the meaning of an Act, how is the matter finally
settled?
15. When Board of Trade claims expenses incurred on account of a sick
seaman, how does Department settle claim?
16. When the Department desires to convey the thanks of the Govern-
ment to a non-resident of Canada, what is the procedure?
17. In presenting the captain of a vessel with a testimonial for services
rendered a shipwrecked crew, what is the departmental action from reception
of the report of services rendered till testimonial presented?

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Values.	DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, DUTIES OF OFFICE.
10	1. Give definition of the word 'Indian' under the Indian Act.
20	2. What is the policy of the Government with regard to extinguishing title.
20	3. What is necessary before lands set apart for Indians can be alienated or in any way disposed of.
20	4. What is the relation between the Department of Indian Affairs and the Indians of Canada.
15	5. What officers represent the Department at the various Agencies.
15	6. Name a number of officers in charge of the administration of Indian matters in Manitoba, and the North-west Territories.
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Values.	
	1. What branches of the Public Service are administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce?
	2. What was the value of the total imports and exports of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901?
	3. From what country did Canada import the largest, and to what country did she export the largest, during that period?
	4. What was the largest single item of export from Canada during that period?
	5. In what countries and colonies has Canada Commercial Agencies?
	6. What is the monetary unit and how does it compare with that of Canada as to value in each of the following countries:—Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Japan, Australia and Newfoundland?
	7. What are the units of weights and measures and their principal subdivisions and multiples in each of the foregoing?
	8. How many states are comprised in the Australian Commonwealth, and their names?
	9. Name four principal exports of Australia?
	10. " " South Africa?
	11. " " Argentine Republic?
	12. Name the British Colonies entitled to the benefits of the Preferential Tariff?
	13. What is the average duty under the present Tariff of the total imports?
	14. What is the average duty under the present Tariff of the dutiable imports?
	15. How does the trade of Canada compare with that of the United States per capita of population?

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, DUTIES OF OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Values.

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|-----|---|
| 10 | 1. State the difference between Capital Account, Income Account and Revenue Account. |
| 10 | 2. Describe the routine in connection with a Railway Subsidy from the Inspection of the Railway for Subsidy purposes, to the issuing of a cheque for same. |
| 10 | 3. A contract having been entered into with a firm of Contractors by the Department of Railways and Canals, to construct a section of the Trent Canal, describe the routine necessary to be gone through before payment is made by cheque for the work performed by them for any one month. |
| 10 | 4. The above Contractors having completed about two-thirds of their contract apply to Department for a return of two-thirds of the amount of drawback withheld, state the usual procedure until payment is made. |
| 10 | 5. In what manner is the Department provided with funds, necessary to carry on its administration? |
| 10 | 6. Name the different works under the management of the Department and describe the various methods of payments in connection therewith. |
| 10 | 7. What is a Governor General's Warrant, when can it be issued and for what purpose? |
| 10 | 8. A Governor General's Warrant having been issued, what provision has the Department to make in connection with it? |
| 10 | 9. What connection has the Auditor General's Department with that of the Department of Railways and Canals, and having reference to the 33rd Section of the Audit Act, what must the Department of Railways and Canals have done in connection with application for cheques to meet the requirements of the said section? |
| 10 | 10. Describe a letter of credit, how issued and provided for? |
| 100 | |

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

1902.

Values.

DUTIES OF OFFICE—CANAL BRANCH.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Name the different canals of the Dominion. |
| 10 | 2. Give the names of the different offices on the canals. |
| 10 | 3. What is a Ship's report and describe how it should be made out. |
| 10 | 4. When it reaches the canals' statistical branch, how is it treated and into what books is it first entered? |
| 10 | 5. What is a Let Pass? What is an Advice Note? What is an Account Current? |
| 10 | 6. Name the principal books used for canal statistics. |
| 10 | 7. Into how many clauses is the tariff of tolls divided? |
| 10 | 8. When should money received by collectors be deposited? |
| 10 | 9. What is a 'Season Let Pass' and what is the payment necessary to obtain one? |
| 10 | 10. When grain destined for Montreal has paid full tolls on the Welland Canal, what further tolls, if any, are required? |

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Values.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 5 | 1. To whom is the command in chief of the Military forces of the Dominion vested and by whom exercised? |
| 5 | 2. Of whom does the Militia of Canada consist and who may be required to serve in a case of <i>Levee en masse</i> ? |
| 10 | 3. Into how many classes is the male population so liable to serve divided and what are they? |
| 5 | 4. For what purposes was the Permanent Corps authorized? |
| 5 | 5. How can a Corps of the Active Militia be called out in the aid of the Civil Power? |
| 5 | 6. How are Militiamen thus called out paid? |
| 10 | 7. What are the duties of the different Officers of the Headquarters Staff? |
| 5 | 8. What is the limit of age for Officers of the Active Militia? |
| 5 | 9. For what purpose was the Reserve of Officers authorized and who are eligible to be transferred thereto? |
| 10 | 10. What are the Allowance for Drill Instruction and for Command Pay of the various Arms of the Active Militia? |
| 10 | 11. What are the Allowances for Care of Arms for the various Arms of the Active Militia? |
| 10 | 12. How are Military Staff Clerks (<i>a</i>) appointed (<i>b</i>) paid (<i>c</i>) when are they eligible for promotion (<i>d</i>) how are they carried on the strength of their Corps while serving as Military Staff Clerks and (<i>e</i>) for what causes can they be returned to their Corps? |
| 5 | 13. What are the qualifications for appointment to the Permanent Corps? |
| 10 | 14. What are the limits of age for Cadetship in the Royal Military College (<i>b</i>) who are eligible for admission as Cadets (<i>c</i>) what certificates are required before applicants can be authorized to undergo the entrance examination (<i>d</i>) what payments are required annually as fees and to cover necessary expenses and (<i>e</i>) who are eligible for admission without undergoing the Entrance Examination? |
| — | |
| 100 | |

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

Value.

Correspondence Branch—Questions.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | 1. Where are Orders in Council and Imperial Despatches found when required? |
| 10 | 2. What do you index of the official correspondence and to what purpose does it serve? |
| 10 | 3. When should a letter be considered finished, completed and ready to mail? |
| 10 | 4. How can you readily ascertain what are the important matters you have in hand pending action? |
| 10 | 5. How and what are the military articles or goods admitted to Canada free of duty? |

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10	7. What should be done with drill sheds no longer required for militia purposes ?
10	8. How are promotions made and what qualifications are required ?
10	9. What steps should be taken towards procuring compensation for a man or horse injured at camp ?
10	10. What is the regular channel through which this Department should communicate with the Imperial Government ?
100	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

STORE BRANCH.

Values.	List of Questions for Promotion Examination.
10	1. State the responsibilities and duties of a Superintendent of Stores.
10	2. Say how often Returns are made by him to Headquarters and the nature of such Returns.
10	3. State the system of book-keeping as to receipts and issues of stores.
10	4. How and upon what authority are all issues made ?
10	5. Describe the usual course followed by Officers commanding Units in forwarding Requisitions, and state what certificates are necessary thereon before action by the Store Branch.
10	6. How are Monthly Returns checked ?
10	7. How are obsolete and condemned stores disposed of and under what authority ?
10	8. Explain the difference between requisitions for Clothing and for other stores.
10	9. When compensation is allowed in lieu of an issue of Clothing, how are entries made in the Clothing Ledger ?
10	10. How are issues upon repayment made from Stores, and how are monies received for ammunition and stores accounted for ?
100	

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

DUTIES PAPER, MAY, 1902.

Department of Finance (Office of the Superintendent of Insurance).

Values.	Any seven of the following questions, at the candidate's option.
	1. Define the following expressions having regard to the provisions of the Insurance Act, viz. :— (a.) Inland marine insurance ; (b.) sickness insurance ; (c.) guarantee insurance.
	2. A company incorporated under the provisions of an Act of one of the provinces of the Dominion, having power by its charter to carry on life insurance and accident insurance, applies for a license under the Dominion Insurance Act. State whether the application can be granted or not, giving the reason for your answer.
	3. What is the minimum deposit required by the statute on application for a license by the following companies, viz. :— (a.) An American fire insurance company ; (b.) A British life insurance company ; (c.) A Canadian fire insurance company ; (d.) A Canadian life insurance company.

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4. In what way is the deposit determined in cases where it is not fixed by statute? What is the usual initial deposit required for a license to transact—

- (a.) Guarantee insurance ;
- (b.) Plate glass insurance ;
- (c.) Accident insurance ;
- (d.) Sickness insurance ?

5. A fire insurance company incorporated under an Act of the province of Ontario applies for a license and offers as a deposit city of Vancouver, B.C., bonds quoted at 92½. What is the minimum of such bonds necessary?

Prepare the report on the application and state what documents are to be filed by the applicants, and under what authority the license is issued.

6. What statements are required to be filed in the office of the Superintendent and at what times by—

- (a.) Canadian companies ;
- (b.) Companies other than Canadian ?

What is the consequence of failure to file such statements within the time limited by the statute?

7. Under what circumstances may the license of a company be withdrawn?

8. State in general terms the requirements as to the valuation by the department of the policies of life insurance companies and the basis of such valuation, including the rate of interest applicable to the policies having regard to their date of issue.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Clerks in Office of Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service.

Values.	Question.
8	1. What information should the Railway Mail Clerks' Weekly Reports contain ?
10	2. When two or more Railway Mail Clerks are on duty in an R. P. O., what are their respective duties ?
15	3a.) Into how many classes is domestic mail matter divided ?
	(b.) What are the postage rates in each class ?
12	4. What action should be taken by a Railway Mail Clerk,—
	(a.) When mail is delayed through a Railway accident.
	(b.) When prohibited mail matter is received by him.
	(c.) When a registered article is received not entered upon the letter bill.
	(d.) When he is unable to take duty ?
12	5. What action should be taken by the Local Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service—
	(a.) When a train is cancelled.
	(b.) When the supposed loss of a registered letter is reported to him.
	(c.) When he receives notice of the establishment of a new Post Office.
	(d.) When a train service is increased or decreased ?
12	6. What is the Canadian Postage rate on the following mail matter for—
	1. Newfoundland.
	2. The United States—a, Letters, b, Newspapers, c, Parcels ?

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 7. Name all the Railway Post Office routes in your District; their terminal points; and the R. P. O., routes in other Districts in Canada with which they are directly connected. |
| 6 | 8. What articles may be sent to the United States closed against inspection? |
| 10 | 9. Describe the treatment by a Railway Mail Clerk of registered matter for, and from the terminal points of his run. |
-
- 100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

(Clerks in Post Office Inspectors' Offices.)

Values.	Question.
10	1. What is the difference between an 'Accounting' and a 'Non-accounting' post office?
15	2. What information should be given in a Post Office Inspectors' Report upon an application for a new post office?
10	3. What is meant by 'Forward Duty'? How is it computed?
10	4. What are 'Dead Letters'? How are they treated?
10	5. To what Countries may 'unpaid', or 'insufficiently prepaid' letters be forwarded? How are they treated on receipt?
10	6. When may a mail contractor claim increased compensation? What principle must be observed in fixing the amount of the increase granted?
15	7. Write a letter to a Postmaster requesting him to send in his delayed 'Enumeration Return', and point out the inconvenience occasioned to the department by such delay.
10	8. What is the mode of procedure when a 'registered letter' has been reported to the Post Office Inspector as 'lost'?
10	9. What articles are not allowed to pass through the mails?

100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

(Assistant Post Office Inspectors.)

Values.	Question.
10	1. What mode of procedure would you adopt in the case of an alleged abstraction from a registered letter?
15	2. Explain fully the different steps taken in the establishment of a new post office.
12	3. What is the limit of weight of a parcel mailed in Canada, and addressed to—
	(a.) Any part of the Dominion?
	(b.) The United Kingdom?
	(c.) Newfoundland?
5	(d.) The United States?

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4. What is the duty of a mail courier with respect to letters tendered to him en route?
- 8 5. What should a Post Office Inspector look to when inspecting—
(a.) A Money Order Post Office?
(b.) A Post Office Savings Bank business?
- 15 6. Describe the mode of procedure in making a contract for mail service. For what term is one usually made? Under what circumstances can it be renewed?
- 10 7. What are the penalties imposed by the law on persons guilty of—
(a.) Issuing counterfeit postage stamps?
(b.) Issuing Money Orders on credit?
(c.) Having a mail bag in his possession?
(d.) Theft of a registered letter?
(e.) Using the same stamp twice?
- 10 8. What are the regulations governing the transmission of newspapers in Canada?
- 5 9. How are Postmasters of non-accounting offices supplied with stamps?
- 10 10. What is the rate of postage on 'legal' and 'commercial' papers?
- 100

PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

INSIDE SERVICE.

Values.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—DUTIES OF OFFICE.

- 10 1. Describe the organization of the Inside Service of the Department.
- 20 2. Describe concisely the duties of each Branch but more particularly the Branch to which you belong.
- 10 3. Describe the different methods which have been provided by the Department for the transmission of sums of money through the mails.
- 10 4. Give a list of the returns that are made to your Branch of the Department by Postmasters and Post Office Inspectors.
- 10 5. What is a Non-Accounting Office? How is the salary to be paid the Postmaster arrived at?
- 10 6. What are the exceptions to the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General in the conveyance of letters?
- 15 7. Describe in full detail the manner in which a Postmaster's Account is treated from the time it is received in the Department until it is filed (Accountant's Branch candidates will deal with the cash accounts and Savings Branch with the Savings Bank Accounts).
- 15 8. After the Postmasters' Ledgers have been balanced for a month what means are taken to prove the cash deposited in the Bank and the Salary warrants paid by Postmasters? Describe the different operations (for Accountant's Branch candidates).
- 15 9. What are the duties of a Ledger Clerk in the Savings Bank Branch who receives a depositor's application for repayment? What further action is taken when a repayment cheque is issued to a depositor? What steps are taken in issuing a duplicate cheque to replace one which has been lost? (For Savings Bank Branch.)
- 100

No. 1.

LOWER GRADE EXAMINATION.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, November 11, 1902, from 10.15 to 11 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

60

Our pleasure in coming amongst you is tinged with the regret that we are on the eve of departure from the great country where, during the five weeks of our stay, we have received so hearty and generous hospitality, and found so many kind friends.

Bearing in mind the many happy days which I have spent in your city and province, I am particularly pleased to find myself here again and that, on this occasion, the Duchess is with me.

It is perhaps fitting that we should take leave of Canada, in the province that was the first over which the British flag waved—a province so full of moving checkered historical memories—and that embarking from your capital, which stands unrivalled among the naval ports of the world, we should pass through waters that are celebrated in the annals of our glorious navy.

I am glad to gather from the address of the University of Dalhousie that, in the midst of that national prosperity you happily enjoy, you have not neglected the interests of higher education. You recognize that nothing is so essential to the advancement of a people as adequate provision for a training which will keep the coming generation abreast of the march of intellectual progress and scientific knowledge.

We share in your regrets as to the shortness of our stay, which will prevent us from judging for ourselves of the great mineral wealth and other resources for which your province is famed. We trust that the development of these resources, already attained, is but an earnest of a still greater future.

In bidding you farewell, we wish to make known how greatly we have been impressed by the affectionate sympathy with which we have been received by the people of the Dominion, and we pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon them and theirs, and upon those in whose hands is placed the guarding of its destinies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

No. 2.

LOWER GRADE EXAMINATION.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, 11th November, 1902, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling ; 2 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.	
60	You will, i think, all hav herd of florence nightingale. Hers is a naim to make all english harts beet warm as long as they eggsist ; one of englands nobelest women, for she was the furst hoo thoght of goeing to nurs our poor woondid soljers on the battel-feeld. From her childehude florence was all-ways wantin to help and heel thos in pane, an her furst paishent was a dog. She was but a child when won day she met a shepperd hoom she new, and he was in grate distres becose his faythfull old dog that had servid him for soe menny ears, was nere his end. Some crewel boys,—or i wood raythur say, thoughtles boys,—had stoned the poor old dog, and he was soe much hurt that he had onely just bin abel to drag himself hoam to dye. florence nelt down byside the poor sufring creetchure, her kinde hart ful of pitty.

No. 3.

LOWER GRADE EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, 11th November 1902, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full.

Values.	
3	1. Write out in words 1,707,107 ; 970,037,901 ; 10,101,010.
3	2. Write in figures, eleven thousand and eleven ; one million one hundred and one thousand and one ; one hundred million seventeen thousand and seventy.
9	3. Add together, 79486, 9879, 56878, 796, 97969, 687, 7879, 86878 and 789.
6	4. Take 2898765987 from 15706408056.
6	5. Multiply 798576978 by 7.
9	6. Multiply 870896574 by 90087.
6	7. Divide 34567891234 by 7.
9	8. Divide 4294967297 by 641.
9	9. A woman bought 7 pounds of tea at 37 cents a pound, 18 pounds of butter at 19 cents a pound, 27 pounds of cheese at 16 cents a pound, and 9 dozen eggs at 17 cents a dozen. She gave three five-dollar bills to pay for her purchases. How much change should she receive ?
100	

No. 5.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

Penmanship.

Wednesday, November 12, 1902, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

CHILDHOOD.

100

There is a magic charm in its winning ways—honesty and truthfulness in its expression of affection ; there is something grand and lofty in that young untainted soul, which should pass through life uncorrupted by the deception and sensuality of the world. Men seduce it from its path of innocence. Vice is ever seeking to poison the beauty of virtue. The vicious man, when looking upon the frank and open countenance of a child, finds something to rebuke the workings of his guilty soul, while the virtuous man sees something in it to love and admire ; but in the former the influence too often loses its effect, while the latter feels an elevation of the soul in coming in contact with the innocence and purity of childhood. We are often ridiculed for our attachment to childhood ; but there is a thrill of joy runs through our being, and kindles up the fire of enthusiasm when we associate ourselves with children. We ever wish to have the spirit of the child combined with the candor and honesty of manhood. The beauty and simplicity of childhood are types of the better life ; if we wish to taste the real and undefiled blessings of life we must preserve the soul from being poisoned by the bitter experiences of vice and its fearful concomitants. If we wish to understand the grandeur of nature—to link our hearts in sympathy with the sorrows and sufferings of humanity, and feel the glowing warmth of piety and benevolence, we must maintain through life the unsullied purity of childhood, combined with the dignified reason and experience of manhood.

No. 6.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Composition.

Wednesday, 12th November, 1902 ; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

Show in what respects the following sentences are faulty, and correct them :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5 | 1. He forgets the gratitude that he owes to those that helped all his companions when he was poor and unfluential, and John Smith in particular. |
| 5 | 2. It appears to me that he likes me better than you. |

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- | | |
|----|---|
| 5 | 3. Charlemagne patronized not only learned men, but also established several educational institutions. |
| 5 | 4. Industry has always been the way to succeed, and it will so long as men are what they are. |
| 5 | 5. What a pity it is that even the best should speak to our understandings so seldom. |
| 5 | 6. After we came to anchor, they put me on shore, where I was welcomed by all my friends, who received me with the greatest kindness. |
| 12 | 7. What are meant by the following figures of speech:—Euphemism, synonym, exclamation and apostrophe? Give an example of each. |
| 16 | 8. Distinguish between mutual and common; vocation and avocation. Give an example of each. |
| 42 | 9. Write a letter of not less than 250 words on 'A boating excursion.' |
-
- 100

No 7.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Arithmetic.

Wednesday, November 12, 1902; from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.)

N. B.—The work of each question must be given in full; no marks will be given for answers only, except in the case of question 1. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | 1. Add together 798576, 9476, 978769, 79867, 767879, 874, 6987 9769878, 7967, 796,878. |
| 8 | 2. Multiply 4294967297 by 900807. |
| 10 | 3. Make out and receipt a bill for the following:—On November 5, 1902 Mrs. J. Andrews bought of Mr. Wm. Peters, $19\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of tea at $37\frac{1}{2}$ c., $7\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of coffee at $28\frac{1}{2}$ ct., $37\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar at $6\frac{1}{4}$ ct., $48\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of butter at $18\frac{1}{2}$ ct., $37\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of cheese at $16\frac{1}{2}$ ct., $27\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of currants at $8\frac{1}{2}$ ct., $19\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of raisins at $9\frac{1}{4}$ ct., $47\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of ham. at $16\frac{1}{4}$ ct., 39 lb. of bacon at $14\frac{3}{4}$ ct., and $17\frac{1}{2}$ doz. eggs at $27\frac{1}{2}$ c. |
| 10 | 4. If a man earns one-third as much as 5 women and a boy earns one-sixteenth as much as 9 women, what fraction of a man's wages does a boy earn; the time of earning being in all cases the same? |
| 10 | 5. A man drew off 4 gall. from a full barrel of vinegar and filled the barrel up with water. Next day he drew off 4 gall. of the mixture and then filled up the barrel with water. On the third day he drew off 4 gall. of the mixture and filled up the barrel with water. If the barrel held just 32 galls., how many gallons of the vinegar originally contained in the barrel remained in it after the third drawing off? |

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- 10 6. The municipal rates being reduced from $19\frac{3}{8}$ mills to $17\frac{7}{8}$ mills on the dollar, my taxes are lowered by \$5.67. For how much am I assessed?
- 10 7. A gallon of water at 62 degrees Fahrenheit weighs 10 lb. and a cubic foot of water at that temperature weighs 997.7 oz. How many gallons will a reservoir covering 100 acres contain, when it is filled to an average depth of 10 feet?
- 12 8. A and B run a mile race; A runs the whole course at a uniform speed of 320 yd. a min.; B runs the first half mile at a speed of 300 yd. a min., and the second half mile at a speed of 340 yd. a min. By how many yards does A win the race?
- 12 9. An account bearing interest at 6 per cent, amounted at the end of 93 days to \$1,325.98. What was the original amount of the account?
- 12 12. Find the proceeds of the following draft discounted on November 3, 1902, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, exchange $\frac{1}{80}$ of 1 per cent:—
 $\$173864 \frac{50}{100}$ OTTAWA, October 27, 1902.
 Ninety days after date, pay to the order of Henry Alford, Son & Co., of Ottawa, One hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars.
 Value received.

100 — To. WM. E. FARMER & Sons,
 Montreal.

A. J. CASH & CO.

No. 8.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Geography.

Wednesday, November 12, 1902, from 3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.)

Values.

- 15 1. What are the principal rivers of British Columbia; and what are the chief products of that province? Who was Vancouver, after whom a city and an island of that region have been named? Where are Esquimalt and Victoria situated?
- 15 2. Give as nearly as possible the site of Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle. Where is the great wheat area to be found in the Canadian North-west? In what region are the Great Slave and Athabasca lakes, and the mouth of the Mackenzie river?
- 10 3. What was the name of the fort, upon whose site the city of Winnipeg now stands? Give the name of four cities of Manitoba outside of Winnipeg? Indicate the exact locality where the Assiniboine and Red rivers meet?
- 10 4. What are the four largest rivers of Ontario; give the names of the lakes to be found in the northern part of that province. What are its chief industries?

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- 10 5. Name the four largest cities or towns of the province of Quebec, leaving out Montreal and Quebec. What are the five principal tributaries of the river St. Lawrence? Name the five largest islands to be found between Quebec and the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
- 20 6. Give the name of five harbours of New Brunswick, of its principal rivers, of the isthmus joining it to Nova Scotia? Where is the Bay of Fundy and what is it remarkable for? What strait separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton? What is the name of the cape forming the extreme northern point of that island?
- 10 7. What was the first name given to Prince Edward Island? What are its products, and what straits separate it from the mainland?
- 10 8. How can a ship sailing from Chicago reach the Atlantic? If there are alternate routes, indicate them, giving in both cases the name of the canals and rivers through which the ship would pass?
- 100

No. 9.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

History.

Thursday, 13th November, 1902; from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Under what King did the English begin to establish colonies in North America?
2. What remarkable event took place during the reign of King John Lackland?
- 30 3. How was the Union of England and Scotland brought about, and when was a common Parliament for the countries established?
4. Give the name of the English statesman who urged Great Britain to oppose Napoleon Bonaparte's schemes.

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

5. What were the States General (Etats Généraux) and the Parliament in France before the Revolution and 1789?
- 30 6. Who was the first King of the Bourbon dynasty; how did he come to the Throne, and what events took place during his reign?
7. State briefly the facts which made the time of Louis XIV. illustrious? Name three of his ministers.

HISTORY OF CANADA,

8. What was the name of the principal settlement of the French in Acadia (N.S.) and what is the name of the city now built on its site?

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- 40 9. What name has been given to the war during which Canada was lost to France, and what generals (2) commanded the armies of Great Britain and of France at that time in North America?
10. State how many constitutions have been given to Canada since it has become an English colony, giving the date of the establishment of each.
- 100 11. Name the three first Governors of Canada under the Union of Upper and Lower Canada.

No. 10.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

English Grammar.

Thursday, November 13, 1902 ; from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are requested to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Values.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | 1. Other parts of speech are sometimes used as adverbs ; give examples of nouns, verbs and prepositions so used. |
| 8 | 2. Give an example of a class noun, a collective noun, a material noun and an abstract noun. |
| 9 | 3. Mention the different ways of distinguishing gender ; give an example of each. |
| 6 | 4. Give the feminine of Emperor, Marquis, Duke, Heritor, Czar and Margrave. |
| 10 | 5. The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding <i>s</i> to the singular. Mention the exceptions to this rule. |
| 4 | 6. What are meant by strong and weak conjugations ? Give an example of each. |
| 7 | 7. Give the past tense and past participle of <i>win, wind, swim, rise, write, go</i> and <i>read</i> . |
| 8 | 8. Distinguish between a simple and a complex predicate of a verb ; give an example of each. |
| 8 | 9. An adverbial clause may be contracted by omitting the verb or by changing it into a participle ; give an example of each. |
| 18 | 10. Show wherein the following sentences are faulty and correct them :
(a) The report was current yesterday, and agrees with what we heard before, that Mr. White will return home next week.
(b) It is evident that their consent will be necessary for the raising any supplies.
(c) There was no man so sanguine who did not apprehend some ill consequences from the occurrence. |
| 16 | Parse the following sentence :—
Aristotle would be, indeed, the sorriest plagiarist on record, were not the thefts believed of him by his Oxford votaries, not only false, but also ridiculous. |

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No. 11.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Orthography.

Thursday, 13th November 1902 ; from 1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

N.B.—Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling : 5 marks will be deducted for every mis-spelled word in your copy.

Value.

100

Your pitetioner venteurs to submitte his convicshon that duerashon of copyrite as the law now stands is far from being co-ekstencive with the clames of nattuerele effecshon, a hardship which will be stil moar aparent when the condeeshon of distingwished awthers is veiued in contraste with that of men who rise to emminense in other proffeshons or imployments, wherbye they not onely aquire welth, but have pattronidge at comand, or obtane the meenes of forming famly astabeshments in busines, which ennable them to provide at wonce for there desendents, or for others who hav clames uppon them. Your piteeshuner alsoe trusts that too the wisdom of the House, it will apeer that the law, while it fales to pay dew regard to the reesunable clames of nattuerele efecshun, is alsoe at varience in an unwarentible degre, with the principals that govren the rite of property in all other maters (mechannicle invenshuns and kemmicle discoveries only exsepted) between which how ever, and works in severel of the highest dipartments of littereture their is in quallity, sircomstanses, moad of opperashon, and offen times in origen, a brode lyne of distingshun, as was shone when the subjee in the preceeding seshun was under the cuncidderashun of Parleement.

No. 12.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Transcription.

Thursday, November 13, 1902, from 2.15 to 3.15 p.m.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

100

N.B.—The candidate is required to make a neat and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip. The words scored through are to be omitted and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated.

This paper was a rough draft in manuscript, which was submitted to the candidates lithographed. It cannot, of course, be reproduced here.

No. 13.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Optional Subject.

TYPEWRITING.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Six minutes are allowed for this subject ; at the end of six minutes the Examiner will take up the copy finished or unfinished.

N.B.—This subject may be taken up at any time, to be arranged by the Examiner, but it must not be allowed to interfere with the time assigned to the other subjects.

Value.

THE ETERNAL SNOWS.

100

Immediately opposite the spot where the writer is now sitting, is one of the most beautiful and striking scenes of grandeur and sublimity combined with attractive beauty and loveliness which, perhaps, cannot be witnessed in any other part of this fair earth.

In the foreground is an arm of the Lake of Lucerne, its clear, transparent waters sparkling with silvery ripples, which dance and play under the influence of the fitful breeze coming down from the gullies and ravines of the surrounding mountains. To the left, jutting out into the lake, is a spur of elevated pasture land, the vivid emerald of the verdure contrasting with the dark foliage of the forests and woodlands with which it is diversified. Behind, in the middle distance, a range of mountains about six thousand feet in height raise their lofty heads ; while yet further, and dwarfing these latter into mere hills, is an upreared chain of mighty mountains, covered eternally—so far as the expression can be used with reference to anything terrestrial—with a perpetual mantle of pure, dazzling white virgin snow ; their peaks and pinnales piercing through all but the very highest ranges of rolling clouds, which here and there hang in dense masses far below their summit, their murky and sombre blackness still more enhancing the brilliancy of the sunlit snow-fields above them.

Opposite is a high beetling cliff, its rugged precipices rising sheer from the lake ; while the chain of snow-crowned peaks behind elevate their towering heads still more and more upwards towards the sky.

No. 14.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

Optional Subject—Bookkeeping.

Friday, 14th November, 1902 ; from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

(Candidates are required to observe the Regulations strictly.)

Value.

100

1. Journalize the following business record, post the journal entries into a Ledger and prove the posting by a Trial Balance. Make out a Profit and Loss Account and a Balance Sheet exhibiting the position of the Firm and the relative positions of the Partners.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

On 1st October, 1902, John Simpson and Jacob Wilson found the state of their affairs to be as follows :—

ASSETS :—Cash, \$25000 ; Bill receivable, No. 1, on W. Sutton, due 10th inst., \$1999.63 ; Bill receivable, No. 2, on J. Rees, due 18th inst., \$1000.37 ; Cement, 5800 bbl., at \$2.50, \$14500.

LIABILITIES :—Bill payable, No. 1, in favour of J. Glen, due 21st inst., \$2500 ; Amounts due :—A. West, \$1000 ; R. Smith, \$750 ; J. Ware, \$3250.

The following is a complete list of their transactions during the month of October, 1902 :—

1st Oct., 1902 : Bought of Byron & Co. for cash, 1000 bbl. of cement, at \$2.50 ; Cash paid, \$2437.50 ; Discount allowed by them \$62.50. Sold Horton & Co., for cash, 2000 bbl. of cement, at \$2.63 ; Cash received, \$5125 ; Discount allowed them, \$135. Paid A. West his account, Cash, \$975 ; Discount allowed by him, \$25. Accepted R. Smith's draft at two months, Bill payable, No. 2, \$750. Advanced for Petty Cash, to meet sundry payments for postage, &c., \$75. Bought of J. Ware, 1500 bbl. of cement at \$2.25 ; paying him Cash, \$1337.87, and Bill receivable, No. 1, W. Sutton, \$1999.63 ; Discount allowed by him, \$37.50. 2nd Oct., John Simpson drew for private expenses, \$125. Consigned to Bryson & Co., Toronto, 2300 bbl. of cement to be sold by them on our account and risk, \$6049. 3rd Oct., Bought of J. Ware, 3000 bbl. of cement, at \$2.25, \$6750. Accepted his draft at two months, Bill payable, No. 3, \$10000. 4th Oct., Jacob Wilson drew for private expenses, \$250. 8th Oct., Received from Ross & Co., Windsor, a consignment of 200 tons of coarse plaster to be sold by us on their account and risk, invoiced at \$9.37½ a ton, \$1875. Paid railway charges on this consignment, \$150. 11th Oct. Bill receivable, No. 1, on W. Sutton, returned dishonoured, \$1999.63. Charges for noting, 37 cents. 13th Oct., Received from W. Sutton, cash, \$2000. Sold for cash, whole of Plaster consigned to us by Ross & Co., \$2250. Charge Ross & Co. commission on sale of Plaster, \$50. Remitted Ross & Co. Cash, \$2050. 15th Oct. Received account sales from Bryson & Co., showing that they had sold Cement consigned to them on 2nd inst., for cash, \$6612.50. Commission charged by them, \$112.50. Railway charges paid by them, \$200. 17th Oct. Remitted J. Ware, cash, \$2000. 18th Oct. Received cash from J. Rees in payment of his acceptance due this day, (B.R. No. 2), \$1000.37. 20th Oct. Received from Bryson & Co., cash, \$6300. 21st Oct. Paid Bill payable, No. 1, in favour of John Glen, due this day, \$2500. 24th Oct. Sold Barnes & Co., for cash, 3000 bbl. of Cement, at \$2.63 ; Cash received, \$7750 ; Discount allowed them, \$140. 28th Oct. Sold J. Rees, 2000 bbl. of Cement, at \$2.75, \$5500. Received J. Rees' acceptance at 60 days, \$5500. 31st Oct. Paid for stationery out of Petty Cash, \$75. Paid salaries of Clerks, \$300. Interest on amount drawn out by J. Simpson, 50 cents. Interest on amount drawn out by J. Wilson, 91 cents. Interest on J. Simpson's capital, \$63.68. Interest on J. Wilson's capital, \$84.94. Paid month's rent, \$100. Stock of Cement on hand, 5000.

Of the net capital, $\frac{3}{7}$ belonged to John Simpson and $\frac{4}{7}$ to Jacob Wilson. Capital and drawings of the partners are to be subject to interest at five per cent ; balance of profit and loss to be divided in proportion of capital.

No. 15.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

HIGHER GRADE EXAMINATION.

*Optional Subject—Stenography.**(Candidates are required to observe the regulations strictly.)*

NOTE.—The Examiner will read the conditions and, also, the matter to be written, before proceeding to the trial, so that the candidates may have a clear apprehension of what they have to do. When all are ready, he will read the matter over distinctly in exactly six minutes which will be at the rate of 65 words a minute. If any fail to keep up with the reading, they will necessarily drop out.

CONDITIONS.

Half an hour will be allowed for the extension of the notes, and the candidates who produce perfect transcripts will be awarded 100 marks. For every word omitted and for any wrong word introduced 5 marks will be deducted from the 100, and no account will be taken of exercises short-written to the extent of 12 words.

Value.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

100

From the official documents in the possession of the Dominion Government, it is possible to trace the exact progress of the construction of the St. Clair Flats Canal. The first time the attention of the Canadian Government was drawn to the improvement of navigation on the flats of Lake St. Clair seems to have been in 1855. In that year, a deputation from the Boards of Trade of Buffalo and Chicago, waited upon the Canadian Government to ask assistance to deepen the channel on the flats. Such an application would seem to argue that Canada had a recognized claim to, and interest in the question. The result was that the Canadian Government voted \$20,000 to assist in the work. In the following year the contract for the work was let, the United States Government giving a grant also, and the use of Government plant, the assistance being valued at \$60,000. The work on the channel and canal then proceeded.

A CANADIAN CLAIM ADMITTED.

The contractor for the work, which was under the direction of the United States Government, was one John Brown, a Canadian resident at Thorold, county of Welland. The *Essex Review* says that during the progress of the work he found it necessary to bring his timbers and other materials from Canada. The United States Government insisted upon the payment by him of the duty on the material thus, as alleged, imported into the United States. Mr. Brown paid under protest on each shipment, the amount aggregating \$60,000. On the completion of the work, Mr. Brown demanded a remission of the duty, alleging that the materials used were not liable to duty, as the work had been done entirely in Canadian waters. The Government dispatched surveyors to the canal, and after several weeks of labour, they decided that Mr. Brown was right, and the money was accordingly refunded.

In 1858 the then Commissioner of Public Works for Canada stated his belief that part of the St. Clair Canal was certainly in Canadian territory, but no point was raised until two Canadian vessels were seized in the canal by the United States authorities for some alleged irregularity. Some fuss occurred in connection with this, and the vessels were released. The canal question then dropped.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE PRELIMINARY OR LOWER
GRADE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1902.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Finlayson, G. F.
McDonald, James H.

Monaghan, J. P.

Moffat, James E.

AT HALIFAX, N.S.

Abraham, John J.
Behan, John A.
Brander, C. G.
Hagarty, M. J.
Hunter, Edward B.

Macdonald, W. A.
Mahoney, R. J.
Mahoney, Thos. F.
Markley, Thos. J.
Mooney, J. S.

Mulcahy, Cornelius J.
Nickerson, George W.
Roche, Edward.
Scarfe, Arthur P.
White, William John.

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Allingham, Henry P.
Coates, George A.
Coughlan, T. F.
Dobbin, John W.
Donovan, James A.
Duffy, Jos. F.

Gallant, G. J.
Gearon, J. H.
Hoyt, Arthur L.
LeBlanc, F. X.
McDonald, John K.
Morissey, William J.

Mullaly, J. L.
Murphy, William J.
Russell, Henry J.
Stafford, George.
Thompson, C. W.
Williams, Wilder J.

AT QUEBEC.

Barnwell, Leopold.
Bonchard, Albert.
Boiteau, Siméon.
Bourget, Louis J.
Boutet, Adélard.
Bussière, Joseph.

Gray, H. R. F.
Griffin, Dan.
Hamel, Pierre.
Hanrahan, Michael.
L'Heureux, Elzéar L.

McGuire, Lawrence.
Pepin, H.
Rochette, Alfred.
Trépanier, J. A.
Patry, Alphonse.

AT MONTREAL.

Archambault, J. Albert.
Béland, Eugène.
Bellerose, J. H.
Brabant, Frédéric.
Brière, Onuphre.
Canpeau, Pierre.
Charbonneau, Romuald.
Décar, Jean-Baptiste.
Décar, J. R.
De guise, Napoléon.
Desbois, Jean Baptiste.
Desère, Marie L. G.
Duboulay, A.
Ferns, Donald F.

Fitzgerald, Thomas F.
Ford, James.
Fournel, Wilfrid A.
Frenette, Emile.
Gagnon, Jules.
Gaudet, Désiré.
Gauthier, Hubert.
Geoffrion, François.
Grenier, Napoléon.
Gratton, Pierre C.
Hearn, Henry.
Laurion, Louis.
Leclaire, J. E. L.
Lescarbeau, A. E.

Logan, Thomas.
Laurier, Raoul.
Martin, J. G.
Patenau, Bernardin.
Payette, Pierre.
Perreault, Nivard.
Pilon, J. R.
Pion, Jean J. R.
Roy, Joseph.
Sauvé, Raoul.
Soles, William D.
St. Amour, Lucien C.
Terrien, Esdras.
Vallée, René.

AT OTTAWA.

Archambault, Valéda.
Barr, David M.
Bennett, William T.
Brethour, L. L. B.
Claude, Harry G.
Crowle, George A. T.
Deceur, J. Leon.
Dorion, Arthur.
Dorval, J. A.
Doyle, Lewis B.
Driscoll, Florence.
Farrell, Helen Jane.
Foley, Edward J.
Gagnon, Albert.
Gravel, Guillaume A.
Guy, John.
Kingsbury, George.

Kinsella, Katie.
Landry, J. B.
Lapensée, J. H.
Latour, Ludger.
Leslie, W. Ethel.
Lindsay, Grace M.
Lyons, Robert E.
Malloch, Margaret.
Mavaut, Seraphie.
McAllister, McLeod.
McMillan, A. J.
McMillan, Earle.
Mulhall, James.
Munro, William G.
Murphy, John A.
Murphy, Frank.

Nuttall, William A.
Nutting, Claire L.
Percival, Harriet M.
Potvin, Joseph A.
Rouse, Frederick.
Ralph, John Herbert.
Shanahan, Bernard.
Shea, John J.
Smith, Edith F.
Tabor, Arthur H.
Taylor, Minnie G.
Taylor, George J.
Tubman, William J.
Vermette, Alcord.
Vickers, Ethel Maud M.
Villeneuve, Eugène.

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AT KINGSTON.

Chadwick, Harford A.

AT TORONTO.

Allen, John.
 Baker, Benjamin.
 Bartlett, W. J.
 Brown, Benjamin H.
 Burnie, William.
 Callen, Charles A.
 Coulson, F. W.
 Curtin, Annie.
 Durrant, Harry.
 Faris, Kate.
 Giroux, Edward.

Graham, Fred.
 Hearn, George J.
 Jarvis, William A.
 Kurtz, C. C.
 Lettau, Emile.
 Nimino, W. J.
 Niven, R. Ward.
 O'Neil, William P.
 Reed, Alexander.
 Ross, Benjamin S.

Savage, F. G.
 Schroeder, K. B.
 Shantz, S. P.
 Sheppard, William F.
 Stanbury, Arthur B.
 Stewart, Fred D.
 TarBush, Henry L.
 Todd, Robert.
 Warnham, Samuel W.
 Wright, Osmond L.

AT HAMILTON.

Ecker, Samuel.
 Gates, J. C.
 Hill, J. C.

James, S. H.
 Laird, Florence M.

McIntosh, William G.
 Smith, P. R.

AT LONDON.

McGeoch, William.

McNeill, George M.

O'Dea, Mary.

AT WINNIPEG.

Campbell, William E. G.
 Corrigan, B. L.
 Gibbons, A. E.
 Hicks, P. D.

Kennedy, D. D.
 Lough, W. F.
 Pasmore, Robert W.

Smith, Chester J.
 Strachan, William A.
 Thurston, George H.

AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Findlay, Robert.

AT VANCOUVER.

Green, E. V.

Lord, Clifford.

AT VICTORIA.

Boyd, Alice Jane.
 Certified correct.

Lory, John Henry.

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.
 A. D. DECELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
 J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D.,
Examiners.

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, December 12, 190

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE QUALIFYING OR HIGHER
GRADE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1902.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Bethune, M. Ross.
Crockett, Vernon.
Dorsey, J. W.

Doyle, A. M.
Finlayson, George F.
McCarthy, Francis A.

Moffatt, James E.
Wynne, Austin.

AT HALIFAX, N.S.

Marryatt, Clifford.

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Anderson, S. B.
Barbour, W. G.
Buckley, Thomas J.

Gearon, J. H.
Heans, G. B.
Hoyt, Arthur L.

Kelly, Arthur C.
Kerr, King.
Steeves, Susie E.

AT QUEBEC.

Bilodeau, Emile.
Demers, Alfred.

Falardeau, Blanche.

Pouliot, F. A. J.

AT MONTREAL.

Bouchard, Damien T.
Connell, Léon.
Deguise, Napoléon.
Defaney, Margaret.
Desbois, Jean Baptiste.

Healy, Joseph J.
Holdbrook, B. T.
Langevin, Louis W.
Laurier, Raoul.

Marin, M. N. Henri.
Milot, J. Ferdinand.
Terrien, Esdras.
Whelan, Thomas E.

AT OTTAWA.

Armstrong, H. Costigan.
Askwith, C. H. E.
Bance, Henri.
Barton, Marietta J.
Beaudoin, Joseph P.
Beith, Helen Mary.
Baudry, Annette.
Bertrand, Juliana.
Beaudet, Eva.
Belliveau, Evangéline.
Bennett, Henrietta.
Bennett, Olive Mary.
Black, Lanah A.
Blair, Fred C.
Brown, Florence A.
Briggs, Margaret H.
Conley, George A.
Connolly, Isabella G.
Cooke, Augusta.
Craig, Lottie.
Crough, Annie M.
Davidson, Birdie R.
Dawson, Mary G.
Dawson, Muriel A.
Denis, J. O.
Dewar, Margaret.
Dick, Ida M.
Doyle, Lewis B.
Dubé, Eugène.
DuPlessis, Laure.
Esdale, Ethyl.
Fairbanks, C. M.
Fleming, George E.
Fraser, Robert.
Gagnon, J. S.

Glasgow, Florence C.
Goodhue, Madam M. L. Eveline.
Grondin, M. Blanche.
Hickey, Mary C.
Hill, Emily R.
Hopkirk, Jessie.
Houston, Alice S.
Hunter, Olive.
Ingles, Edna.
Jamieson, Richard F.
Johnson, Laura M.
Jones, J. Henry.
Joyce, Albert V.
Joyce, Frances M.
Kealy, M. Theresa.
Kennedy, Mary A.
Labelle, Wilfrid C.
Lamothe, Alice.
Lapointe, Albert A.
Loddy, John J.
LeSueur, Jessie C.
Lindsay, Grace Marion.
Maloney, John A.
Maunder, Ethel M.
Macbain, Jessie.
MacCallum, Eliza E.
Macdonald, Catherine A.
McCarthy, William J.
McConnell, Jean G.
McGill, John J.
McIlmoyle, Ethel.
McIntosh, Maud M.
McTavish, Lora.
Mills, J. R.
Mohr, E. Lilian.

Nolan, Annie C.
Nash, Annie M.
O'Brien, Jeannette.
O'Connor, J. C.
O'Donahue, Agnes E.
O'Gara, Mary.
O'Meara, M. Emeline.
Pelletier, Marie E.
Percival, Mary F.
Pigeon, J. G.
Potter, Dolly.
Powell, Noemie C.
Roberts, Edith B.
Robertson, E. Blake.
Ross, Eleanor.
Roy, Marie E. C.
Roy, Annie Fraser.
Russell, Helen G.
Russell, Maud C.
Sangster, Berveye T.
Schofield, Charles.
Scott, Edythe A.
Simpson, Vera.
Smith, Rodney C.
Slattery, Mary G.
Stalker, Eva J.
Steele, Minnie.
Stretton, Hannah.
Sutherland, Alice J.
Swinburn, Ada Ethel.
Thomas, Evelyn A.
Valade, Alice.
Watson, Violet M.
Wilson, Mary E.
Wolff, Hallie M.

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AT KINGSTON.

Chadwick, Franklin A.
Donoghue, Helen L.
Egan, Daniel.
Fraser, Donald.

Hess, Leon W.
Hiscock, Edgar C.
Hogan, James.
Jordan, A. A.

McPherson, E. A.
O'Leary, Arthur.
Thompson, James G.
Ward, Arthur M.

AT TORONTO.

Brown, Nelson W.
Campbell, Gertrude B.
Casserly, Lily A.
Clarke, Gordon H.
Clark, J. C.
Cockburn, Georgie.

Dickson, John T.
Fielding, Laura G.
Healey, Loretta.
Hurley, Mary.
Jaffray, Mary C.
Kincade, George L.

Martin, Jacob B.
Rogers, J. F.
Roszel, John M.
Ritchie, Hugh
Sangster, S. E.
Winterberry, T. B.

AT HAMILTON.

Laing, Nettie A.

McLean, Christine L.

Wilson, G. W.

AT LONDON.

Mark, John W.
McNeill, George M.
Morrison, Rachel.

Ross, Mabel.
Traher, W. C.

Warde, Elizabeth H.
Young, R. E.

AT WINNIPEG.

Press, William.

Prost, Alphonse.

AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Langhton, Malcolm.

AT VANCOUVER.

Holland, William John.
Lord, Clifford.

McQuarrie, Alex. L.
Mathison, Neil M.

Robinson, J. W.
Ritchie, B. L. B.

AT NELSON.

Rutherford, D. W.

Rutherford, William.

Swannell, F. W.

AT VICTORIA.

Clarke, Mabel R.

Certified correct,

JNO. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D.,
Chairman.

A. D. DECELLES, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
J. C. GLASHAN, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

WM. FORAN,
Secretary of the Board.

OTTAWA, December 19, 1902.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT
THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1902.

AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

Hoyt, Arthur L.	Typewriting and Stenography.
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AT OTTAWA.

Barton, Marietta J.	Stenography.
Beaudoin, Joseph P.	Typewriting.
Brown, Florence A.	Typewriting and Stenography.
Davidson, Birdie R.	Typewriting and Stenography.
Dewar, Margaret.	Stenography.
Grondin, M. Blanche.	Stenography.
Joyce, Albert V.	Typewriting.
Joyce, Frances M.	Typewriting and Stenography.
Mohr, Elizabeth L.	Typewriting and Stenography.
Russell, Helen G.	Stenography.

AT TORONTO.

Healey, Loretta.	Stenography.
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AT HAMILTON.

Laing, Nettie A.	Typewriting and Stenography.
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Certified correct, .

WM. FORAN,

Secretary to the Board.

OTTAWA, December 26, 1902.

LIST OF GRADUATES OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES WHO HAVE EXHIBITED THEIR
DIPLOMAS TO THE BOARD AND WHO, IN CONSEQUENCE, ARE QUALIFIED FOR
EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.
1889	W. Ramstead.	1899.....	C. Hislop.
1889.....	A. S. Smith.	1899.....	A. H. Shea.
1889	M. Monaghan.	1899.....	L. J. R. Gaboury.
1890.....	Henry Brent.	1899.....	H. W. Charlton.
1890	M. Lacaille.	1900.....	Edwin North.
1893.....	J. A. Valois.	1900.....	J. N. Robertson.
1894.....	Alph. Charron.	1900.....	Jno. P. Wren.
1894.....	A. Robert.	1900.....	Frank Jeger.
1894.....	A. W. Beall.	1900.....	S. McEwen.
1894.....	Wm. A. Waine.	1900.....	A. G. Harvey.
1894	Roger Goulet.	1900.....	A. M. Maxiven.
1895.....	C. V. DeBrisay.	1901.....	Pollock, J. E.
1895	Chs. Amiot.	1901.....	Delaney, J. W.
1895.....	Jno. Francis Ran.	1901.....	Fisher, A. E.
1896	J. And. Thomas.	1901.....	Purney, W. P.
1896.....	C. T. Sharpe.	1901.....	Hood, J.
1896.....	A. A. O'Brien.	1901.....	Leveille, J. O. A. G.
1896.....	Wm. F. Kehoe.	1901.....	Kerr, John.
1896.....	Albert H. Brown.	1901.....	Cowan, C. G.
1896.....	L. Sawyer.	1902.....	Walker, David.
1897.....	J. B. Beaulieu.	1902.....	Neville, L. P. J.
1897.....	T. A. Howard.	1902.....	Kerr, J. H.
1897.....	Albert Beauchesne.	1902.....	Cowan, C. G.
1897.....	C. N. Dalglish.	1902.....	Leveille, J. E. G. G.
1898.....	J. Earnest Colin.	1902.....	Rousseau, Louis.
1898.....	E. A. McKay.	1902.....	Laurier, Raoul.
1899.....	W. H. Allison.	1902.....	Lewis, A. B. G.
1899.....	B. C. Cerswell.	1902.....	Millar, Miss M.
1899.....	O. H. Cogswell.	1902.....	Westover, E. W.

DEPARTMENT
OF
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1903

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, March 26, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OFFICE OF THE KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, March 17, 1903.

The Honourable R. W. SCOTT, K.C., LL.D.,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. The details of the operations of the year will be found in the attached reports of the Accountant, the Superintendent of Printing and the Superintendent of Stationery, each for his respective branch.

The revenue of the *Canada Gazette* fell short of the expenditure by \$759.92. The relation between the receipts and disbursements depends upon the quantity of matter sent down for publication, which varies from year to year. A large portion of the revenue has hitherto been derived from the advertisements of companies to be incorporated by letters patent. The Act of 1902, cap. 15, has swept away that source of revenue: and the advertising, and such translation as is necessary, has to be done at the cost of the *Canada Gazette*. While the revenue from fees has been largely increased, it all goes to the credit of another department, and the *Gazette* will, of necessity, show a larger deficiency for the current fiscal year.

For the first time the aggregate of the year's work shows a falling off. The amount of printing done in the year ending June 30, 1901, was \$312,770, against \$287,906 for the year ending June 30, 1902. The paper used decreased of necessity in corresponding proportion. In the year 1900-01 it amounted to \$135,997, and in the year 1901-02 it was \$124,629. The last two sessions of Parliament have been short and the printing was less. The House rose on May 15, and the result was that the printing in the Bureau was overtaken earlier. The office was cleared of work and at one time during the summer it was with difficulty the staff was kept busy. Several times a suspension among the compositors was very near, for the composing staff is somewhat over its proportion to the press-room and bindery. These two latter departments are still crowded beyond their facilities.

The falling off in the total amount of stationery is due entirely to the decrease in the quantity used in the printing office. The stationery proper (not being printing paper) used by the different departments is really increased by \$14,110. It may be well to explain here that the purchases of the department are continually being restricted as far as possible to Canadian products. That this may be clear beyond all question, I give the percentage proportion. It is as follows:—

Purchases made in Canada.....	76 p.c.
" " Great Britain.....	17 p.c.
" " United States.....	7 p.c.
	100 p.c.

The seven per cent of purchases in the United States includes the books published there which are of course bought in the market where they are published.

Owing to by-elections during the year the voters' lists for twenty-six constituencies had to be printed. Copies of the local lists, certified by the proper local officers, are kept in readiness at the Printing Bureau, and when any vacancy occurs the list for that constituency is at once corrected and printed from the last certified local list. It has been found impracticable and unnecessary to correct the standing lists every year as the new local lists come in. Moreover, until the writs are issued it cannot be known what lists will be used—some of the lists in a district may be too old and others too recent. In this way the cost of the printing is reduced to the lowest point.

The copy for the Sessional Reports came in fairly well and although in some instances there was a falling off there was on the whole a great improvement upon former years. The Trade and Navigation Report is worthy of special mention. The copy came in early and at a time when there was little other work available, and the proofs were read with great despatch. The complete volume was delivered on October 31. So early a date had never been attained before. It is doubtful whether in any other country the complete Trade and Navigation tables have been published to the public in so short a time as four months after the close of the fiscal year. The volume made 773 pages of solid figures.

The reports have been all presented to Parliament with one or two exceptions. The dates of completion are given below. It will be seen from the tables that if Parliament had met in February, some of them would have been late. It would be misleading to give the dates of the receipt of first copy. That may be only a few pages. It is the receipt of the last copy which tells, and, when a report is nearly ready and there is no fear of its not being ready for the session, after-thoughts frequently intervene to delay its completion.

Table of completion and delivery of the Departmental Reports for the year 1901-2:—

Departments.	English.	French.
	1902.	1902.
Postmaster General	Oct. 30	Nov. 19.
Trade and Navigation.....	" 31	" 21.
Geographic Board.....	Nov. 3	
Inland Revenue, Excise	" 8	Nov. 25.
" Weights and Measures.....	" 8	" 12.
" Adulteration of Food.....	" 27	1903.
Civil Service List.....	Dec. 18.....	Feb. 4.
	1903.	
Indian Affairs	Jan. 10	
Justice.....	" 17	Feb. 20.
Department of Interior.....	" 22	
Public Accounts	" 22	Feb. 14.
Trade and Commerce	" 22	" 20.
Labour	Feb. 2	
Agriculture	" 24	
Secretary of State	" 26	
Railways and Canals.....	" 26	
Public Works	" 27	
Fisheries.....	March 6	
Northwest Mounted Police.....	" 11	
Auditor General.....	" 11	

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Parliament met on March 12, and practically all the Departmental Reports were in the House on the day of opening.

The use of what are called "half tone" plates in the Sessional Reports is growing rapidly and threatening new obstacles to early publication. Not only may the issue of reports be delayed for the blocks, but delays arise in the bindery for pasting and placing the plates. It will be seen by the statement on p. 22 that 1,317,425 half tone illustrations appeared in last year's reports. When plates are placed together at the end of a volume they are printed on large sheets and bound in like sheets of letter-press. The delay is then minimized; but when sheets of letter-press have to be opened up and plates have to be pasted in singly throughout the book the delay is intolerable; and, if it be insisted upon, the reports cannot be ready in time. Twenty illustrations so placed would mean, for five thousand copies, the opening up and pasting of one hundred thousand sheets. When time and expense are of no account nothing need be said; but when reports are absolutely necessary, in order to facilitate the passing of estimates, any delay becomes serious. If illustrations are required they should be ordered early and the plates should be bound together. If that be not done, the door is opened for new and more serious delays, while the former causes of delay are guarded against by stringent orders.

The system of distribution of public documents has been thoroughly revised by the Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament and new instructions have been issued introducing some changes. The distributing staff which formerly was borne upon the estimates of the House of Commons, has been placed entirely within this department. The new rules came into force with the distribution of the documents presented this session. For convenience of reference the resolution as reported by a sub-committee and adopted by the Committee is appended, as follows:—

REPORT of a sub-committee of the Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament as adopted by that Committee May 2, 1902.

The Sub-Committee appointed at a meeting of the Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament on Friday, April 4th, 1902, to examine into the details of the distribution of the House of Commons and the Printing Bureau, of all printed matter over which the Committee have jurisdiction, and to report thereon as to whether the same required revision or not, met in Room 49, on Thursday, May 1st, 1902, at 10 a.m.

The Clerk having read that portion of the minutes of the meeting of April 4th, 1902, appointing said Committee, they proceeded to examine the lists which had been printed and laid before them, of all distribution made from the Printing Bureau, and after a careful examination of the same, they recommend that all ex-M.P.'s receive Blue Books and Parliamentary Documents issued under the jurisdiction of the Printing Committee during the first term of Parliament after their retirement from such, but after that only to those making an application for same yearly, shall they be sent.

They also recommend that the Libraries, Mechanics' Institutes, Lieut. Governors and Ministers of Local Governments, Judges, Universities, Colleges and Boards of Trade, now receiving Sessional Papers, be supplied with bound copies only, and that no such documents shall be duplicated either bound or otherwise.

They further recommend that Sessional Papers under the jurisdiction of the Printing Committee be sent only in paper covers to members of the Provincial Legislatures, and to those ex-members of the House of Commons to whom under the existing practice they are sent.

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In the Report of this Department for the year 1899, I had the honour to bring under your notice some important facts bearing on the preservation of documents and the permanence of records. These remarks attracted attention in every quarter throughout the Dominion as well as in Australia and that Report ran out of print. In order to meet applications which could not be complied with I have reprinted as Appendix A those pages which are of general interest.

The subject has been taken up with earnestness by all European governments and by many of the State governments of this continent. Standard inks and standard type-writing ribbons have been adopted and their use enforced upon all public officers. The Treasury Department of the United States has issued instructions as follows :—

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR No. 63.

DIVISION OF S. P., AND B.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1902.

To Officers, Clerks, and Employees of the Treasury Department.

The 'Treasury Standard' ink, which is now used exclusively in all branches of the Treasury service, is made according to a formula approved by the Department after mature consideration of the subject. The adoption of this ink was found necessary for the permanency of the public records. In order to secure permanency, an ink a trifle heavier than the ordinary commercial writing fluids is necessary. A heavy body in ink is essential to permanence, but such an ink should not be expected to flow from the pen as freely as would a lighter and more ephemeral fluid. Corrosion of the pen is also to be expected, and ought to be guarded against, in the use of a heavy, permanent ink.

Therefore, in order to obtain satisfactory results in the use of the 'Treasury Standard' ink the following rules should be observed :—

1. Pens should be kept clean, to prevent undue corrosion and filling up of the points.

2. Inkstands with open wells should be kept closed when not in use, to prevent evaporation and the consequent excessive thickening of the ink. Such inkstands ought also to be cleaned and refilled at intervals of about a week; but the ink in automatic stands, where the wells are entirely and permanently inclosed and removed from atmospheric influences, need not be changed so frequently.

3. Water or other diluting matter must not be added to the ink for the purpose of increasing the fluidity, because ink so thinned loses in permanency.

The observance of these rules will insure satisfaction in the use of this ink.

Attention is also called to the provisions of Department Circulars Nos. 66 and 92 of 1899.

Although the subject is of great importance it has never received much attention in the public departments of Canada. In the province of Quebec the notarial profession has taken some steps to secure the permanence of their records and to keep their registers up to the standard of the province in the old days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. E. DAWSON,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDA ON PAPER AND INK.

Extract from Report of 1899.

Paper—It is important to recognize the fact that a great revolution has taken place in the manufacture of paper, and that a very large proportion of the books and documents of the present day are doomed to crumble away on the shelves of the archives and libraries established and endowed to preserve them. It is not, perhaps, to be regretted that the vast mass of cheap books and periodicals will be resolved into dust under the influence of light and air alone, without the aid of any human agency: but it is to be regretted that literary works of value and even documents of great importance are still written and printed upon materials whose perishable nature is not taken into account.

The durability of ancient books is very remarkable. The productions of the very earliest presses have come down to us as bright and clear and solid as when they were first printed. The paper is tougher and the ink as black as in works of the present day. The books which Columbus read may now be read as easily as when they were first printed, and the notes he made on their margins are as legible as when he wrote them. The entries in the custom-house records of the reward paid for discovering America are still black; but upon the receipt for the amount paid in the Alabama award, some of the endorsements have turned brown and are fading away.

The perishable character of recently printed books is due mainly to two causes—the use of wood pulp not thoroughly prepared and the introduction of heavily clayed glossy papers necessary for printing photographic process blocks of low relief. The defective material in these last papers is covered up by the clay with which the interstices are filled and the surface covered. The weight of the paper is increased by the heavy loading, but a fold across the corner of a sheet will show that its brittleness is increased in proportion.

The danger of using paper made from wood for important documents was soon observed in Germany where such paper came first into use and, because of its cheapness, was very generally employed. The Prussian government took up the matter and made very stringent laws upon the subject. It established standards of quality and enacted that all papers for permanent documents should be submitted to official tests. The issues of the German publishers for a number of years (until in fact quite recently when these conditions came to be appreciated) show abundant evidence in their brown margins and brittle edges of the perishable nature of the paper used.

It is not, however, to be assumed that paper made with the admixture of wood pulp is to be condemned if the resinous matter is eliminated and only the wood cellulose remains. It is not likely that we shall ever again use paper so durable as that used when printing was first invented. The papers of those old days were made of linen, cotton and hemp fibres, and these materials are as enduring now as ever, but modern taste insists on their being bleached to a higher degree of whiteness, and, as will be shown later on, the traces of the bleaching agents left tend to decompose the writing inks in common use. What requires to be guarded against in the printing paper of government, is the admixture of mechanically ground wood pulp and the insufficient conversion by chemical methods of wood into wood cellulose.

It has been asserted, but not proved, that cellulose derived from wood, even if pure, is different in its properties from cellulose derived from linen and cotton, and that any admixture of wood pulp is fatal to the permanence of paper. There can, however, be no question of the superiority of linen and cotton paper: the experience of many hundred years has established its unchanging endurance, but on the other hand there are many reasons for believing the two groups of celluloses to be at least chemically identical, and, if so, the question resolves itself into one of purity and thoroughness in manufacture. The first patent for making paper out of wood was taken out by Matthias Koops in 1801,

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and some sheets made by him at that time have recently been examined and show good results. But Koops did not grind the wood but sliced it and cut it into lengths of two inches so as to preserve the fibre. Moreover, he used only woods like the aspens and willows and avoided the resinous woods like the spruces which are mainly used in America. He had not discovered those processes for boiling which are now everywhere in use, by which such impurities are removed and in consequence of which spruce has become the favourite material for paper making.

Recognizing the importance of the matter a clause was, some years ago, introduced into all government contracts forbidding the admixture of mechanical or ground wood pulp in the papers supplied for printing books. Objection was taken at the time, but it was easy to show that in grinding the wood the fibre and tensile strength are destroyed and, also, that the resins and acids are left in the pulp. Paper made from such pulp, no matter how it may be bleached, will, under the influence of light, turn brown and become brittle. It will return to its original colour as may be readily demonstrated by exposing an ordinary newspaper or cheap novel to direct sunlight. Chemical wood pulp, whether made by the soda or sulphite process, has not been found to act in that way but will retain its colour and tenacity, and, not being ground but sliced, the fibre is sufficiently long to give strength. Still, however, it is necessary, even in the case of chemical pulp to guard against insufficient cooking; since, in that case, also, any impurities not removed would injure the durability and colour of the paper.

This condition had scarcely been inserted in contracts in Canada when H.M. Stationery office in London was aroused to its necessity by complaints from the departments that the papers supplied were cracking at the folds and changing in colour. The attention of the Public Printer at Washington was also directed to the same danger, so that in very recent years public documents will not be found with discoloured margins, as was often the case from 1880 to 1892; for although wood pulp began to come into use about 1861, it was not very extensively used for printing paper until 1880. In spite of this additional condition in the contracts paper has steadily fallen in price from 1888 to the present year. The present condition of business however indicates that a change may be near and that the continuous fall will, at least, be arrested. Under any circumstances it is essential in the public interest to keep up the standard of quality and this cannot be done without experience in handling paper and the assistance of scientific tests.

Writing Paper.—If it is desirable to employ for printed documents paper of a reasonable degree of permanence, it is imperative that paper for the records of government should be of the best and most enduring materials. For such uses nothing but paper made from rags should be employed. This has been done in Canada, because, since 1868, the Stationery Department has supplied nearly all the writing paper used in the various departments and prior to that date writing paper was made solely from rags. One remark, however, seems called for, namely, that the old 'yellow wove' papers have gone entirely out of use and that writing papers are now bleached to a much higher degree of whiteness. This old 'yellow wove' was the natural colour of the paper, the blue of old papers was an added colour; neither was weakened by the bleaching action of chlorine. There can, however, be no exception taken to the quality of the writing paper used in the public service. It is made from rags and loft dried and so long as the law is observed and all paper is purchased through the Stationery Office the quality will be looked after.

Writing Inks.—Remarks similar to the preceding apply with increased force to writing inks, and in Europe and America governments have very generally recognized the importance of having all public acts recorded in permanent ink. The Imperial Stationery Office insists that all inks used in the departments shall be made in a certain approved method, and samples are tested from time to time to secure conformity to the standard. In February, 1888, the Minister of Justice of France issued a circular enjoining the use of sulphate of iron inks in all public or departmental offices, and also in all courts of justice and by all notaries or practising advocates. The most instructive

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inquiry, however, (because the most detailed), is embodied in a report made by the Hon. R. T. Swan, Commissioner of Records for the State of Massachusetts, and published in 1893. He found that, up to about the year 1840, the acts and the records of the Commonwealth were in a fair state of preservation, but that many later documents were fading away. He found many of the returns of births, marriages and deaths in the secretary's office illegible, and the same was the case with many town records. In the indexes to the archives, written about the year 1840, the ink had faded so much that all the important words had to be rewritten. The results of the inquiry showed that prior to 1840 the inks in the records had preserved their colour, but after that date the records were in various states of preservation and many were illegible.

The question here is not to find an ink which cannot be discharged by a skilful use of chemical reagents; but to insist on the use of inks (and there are many such) which, like the old inks, will retain their legibility and blackness for centuries. The first register of births, marriages and deaths commenced in Montreal in 1642 is in perfect preservation and the signatures of the witnesses—founders of that city—are still perfectly legible.

It fortunately happens that, up to a very recent period, the inks used in the public service at Ottawa have been made by well-known houses established for a long series of years. Of late, however, other inks are creeping into use and efforts are occasionally made to introduce the products of unknown or inexperienced makers. There is a tendency to try every new ink brought along by agents. One person is taken by the colour and another with the fluidity of an ink and, without any real knowledge or even thought of the importance of the matter, each tries to have some favourite ink introduced into his office. There is doubtless much writing which is ephemeral in interest and might be written in fugitive ink without detriment to the public service, but an ink once introduced into an office is apt to be used for everything without discrimination.

There can be no question that writing inks with an aniline base are fugitive, and should be banished from every office of record; whether it be a church vestry, a notary's office, or an office in the public service. There are no two opinions about that among those who know anything about the matter. There is also a practical unanimity in rejecting inks with a logwood base. In fact, the net result of all the research upon the subject is, that no ink is or can be suitable for permanent writing but ink made of sulphate of iron and nut galls, in due proportion to each other and of a proper specific gravity. Such inks are in the market. It is not necessary to put any of them prominently forward by mentioning them. They are, and have been, kept in stock in the Stationery Branch and may be had by all who will make requisition for them. A record ink should not be thin; but there are what are called writing fluids which yet are permanent and to which no objection can be taken. Those who are in chief charge in public offices should forbid the use of all inks which are not known to be permanent, either by the record and reputation of an old established firm, or by the certificate after analysis of the Government Analyst. The manufacture of ink is a scientific process, and is not nearly so easy as many seem to think.

Typewriting Ink.—The typewriting machine is fast superseding the art of writing by hand and, day by day, is extending in new directions, so that, not only letters, but deeds and notarial documents of all kinds are now written by typewriters. It is therefore important to inquire whether these documents are or are not permanent.

Up to a certain point the answer is simple. All typewriting inks of green, red, violet and other such fancy colours and many blues are evanescent, and whatever is done in these inks will need to be rewritten, or will perish in the course of comparatively few years. Writing ink made of salts of iron, even if badly made, may, when faded, be restored by suitable processes; but these typewriting inks when faded will have disappeared beyond hope of restoration. It is needless to point out that every deputy head ought to insist that the use of inks not known to be permanent should be forbidden in the preparation of all documents of record in his department.

During the last year I had under my notice a crucial instance of the different behaviour of inks under a severe test. In the fire at the West Block two letter books

belonging to the Department of Militia were injured. Both were charred at the edges and had been thoroughly soaked with water to an equal degree. The signatures and all letters, in both books, which had been copied from writing ink were perfectly good and legible. The durability of good writing ink was evident, but the typewritten copies were very different. In one letter book not a single typewritten letter was legible. Every page was an indistinct blur of blue and purple. In the other book a different ribbon had for the most part been used and every letter written with that was clear and distinct; while on the pages of the same book where other ribbons had been used not a single word or even letter could be picked out of the confused blur of colour.

The durability of typewriting has been made the subject of much scientific research; for its importance is great. In the departments at Ottawa very little attention is paid to the matter. Every person who runs a machine is allowed to use the ink which suits his or her fancy and will insist on having it and reports to his chief that no other ribbon will work on that machine. The chiefs have never thought about the matter and to save trouble and argument the copyists are generally allowed to have their own way, although as a matter of fact ribbons of any established manufacturer can be used on any machine in the service. The notion that special ribbons are necessary for the machines of special makers has no foundation.

There are three classes of ribbons in use—the black or record ribbons which will not copy, the so-called ‘permanent copying ribbons’ and the general mass of ribbons of red, green, violet and blue, which are all copyable. The first class—‘black record’ ribbons—have carbon for their base and are all permanent. Ink of this composition is for the most part used on carbon copying papers and, if the paper of the copy be of the proper texture, the resulting copies are indelible. The second class contains a number of ribbons which produce permanent writing and some which do not. The third class should be rejected without hesitation for everything but the most unimportant purposes. They may be easy to work, and many other plausible reasons may be put forward on their behalf, but they are all fugitive.

Experiments made at the Printing Bureau, however, show that, while the letters written by ribbons of the second class may be permanent, it does not follow that copies made from them are always permanent. This would appear to be caused by the fact that, even in the ‘permanent’ or ‘indelible’ ribbons, the copyable ingredient of the ink smeared on the ribbon is often made of an aniline colour. The indelible or permanent ingredient may not be transferred by the slight dampness of the leaf of the copying book. While therefore these permanent ribbons are satisfactory for originals there seems yet to be something wanted to prevent copies taken from them from fading. The instance above cited of the two letter books which passed through the fire shows that a typewriter ink may be found which will copy and still resist another wetting, but no experiments were made to prove whether the same ink will resist exposure to light.

While therefore the enormous advantages of the typewriting machine will extend its employment more and more over the whole field of office work, it should be borne in mind that it has its own special limitations and that great care should be taken as to the ribbons made use of. Requisitions made upon the Stationery Branch should always be for ‘indelible’ or ‘permanent ribbons.’

Typewriting Copying Paper.—Although the copies of typewritten documents made in duplicate on the machine with carbon paper are permanent they cannot be said to be always indelible. The impact of the type through the intervening thicknesses of paper is deadened, so that the ink is left on the surface of the paper and may be removed by abrasion. This is especially the case when the paper used is hard-sized or calendered. Documents copied on such paper will not fade by the action of light but may become gradually illegible if much handled. The idea that special typewriters require special papers is an invention of canvassing agents. The machines may be used indifferently with all typewriting papers. The stationery branch has sometimes been called upon to pay for papers with fancy names at rates three times more than the proper value. In some instances the same paper has been offered as a superior quality under other names at higher prices, the boxes only being different.

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Ink Erasers.—Seeing that so much attention has been given to the permanence of records and that governments in Europe and America have employed scientific chemists to make researches concerning inks and papers it appears strange to have to point out that the use of liquids known as 'Lightning Ink Erasers' in the public service of the Dominion is open to grave abuse and is forbidden in every large institution in commerce. These mischievous liquids consist of chlorides and acids and, while they may remove the ink, they themselves are not washed out of the paper and the ink written over the spot when altered is attacked in time by the chemicals remaining behind. A clerk in an office who writes a light hand is unprotected against any one with a bottle of these liquids; for a word or a figure may be removed by any one desirous of obscuring inquiry. When strong ink is used and the writing is heavy the stain caused by removing a word will be evident on close inspection. These liquids are not kept in the Stationery Office, and are not upon the list of articles authorized by the Privy Council.

Ink Powders.—The public service of the Dominion of Canada extends from the Strait of Belle Isle to the Klondike river and great difficulty has been experienced in supplying remote places with such articles as ink and mucilage which cannot be carried in the mails. The need cannot always be met by local purchases; for there are government posts where there are no local dealers and, moreover, the risk of frost and expense of transit enhance the cost greatly when such supplies can be obtained.

To some extent this difficulty has been obviated by the use of 'ink pellets' but they are made of aniline powders and the ink, while suitable enough for ordinary post office use, is not suitable for books of record. The Stationery Branch keeps in stock the old standard 'ink powders' to meet such cases. They are made by the most experienced makers and by the addition of hot water will produce, in quantities as required, good permanent ink suitable for every purpose. Such powders as these are supplied by the Imperial Stationery Office and are suitable for use in all climates. They have been almost forgotten of late years, but were widely used in former days when more trouble was taken to provide permanent inks. The expert who reported on the old records of Massachusetts found that before A.D. 1840, the recording officials used such powders and the clear and legible writing in the documents prior to that date proved the advantages of using inks compounded of proper materials in suitable proportions. These powders can pass everywhere through the mails.

ACCOUNTANTS' BRANCH.

OTTAWA, November, 1902.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Lit.D.,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The following general statement of receipts and expenditure for the fiscal year shows the financial operations of the department as a whole. The usual detailed statements are also appended.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Civil Government—		Civil Government—	
Salaries, appropriation.....	29,490 00	Salaries.....	29,490 00
Contingencies, appropriation.....	5,000 00	Contingencies.....	3,138 98
Cleaning, appropriation.....	1,750 00	Cleaning.....	1,721 61
Letter-of-Credit—		Miscellaneous—	
<i>Canada Gazette</i> , appropriation.....	7,000 00	<i>Canada Gazette</i> , printing, paper, &c.	5,573 11
Distribution of parliamentary documents, appropriation.....	1,200 00	Distribution of parliamentary documents.....	1,200 00
Plant, appropriation.....	28,800 00	Plant.....	28,746 28
Printing, binding and distributing the laws, appropriation.....	7,000 00	Laws, printing, binding and distribution.....	7,151 99
Miscellaneous printing, appropriation.....	40,000 00	Miscellaneous printing.....	39,999 78
Franchise Act, appropriation.....	8,000 00	Franchise Act, printing, salaries, &c.	6,421 95
King's Printer's advance account.....	172,960 95	King's Printer's advance account, wages, &c.....	475,484 36
Stationery stock.....	252,932 97	Stationery stock, purchases, salaries, &c.....	303,611 45
Bills of Exchange—		Dominion Government, deposited to the credit of the Receiver General..	798,176 88
Sterling—importations of stationery.....	50,678 48	Balance unexpended on appropriations as follows:—	
" " bindery stock.....	2,523 41	Civil Government—	
General Revenue Account—		Contingencies.....	1,861 02
Parliamentary publications, proceeds of sales to departments and parliament.....	1,534 00	Cleaning.....	28 39
Parliamentary publications, proceeds of all other sales.....	2,645 50	<i>Canada Gazette</i>	1,426 89
<i>Canada Gazette</i> , proceeds of sales, subscriptions and advertisements.....	4,813 19	Franchise Act.....	1,578 05
Voters' lists, proceeds of sales.....	122 83	Plant.....	53 72
Casual revenue, proceeds of sales of waste paper, &c.....	1,189 05	Miscellaneous printing.....	0 22
Printing work performed for departments and parliament.....	287,906 85		
Paper used on above work.....	124,629 51		
Lithographing, stamping, &c.....	86,553 05		
Stationery, paper, books, &c., supplied to departments and parliament.....	288,782 90		
Expenditure over and above appropriation, Laws.....	151 99		
	1,705,664 68		1,705,664 68

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CANADA GAZETTE.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditure and receipts on account of *Canada Gazette*, for the year 1901-02:—

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements and sales	\$	4,451 39
Subscriptions.....		361 80
	\$	<u>4,813 19</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Paper used.....	\$	1,430 89
Printing and distribution		3,713 08
Translation, &c.....		284 00
Postage		145 14
	\$	<u>5,573 11</u>

The number of copies issued in the last week of June was 1,650, of which 97 were sent to paying subscribers, and the remaining gratis to judges, public departments, exchanges, &c., &c.

I also subjoin a statement of receipts and expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* for the years 1874 to 1902, both inclusive.

Year ending June 30.	EXPENDITURE.					REVENUE.			
	Copies gratis.	Subscribers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution.	Translation.	Subscriptions.	Advertising.	Loss.	Gain.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1874	1,045	77	1,142 17	2,416 40	119 45	242 20	931 43	2,494 69	.....
1875	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,414 00	135 55	242 80	843 74	2,636 13	.....
1876	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	.....
1877	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 80	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	.....
1878	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	.....
1879	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,203 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 60	.....
1880	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,357 72	106 30	243 90	865 38	2,538 09	.....
1881	1,215	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	137 40	353 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	.....
1882	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	.....
1883	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	.....
1884	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,219 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	.....
1885	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 45	289 85	1,264 65	2,263 14	.....
1886	1,318	77	1,683 88	2,241 65	62 20	290 70	2,020 82	1,676 21	.....
1887	1,366	84	1,797 21	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	.....
1888	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	317 35	2,909 72	2,231 15	.....
1889	1,367	83	1,883 80	2,859 19	103 00	308 60	4,637 49	.....	99 47
1890	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	.....
1891	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 45	211 85	324 18	3,309 61	331 70	.....
1892	1,439	86	1,480 19	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	.....	11 26
1893	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	210 54	306 50	4,612 37	.....	366 55
1894	1,418	82	1,183 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	.....
1895	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64	.....	206 56
1896	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,007 00	259 75	276 65	4,678 69	.....	559 07
1897	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94	.....	913 51
1898	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 45	.....	296 73
1899	1,486	89	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 95	3,948 65	190 14	.....
1900	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98	.....	7 59
1901	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,267 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	
1902	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,858 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	

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THE STATUTES.

The details of expenditure on account of Statutes are as follows:—

Paper	\$ 1,283 24
Printing.....	2,800 97
Binding.....	2,677 45
Distribution, &c.....	390 33
	\$ 7,151 99

The particulars of distribution, number of copies issued, &c., will be found in tables annexed, page 41 and on.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the charges against the several departments, the House of Commons and Senate, for printing, binding, lithographing, stamping, &c., I have the honour to refer you to the subjoined tabular statements, A, B and C.

A comparative statement for the past five years, from 1897-8 to 1901-2, for both printing and stationery, is subjoined—tables D and E.

ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the year ending June 30, 1902, was \$53,850.75, the details of which are set forth in statement F. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 3,666; circulars issued, 2,900. There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

I also subjoin a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this office for the years 1876 to 1902, both inclusive.

CALENDAR YEARS.

1876.....	\$ 12,529 27	1891.....	\$ 27,519 59
1877.....	12,751 56	1892.....	24,819 54
1878.....	20,583 77	1893.....	26,704 27
1879.....	39,676 60	1894.....	26,423 72
1880.....	63,092 50	1895.....	27,424 68
1881.....	30,015 44	1896.....	30,760 76
1882.....	50,605 71	1897.....	35,138 54
1883.....	30,149 31	1898 (6 mos. to June	
1884.....	39,401 48	30, 1898).....	16,312 58
1885.....	33,782 53		
1886.....	25,102 83		
1887.....	48,596 03		
1888.....	44,520 30		
1889.....	35,939 47		
1890.....	26,102 48		

FISCAL YEARS.

1898-1899.....	27,699 72
1899-1900.....	46,317 71
1900-1901.....	50,790 40
1901-1902.....	53,850 75

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KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

The following is the state of this account on June 30 last:—

Expenditure for the year.....	\$ 475,484 36
Credit Balance brought forward from previous year...	17,517 64
	\$ 457,966 72
Credit Balance to carry to 1902-1903.....	41,122 69
Charged out to Departments and Parliament.....	\$ 499,089 41

W. GLIDDON,

Accountant.

TABLE A.

COMPARATIVE cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902.

Department.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1900 1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture	20,001 85	21,272 30	12,450 70	9,424 89
Auditor General.....	462 11	439 01	511 31	280 89
Customs.....	8,791 79	7,876 34	12,378 48	9,514 46
Departments Generally.....	23 87	48 49	12 01	25 26
Exchequer Court.....	686 00	417 90	199 82	154 38
Finance.....	1,918 84	1,884 16	1,240 15	1,108 78
Geological Survey.....	6,013 17	7,305 24	2,407 78	1,710 64
Governor General's Secretary.....	289 21	429 68	532 99	993 66
Indian Affairs	1,754 01	1,772 33	1,408 10	1,420 72
Inland Revenue.....	5,769 74	6,346 42	3,935 64	6,121 00
Insurance Branch.....	2,201 60	1,746 59	374 06	588 68
Intercolonial Railway.....	184 21	137 42	531 88	227 95
Interior.....	9,583 52	9,816 34	8,627 96	10,810 86
Justice.....	845 37	968 87	575 79	992 21
Labour	7,304 83	6,539 24	5,635 50	4,947 03
Library of Parliament.....	1,756 38	1,779 39	22 48	164 15
Marine and Fisheries.....	7,379 93	8,852 98	3,643 19	3,892 72
Militia and Defence.....	5,758 28	6,980 26	3,994 54	4,563 19
Miscellaneous Printing.....	24,049 93	25,356 96	8,343 67	7,668 68
North-west Legislative Assembly.....	87 38	148 29	94 94	291 53
North-west Mounted Police.....	720 80	927 30	774 35	1,041 30
Parliamentary.....	122,102 91	118,610 06	16,604 56	20,222 61
Penitentiaries.....	883 75	879 66	319 41	430 32
Post Office.....	30,937 77	23,021 13	36,651 40	23,571 50
Privy Council.....	2,345 52	535 48	1,795 90	433 36
Public Printing and Stationery.....	32,682 12	16,410 45	5,156 32	4,949 42
Public Works.....	5,158 29	6,176 52	3,297 75	5,171 51
Railways and Canals.....	2,399 79	2,262 94	2,146 14	2,207 84
Secretary of State.....	953 79	733 02	690 29	599 47
Senate of Canada.....	6,634 56	5,897 58	507 68	260 83
Supreme Court.....	2,791 16	1,985 39	913 23	612 53
Trade and Commerce.....	298 04	355 11	219 93	227 14
Totals	312,770 52	287,906 85	135,997 95	124,629 51

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TABLE B.

Cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by quarters, for the years ending June 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902.

Quarters.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ending September 30.....	39,598 77	57,355 18	20,913 68	25,069 35
" December 31.....	84,241 27	63,385 75	31,144 80	35,989 82
" March 31.....	89,495 50	86,815 28	42,379 34	30,094 65
" June 30.....	99,434 98	80,350 54	41,560 13	33,475 69
	312,770 52	287,906 85	135,997 95	124,629 51

TABLE C.

Cost of Lithographic Work, Printing, Stamping, Engraving, &c., &c., ordered through the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Department.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	7,744 84
Auditor General.....	4 50
Customs.....	1,238 20
Exchequer Court.....	163 00
Finance.....	612 25
Geological Survey.....	6,693 06
Governor General's Secretary..	52 85
Indian Affairs.....	591 31
Inland Revenue.....	3,158 93
Intercolonial Railway.....	4,341 84
Interior.....	28,004 03
Justice.....	358 25
Labour.....	807 11
Library of Parliament.....	95 00
Marine and Fisheries.....	2,200 61
Militia and Defence.....	2,690 73
Miscellaneous Printing.....	5,491 06
North-west Legislative Assembly..	56 38
" Mounted Police.....	55 15
Parliamentary.....	8,893 45
Penitentiaries.....	110 40
Post Office.....	9,967 52
Privy Council.....	20 10
Public Printing and Stationery.....	217 44
Public Works.....	1,165 26
Railways and Canals.....	583 70
Secretary of State.....	359 10
Senate of Canada.....	693 68
Trade and Commerce.....	183 30
Total.....	86,553 05

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D.—COMPARATIVE Cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the last five years ending June 30, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Department.	1897-8.		1898-9.		1899-1900.		1900-1.		1901-2.	
	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.
	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.
Agriculture.....	12,409 39	4,821 73	13,087 99	5,253 38	14,090 85	6,494 36	20,001 85	12,450 70	21,272 30	9,424 89
Auditor General.....	315 65	304 17	358 97	252 13	410 45	308 59	462 11	511 31	439 01	280 89
Customs.....	7,777 45	10,968 16	9,249 66	11,475 29	7,027 35	9,401 81	8,791 79	12,378 48	7,870 34	9,514 46
Departments Generally.....	57 22	21 12	24 32	21 89	17 97	6 42	23 87	12 01	48 49	25 26
Exchequer Court.....	455 47	135 39	395 11	99 38	282 78	63 74	686 00	199 82	417 90	151 38
Finance.....	2,622 92	1,329 47	2,001 03	1,319 16	1,754 02	1,395 65	1,913 84	1,240 15	1,884 16	1,108 78
Geological Survey.....	5,184 96	1,655 64	4,576 24	1,892 74	4,490 72	2,612 55	6,013 17	2,407 78	7,305 24	1,710 64
Governor General's Secretary.....	57 02	331 12	146 19	437 42	78 01	400 91	289 21	532 99	429 68	993 66
Indian Affairs.....	1,718 94	1,883 12	1,885 98	1,566 72	1,733 88	1,364 22	1,754 01	1,408 10	1,772 33	1,429 72
Inland Revenue.....	4,535 94	3,096 63	4,338 40	2,889 44	4,116 48	2,515 97	5,769 74	3,935 64	6,346 42	6,121 00
Insurance Branch.....	679 66	113 40	784 10	105 53	1,565 24	438 68	2,201 60	374 06	1,746 59	588 68
Intergovernmental Railway.....	318 13	431 97	1,038 88	2,277 85	901 64	2,118 96	184 21	531 88	137 42	227 95
Interior.....	10,580 46	12,124 43	8,761 48	7,629 69	7,777 16	6,760 69	9,583 52	8,627 96	9,816 34	10,810 86
Justice.....	722 07	490 22	563 08	485 91	781 88	412 32	845 37	575 79	968 87	992 21
Labour.....	1,532 92	40 63	2,034 47	72 11	1,774 71	59 74	7,304 83	5,635 50	6,539 24	4,947 03
Library of Parliament.....	6,195 54	3,513 74	7,811 01	3,643 57	3,496 77	2,766 23	7,379 93	3,643 19	8,852 98	3,892 72
Marine and Fisheries.....	4,017 92	2,762 51	6,021 95	3,182 79	5,281 64	3,554 16	5,758 28	3,994 54	6,980 26	4,563 13
Militia and Defence.....	23,151 50	9,199 83	17,083 43	6,823 90	28,315 51	11,183 15	24,049 93	8,343 67	25,356 96	7,468 68
Miscellaneous Printing.....	51 79	200 30	19 30	115 16	166 94	214 80	87 38	94 94	148 29	291 53
North-west Legislative Assembly.....	736 46	705 26	1,313 82	1,399 54	804 36	1,156 32	720 80	774 35	927 30	1,041 30
North-west Mounted Police.....	84,966 10	15,515 17	80,436 36	16,053 90	93,831 31	15,309 60	122,102 91	16,604 56	118,610 06	20,222 61
Parliamentary.....	1,224 32	760 31	1,251 51	658 09	719 67	441 71	30,957 77	36,551 40	23,021 13	430 32
Penitentiaries.....	26,188 45	32,240 94	25,211 01	38,848 41	21,437 33	26,202 10	30,957 77	36,551 40	23,021 13	430 32
Post Office.....	1,178 37	370 05	1,965 44	2,051 09	404 78	397 80	2,345 52	1,795 90	535 36	433 36
Privy Council.....	12,074 81	5,429 22	13,629 60	4,871 35	30,827 03	4,922 66	32,682 12	5,156 32	16,410 45	4,949 42
Public Works.....	2,565 18	1,851 51	2,827 46	2,319 97	3,786 03	2,998 04	5,158 29	3,297 75	6,176 52	5,171 51
Railways and Canals.....	1,943 97	1,705 07	2,010 15	1,341 38	1,581 88	961 82	2,399 79	2,146 14	2,262 91	2,207 84
Secretary of State.....	546 23	326 75	781 67	482 03	921 67	416 95	953 79	690 29	733 02	599 47
Senate of Canada.....	4,956 26	488 24	6,021 14	282 76	8,973 75	469 07	6,634 56	507 68	5,897 58	260 83
Supreme Court.....	2,581 26	1,292 53	2,741 97	1,020 01	2,178 43	1,014 23	2,791 16	913 23	1,985 39	612 53
Trade and Commerce.....	119 17	105 30	1,434 00	178 34	233 56	101 61	298 04	219 93	355 11	227 14
Total.....	221,598 63	114,214 96	219,805 79	114,048 93	249,763 80	106,544 66	312,770 52	135,997 95	287,906 85	124,629 51

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E.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of Goods issued by the Stationery Office in the last five years.

Services.	1897-8.		1898-9.		1899-1900.		1900-1.		1901-2.	
	Outside.		Outside.		Outside.		Outside.		Outside.	
	Inside.	% cts.	Inside.	% cts.	Inside.	% cts.	Inside.	% cts.	Inside.	% cts.
Agriculture.....	1,869 87	999 76	1,935 09	1,693 53	1,997 67	2,053 17	2,572 23	2,136 96	2,959 84	2,959 84
Census.....	543 30	262 37	509 82	358 40	601 94	316 34	332 37	825 93	1,580 46	324 96
Auditor General.....	44 63	4,399 57	90 21	4,353 42	300 36	285 92	205 61	205 61	15,600 26	15,600 26
Charges of Management.....	2,080 46	279 37	1,534 01	246 97	1,858 06	6,466 34	1,908 99	458 80	1,357 46	458 80
Clerk of Crown in Chancery.....	721 51	50 21	669 86	113 73	308 73	375 62	739 36	1,034 33	92 59	92 59
Customs and Trade and Commerce	346 69	1,354 55	658 68	1,266 01	658 97	1,518 10	1,391 49	544 89	1,161 38	1,161 38
Departments Generally.....	299 39	10,924 66	276 84	10,631 66	423 56	17,157 42	364 50	535 22	19,368 64	19,368 64
Finance.....	1,345 42	3,340 90	1,350 48	3,660 96	1,577 29	3,999 64	1,578 37	1,295 64	4,456 99	4,456 99
Geological Survey.....	1,100 66	1,522 48	905 76	1,855 10	1,393 61	1,604 66	1,275 46	1,344 24	1,800 31	1,800 31
Government House.....	7,208 11	3,654 28	7,081 50	7,855 22	8,021 01	8,805 19	9,363 68	7,967 77	12,642 22	12,642 22
Governor General's Office.....	2,092 65	3,775 66	2,539 12	4,275 07	2,531 43	3,306 31	2,534 22	2,445 71	4,017 74	4,017 74
House of Commons.....	259 26	1,754 92	1,779 26	292 58	2,053 64	306 58	208 41	588 63	286 96	286 96
Indian Affairs.....	1,800 75	6,521 24	1,779 26	1,773 53	1,922 01	1,829 32	2,174 96	1,986 00	2,379 44	2,379 44
Inland Revenue.....	2,280 87	3,205 25	1,963 57	9,822 07	2,162 80	11,016 69	7,195 22	2,193 78	11,305 16	11,305 16
Interior.....	3,697 29	10,310 43	7,387 06	4,032 16	3,490 27	3,490 27	4,118 08	5,829 69	5,829 69	5,829 69
Justice.....	1,192 53	119,437 72	1,261 09	11,443 75	11,899 16	5,630 37	14,878 51	7,639 13	18,558 59	18,558 59
Library of Parliament.....	381 25	7,269 01	462 18	115,809 99	616 77	11,809 43	823 32	917 61	118,977 27	118,977 27
Labour.....	1,639 09	8,297 33	1,835 52	6,719 81	3,508 80	9,067 36	3,291 89	3,018 67	13,811 15	13,811 15
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,865 22	6,072 38	1,728 64	8,512 56	4,017 44	9,119 16	3,511 78	1,565 17	3,430 71	3,430 71
Militia and Defence.....	1,025 10	193,391 98	1,448 78	234 01	1,110 00	6,276 00	1,341 47	7,541 30	6,475 17	6,475 17
North-west Mounted Police.....	31,724 46	35,184 44	35,184 44	201,804 18	211,768 95	252,100 23	258,550 22	43,763 07	245,019 83	245,019 83
Post Office.....	225,116 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Privy Council.....	31,724 46	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Public Printing and Stationery.....	31,724 46	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Public Works.....	31,724 46	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Railways and Canals.....	31,724 46	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Secretary of State.....	31,724 46	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Senate of Canada.....	31,724 46	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Net total, Outside Service.....	31,724 46	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Inside.....	225,116 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07
Net total issue.....	225,116 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	35,184 44	40,331 28	40,331 28	42,915 73	43,763 07	43,763 07	43,763 07

W. GLIDDON,
Accountant.

TABLE F.
Advertising in Newspapers from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Departments.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	N. W. Territories.	Manitoba.	P. E. Island.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.
Railways and Canals ..	1,621 94	2,135 97	57 90	46 80	299 05	522 15	63 30	279 40	2,862 61	2,862 61
Public Works ..	6,912 30	4,817 49	560 58	994 64	292 39	86 35	27 70	12 95	14,448 81	14,448 81
Mounted Police ..	327 83	62 68	48 26	116 73	179 31	248 20		15 32	974 89	974 89
Indian Affairs ..	518 36	152 70	59 28	48 80	162 65	138 02	40 60	58 10	1,222 00	1,222 00
Post Office ..	266 29	270 06	59 28	398 43			77 45	67 00	1,393 43	1,393 43
Marine and Fisheries ..	507 14	777 05	221 70	183 30	183 72	1,219 04		1,104 60	1,833 61	1,833 61
Interior ..		239 25							17,515 52	17,515 52
Militia and Defence ..	26 10	54 00							80 10	80 10
Governor General ..	388 90	45 00							433 90	433 90
Inland Revenue ..	55 50	43 80		6 00					105 30	105 30
Justice ..	488 46	164 06	25 25	23 20	32 48	58 64	27 95	46 40	866 44	866 44
Intercolonial Railway ..	3,044 83	2,994 66	1,581 32	2,870 01	4 90	460 00	297 60	1 33	11,253 32	11,253 32
Customs ..	68 10	85 75	43 10	39 85		18 75			256 88	256 88
Agriculture ..	5 28				3 00	595 63			8 28	8 28
Secretary of State ..									595 63	595 63
	14,231 03	10,842 47	2,656 67	4,727 76	1,157 53	3,346 78	534 50	1,585 10	14,768 91	53,850 75

L. A. GRISON,
Audit Clerk.

PRINTING BRANCH.

OTTAWA, December, 1902.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Lit.D.,
King's Printer, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament in the Printing Branch of the Department during the Session of 1902 : and also of the departmental work for the fiscal year, contained in the following tabulated statements :—

1. Annual Reports.
2. Supplementary Reports.
3. Routine Parliamentary Work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work.
7. *Canada Gazette*.
8. Voters' Lists.
9. *Labour Gazette*.
10. Letterpress Departmental work.
11. Summary of Letterpress Departmental work for the twelve months.
12. Plates contained in Annual Reports, 1901-1902.
13. Books bound.
14. Summary of books bound for the twelve months.
15. Perforating, Numbering and Packing.
16. Pad-making.
17. Summary of Pads for the twelve months.
18. Making, printing and stamping prepaid Post Office Envelopes.
19. Die stamping of Note Headings, Letter Headings and Envelopes.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. McMAHON,

Superintendent of Printing.

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TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament, Session of 1902.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
				Parliament.	Departments.	Stock.	Sessional Papers bound.
SECOND SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT.							
Adulteration of Food—Part III, Inland Revenue Report.....	English.	2,415	152	2,040	500	25	850
	French.	995	148	480	250	15	250
Agriculture (with one plan).....	English.	3,915	234	2,040	1,000	25	850
	French.	895	232	480	150	15	250
Archives of Canada.....	English.	4,415	202	2,040	1,500	25	850
	French.	1,245	210	480	500	15	250
Auditor General's Report.....	English.	5,290	2,426	2,290	2,000	150	850
	French.	1,255	2,452	480	500	25	250
Bank Shareholders	English.	3,215	460	2,040	225	100	850
	French.	730	468	480			250
Civil Service List of Canada.....	English.	3,940	280	2,240	600	250	850
	French.	880	280	480	100	50	250
Civil Service Examiners' Report.....	English.	3,840	48	2,040	450	500	850
	French.	930	48	480	100	100	250
Criminal Statistics	English.	4,145	292	2,500	500	25	1,100
	French.						
Estimates of Canada, 1902-1903.....	English.	3,590	84	2,140	450	150	850
	French.	720	84	420	50		250
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1902.....	English.	3,440	4	2,140	250	200	850
	French.	730	4	480			250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1902.....	English.	3,240	16	2,040	250	100	850
	French.	730	16	480			250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1902.....	English.	3,240	2	2,040	250	100	850
	French.	730	2	480			250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1902.....	English.	3,190	2	2,040	200	100	850
	French.	730	2	480			250
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1902-1903.....	English.	3,240	20	2,040	250	100	850
	French.	730	20	480			250
Experimental Farms (with 12 plates and cuts in text).....	English.	49,915	576	2,540	46,500	25	850
	French.	14,995	596	730	14,000	15	250
Fisheries Report.....	English.	3,440	370	2,040	500	50	850
	French.	845	378	480	100	15	250
Geographic Board of Canada.....	English.	4,390	44	2,040	1,500		850
	French.	930	48	480	200		250
Geological Survey, Summary Report (with 11 maps).....	English.	3,265	276	2,040	1,250	25	850
	French.	740		480		10	250
Index to Sessional Papers.	English.	12,200	18	300			11,900
	French.	3,600	18	100			3,500
Indian Affairs (with 15 plates).....	English.	3,603	712	2,040	688	25	850
	French.	757	718	480	12	15	250
Inland Revenue—Part I, Excise (with 3 tables).....	English.	3,415	216	2,040	500	25	850
	French.	995	216	480	250	15	250
Interior Report (with maps and 101 plates).....	English.	3,440	608	2,040	500	50	850
	French.	845	616	480	100	15	250
Insurance, Abstract Report.....	English.	6,740	64	2,040	3,800	50	850
	French.	730	64	480			250
Insurance, Full Report.....	English.	6,640	644	2,040	3,700	50	850
	French.	955	644	480	200	25	250
Labour Report.....	English.	4,410	68	2,540	1,000	20	850
	French.	1,005	68	730		25	250
Library of Parliament, Supplementary Catalogue.....	English.	500	136	475			25
	French.						
Marine Report.....	English.	3,440	268	2,040	500	50	850
	French.	845	268	480	100	15	250
Militia and Defence.....	English.	3,840	74	2,240	500	50	850
	French.	955	74	480	200	25	250
North-West Mounted Police—Parts I, II and III	English.	3,415	224	2,040	500	25	850
	French.	1,045	228	480	300	15	250
Penitentiaries Report (Justice).....	English.	3,165	282	2,040	250	25	850
	French.	790	282	480	50	10	250
Carried forward.....		204,295	17,028	88,575	87,275	2,735	46,325

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament, Session of 1902—*Concluded.*

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			Parlia- ment.	Depart- ments.	Stock.	Sessional Papers bound.
Brought forward.....	204,295	17,028	88,575	87,275	2,735	46,325
SECOND SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT— <i>Con.</i>						
Postmaster General's Report.	(English. 3,640	520	2,240	500	50	850
	(French. 805	520	480	50	25	250
Public Accounts.....	(English. 3,590	236	2,190	450	100	850
	(French. 805	236	480	50	25	250
Public Printing and Stationery	(English. 3,190	132	2,040	300		850
	(French. 780	134	480	50		250
Public Works. (with maps)	(English. 3,640	442	2,240	500	50	850
	(French. 945	456	480	200	15	250
Railways and Canals (with maps and tables).....	(English. 3,540	788	2,140	500	50	850
	(French. 1,005	794	480	250	25	250
Secretary of State.....	(English. 3,315	76	2,040	400	25	850
	(French. 845	76	480	100	15	250
Trade and Commerce.....	(English. 4,590	952	2,190	1,500	50	850
	(French. 755	952	480		25	250
Trade and Navigation.....	(English. 3,740	732	2,290	500	100	850
	(French. 705	728	480	50	25	250
Unclaimed Bank Balances.	(English. 3,190	556	2,040	200	100	850
	(French. 730	556	480			250
Weights, Measures and Lighting—Part	(English. 3,415	88	2,040	500	25	850
III, Inland Revenue Report.....	(French. 995	88	480	250	15	250
Totals	248,515	26,090	114,755	93,625	3,455	57,325

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TABLE NO. 2.—Supplementary Reports to Parliament, Session of 1902.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			Parliament.	Departments.	Stock.	Sessional Papers bound.
Harbours and Shipping	{ English. 3,415	184	2,040	500	25	850
	{ French. 845	184	480	100	10	250
Contributions to Canadian Biology (with plates)	{ English. 4,915	74	2,040	2,000	25	850
	{ French. 845	78	480	100	15	250
Special Reports by Prof. Prince	{ English. 3,415	74	2,040	500	25	850
	{ French. 845	*74	480	100	15	250
Railway Commission, Report of Mr. S. M. McLean	{ English. 3,540	80	2,540	100	50	850
	{ French. 830	82	580			250
Evidence of Experimental Farm Officers before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization (separate issues)—						
Dr. Wm. Saunders	{ English. 15,018	64	11,968	3,050		
	{ French. 4,982	*64	11,968	1,000		
J. W. Robertson	{ English. 5,000	72	5,000			
	{ French. 4,975	72	3,750	1,225		
Dr. Fletcher	{ English. 15,150	56	14,650	500		
	{ French. 4,850	*56	4,850			
Frank T. Shutt	{ English. 15,150	56	14,650	500		
	{ French. 4,850	*56	4,850			
J. H. Grisdale	{ English. 15,150	32	14,650	500		
	{ French. 4,850	*32	4,850			
A. G. Gilbert	{ English. 15,150	16	14,650	500		
	{ French. 4,850	*16	4,850			
W. T. Macoun	{ English. 15,150	16	14,650	500		
	{ French. 4,850	*16	4,850			
W. A. McKinnon	{ English. 15,150	20	14,650	500		
	{ French. 4,850	*20	4,850			
Trade and Commerce Bulletin—						
July, 1901	3,515	92	2,015	1,500		
August, 1901	3,515	128	2,015	1,500		
September, 1901	3,515	96	2,015	1,500		
October, 1901	3,515	116	2,015	1,500		
November, 1901	3,515	112	2,015	1,500		
December, 1901	3,515	104	2,015	1,500		
January, 1902	3,515	136	2,015	1,500		
February, 1902	3,515	104	2,015	1,500		
March, 1902	3,540	152	2,040	1,500		
April, 1902	3,540	128	2,040	1,500		
May, 1902	3,540	104	2,040	1,500		
June, 1902	3,540	136	2,040	1,500		
Trade and Navigation, unrevised Monthly Statements—						
July, 1901	2,815	344	2,000	400	400	15
August, 1901	2,815	344	2,000	400	400	15
September, 1901	2,815	344	2,000	400	400	15
October, 1901	2,815	344	2,000	400	400	15
November, 1901	2,815	344	2,000	400	400	15
December, 1901	2,815	336	2,000	400	400	15
January, 1902	2,815	352	2,000	400	400	15
February, 1902	2,815	352	2,000	400	400	15
March, 1902	2,815	352	2,000	400	400	15
April, 1902	2,840	352	2,025	400	400	15
May, 1902	2,840	352	2,025	400	400	15
June, 1902	2,840	352	2,025	400	400	15
Totals	247,750	7,070	208,716	34,470	4,965	4,580

* These French reports were not complete at date of compiling this report; they are approximated to be of same length as the English.

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TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary Work, Session of 1902.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
				Parlia- ment.	Depart- ments	Stock.	Sessional Papers bound.
SECOND SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT.							
Votes and Proceedings.	English.	2,577	610	2,397			180
	French.	649	612	579			70
Orders of the Day.	English.	647	736				
	French.	169	742				
Senate Minutes.	English.	2,071	462				
	French.	471	448				
Public Bills (Commons)	English.	2,410	294				
	French.	505	264				
Private Bills (Commons).	English.	750	282				
	French.	250	264				
Public Bills (Senate).	English.	2,410	36				
	French.	505	32				
Private Bills (Senate).	English.	750	58				
	French.	250	62				
Third Reading Bills (Commons).	English.	375	388				
	French.	125	354				
Third Reading Bills (Senate).	English.	475	112				
	French.	175	84				
Returns (for Distribution and Sessional Papers, either or both).	English.	3,160	609	2,210			850
	French.	795	650	545			250
Divorce Cases (350 copies each of 2 cases, 25 copies each of 2 cases).		750	120				
JOURNALS—							
House of Commons	English.	910	452				910
	French.	255	446				255
App. 1.—Report of Select Stand- ing Committee on Agri- culture and Colonization.	English.	3,610	428	2,210	500		900
	French.	795	428	545			250
App. 2.—Report of the Com- mittee on Public Accounts.	English.	3,110	264	2,210			900
	French.	795	264	545			250
Senate.	English.	910	330				910
	French.	255	320				255
Totals		30,899	10,151	11,241	500		5,980

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TABLE NO. 4.—Statement showing the work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, 1902.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			
			House of Com- mons.	Senate.	Bind- ing.	Stock.
SECOND SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT.						
HOUSE OF COMMONS—						
Daily Debates (English)	646	2,623	475			125
Book Form Debates (English)	2,770	2,564	2,070		600	100
Book Form Debates (French).	475	2,676	475		125	25
Extra copies of speeches, ordered by Members and Senators (aggregate).	237,100	824	237,100			
Weekly Index to Revised Commons Debates.	4,400	110	400			
THE SENATE—						
Daily Debates (English)	1,901	612		1,886		35
Book Form Debates (English)	565	604		540		25
Book Form Debates (French)	205	686			205	
Totals	248,062	10,699	240,520	2,426	930	310

NOTE.—On April 14, 1902, a daily edition of the Senate Hansard was issued in French, but was discontinued after three subsequent issues.

TABLE NO. 5.—STATEMENT showing the work on the Statutes, 1902.

Title of Document.	Number of Volumes.	Number of Pages.	Stock.
THE STATUTES.			
2 Edward VII.—2nd Session, 9th Parliament.			
Volume 1.....	{ English. 5,200	292	5,200
	{ French. 1,550	292	1,550
Volume 2.....	{ English. 4,500	256	4,500
	{ French. 900	264	900
Separate Chapters, Public and Private Acts (aggregate)	{ English. 54,900	424	54,900
	{ French. 800	50	800
Totals.	67,850	1,578	67,850

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TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work for the Year ended June 30, 1902 (number of copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Copies.	Pages.	Copies.	Pages.
<i>Agriculture, Department of—</i>				
Canadian Patent Office Record, Nos. 7 to 12 and index, vol. XXIX, and Nos. 1 to 6, vol. XXX	15,600	2,264		
Statistical Year-Book of Canada, 1901 (English)	5,000	688		
" " " (French)	1,200	680		
Summary of Chronological Events (English)	50	24		
" " (French)	50	24		
Census Bulletins :				
No. 1.—Families, Dwellings and Populations	2,532	8		
No. 2.—Rural and Urban Population of Manitoba and Ontario	2,500	12		
No. 3.—Rural and Urban Population of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec	2,500	10		
No. 4.—Rural and Urban Population of British Columbia, the Territories and all Canada	2,500	8		
No. 5.—Religions of the People	5,000	8		
No. 6.—Sexes and Conjugal Conditions	3,500	10		
No. 7.—Population by Origin and Nationalities	2,000	8		
No. 8.—Immigration and Birthplace	3,000	16		
General Instructions <i>re</i> Fruit Marks Act, 1901	2,500	20		
Fruit Marks Act, amended, 1902 (English)	5,000	8		
" " (French)	2,000	8		
Profitable Poultry Farming	6,000	48		
Milk for Creameries (English)	15,000	8		
" (French)	5,000	8		
Milk for Cheese Factories (English)	50,000	8		
" (French)	15,000	8		
Farmers' Bulletin (English)	2,000	8		
Results from Trial Plots (English)	46,000	56		
" (French)	14,000	60		
Breeding of Horses for Army Use	5,000	12		
Report of the Director of Public Health	200	36		
Report on Cattle Quarantine	500	84		
Fattening of Chickens	5,000	24		
Investigation into Character, &c., of Soft Pork (English)	46,500	56		
" " (French)	14,000	56		
Glanders in Horses	2,000	8		
Extract Reports of Experimental Farm Officers (10)	10,000	580		
			201,132	4,850
<i>Auditor General—</i>				
Executive Regulations (part A.)	250	22		
Separate chapters (100 each of 23)	2,300	120		
			2,550	142
<i>Customs—</i>				
List of Ports	1,500	48		
List of Forms	1,500	12		
Customs Manifesting and Coasting Regulations	5,000	32		
Prefatory Tables	100	124		
Classification of Imports	1,500	52		
" Exports	10,000	12		
Rules and Regulations <i>re</i> Manitoba Grain Inspection	1,200	12		
Regulations <i>re</i> Payment of Bounties on Iron and Steel	200	8		
			21,000	300
<i>Finance—</i>				
Budget Speech (English)	25,000	20		
" (French)	5,000	20		
Supply Bill, 1902	250	56		
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance	3,300	112		
			33,550	208
<i>Geological Survey—</i>				
Report, French, index of vol. XI	2,500	8		
" English, vol. XI, parts A, B, C, I, J, M, O, R.	30,700	898		
" French, vol. XII, part A	750	256		
" English, vol. XIII, parts A and S	8,600	364		
Carried forward			348,232	5,500

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TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, &c.—*Continued.*

Description.	Copies.	Pages.	Copies.	Pages.
Brought forward.....			348,232	5,500
<i>Geological Survey—Concluded—</i>				
List of Fossils to accompany Dr. Ells' report.....	200	32		
Mineral Production of Canada.....	2,500	8		
Report on Alberta Rocks by L. M. Lambe.....	200	6		
<i>House of Commons—</i>			45,450	1,572
List of Members.....	2,500	32		
List of Committees.....	500	12		
<i>Indian Affairs—</i>			3,000	44
Islands in River St. Lawrence.....	1,000	24		
Part J, Auditor General's Report.....	700	170		
Separate Chapters, 25 copies each of 4.....	100	16		
Indian Advancement Act.....	200	96		
<i>Inland Revenue—</i>			2,000	306
Bulletins: No. 75, Fertilizers; No. 76, Canned Salmon; No. 77, Effervescent Sodium Phosphate; No. 78, White Lead in Oil; No. 79, Oil of Turpentine; No. 80, Milk.....	11,000	172		
List of Licensed Manufacturers.....	400	24		
Inland Revenue Act.....	150	160		
Petroleum Inspection Act, 1899.....	500	24		
Separate Chapters, 100 copies each of 2.....	200	12		
<i>Interior—</i>			12,250	392
Exploratory Survey (Mr. J. W. Tyrrell's report).....	750	64		
Report of the Superintendent of Immigration.....	200	176		
Report of the Superintendent of Forestry.....	500	26		
Regulations for Disposal of Minerals.....	1,000	6		
'Le Manitoba'.....	20,000	76		
Prosperity Follows Settlement.....	74,490	138		
Regulations re Grazing and Hay Lands.....	3,000	12		
Regulations re Timber, Grazing, Hay, Domestic Coal and Irrigation.....	5,000	8		
Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.....	300	8		
Regulations re Quartz Mining Claims.....	2,000	36		
Regulations re Placer Mining.....	2,000	24		
<i>Justice—</i>			109,240	574
Provincial Legislation.....	800	176		
Proceedings at Trial and Evidence.....	50	238		
Supreme Court Report: Nos. 4 and 5, vol. 31; Nos. 1 and 2, vol. 32.....	12,000	674		
Factums, 50 copies each of 3.....	150	122		
Exchequer Court Report: Nos. 2, 3 and 4, vol. 7.....	3,000	308		
<i>Labour—</i>			16,000	1,518
Index to vol. I of the Labour Gazette (English).....	25,000	12		
" " " (French).....	5,000	8		
Various printings.....	2,600	48		
<i>Marine and Fisheries—</i>			32,600	68
Monthly Weather Review, from May, 1901 to April, 1902	13,790	150		
Chap. 79, Revised Statutes of Canada.....	1,800	32		
Tide Tables for Victoria, B.C.....	1,200	12		
General Meteorological Register.....	800	28		
Survey of Tides, 1901.....	200	64		
Fisheries Protection Service.....	200	48		
Fish Culture.....	1,000	386		
Report of the Meteorological Service of Canada.....	1,200	274		
Carried forward.....			568,772	9,974

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TABLE NO. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, &c. *Continued.*

Description.	Copies.	Pages.	Copies.	Pages.
Brought forward.....			568,722	9,974
<i>Marine and Fisheries—Concluded—</i>				
List of Lights (in 3 separate pamphlets).....	100	274		
List of Officers, Fish Protection and Marine Service.....	600	12		
Tide Tables for Charlottetown, C.B.....	1,000	16		
Canada's Great Waterway.....	50	36		
Examination of Engineers.....	500	16		
			22,350	1,348
<i>Militia and Defence—</i>				
Militia General Orders, published currently: Nos. 76 to 154 and index, 1901; Nos. 1 to 69, 1902 (English)....	27,000	226		
Militia General Orders, published currently: Nos. 76 to 154 and index, 1901; Nos. 1 to 69, 1902 (French)....	3,400	230		
Quarterly Militia List, from July, 1901, to April, 1902....	4,400	834		
Regulations for Rifle Associations (English).....	2,000	32		
" (French).....	1,000	32		
Musketry Regulations for the Canadian Militia.....	4,000	64		
Regulation Governing Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	50	12		
Pointers for Paymasters.....	500	32		
Standing Orders of the Royal Canadian Regiment.....	200	44		
Budget Speech, 1902.....	500	20		
Regulations Governing Conditions of Service.....	400	12		
Guide on Outpost Duties (English).....	1,000	12		
" (French).....	500	12		
Nominal Roll.....	1,500	32		
			46,450	1,594
<i>Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—</i>				
Statutes of Canada, various chapters.....	6,000	24		
			6,000	24
<i>Post Office—</i>				
Official Postal Guide, 1902 (English).....	10,690	424		
" (French).....	1,570	432		
Quarterly Supplements to Postal Guide (English).....	30,400	24		
" (French).....	4,750	24		
Annual Statement of Postal Stores Branch, 1900-01.....	30	24		
Schedule of Mail Trains, Nos. 94, 95, 96.....	2,550	384		
Rules and Regulations for Postmasters at Non-Accounting Offices (English).....	500	16		
Rules and Regulations for Postmasters at Non-Accounting Offices (French).....	150	16		
Statement of Salaries—Outside Service.....	15	56		
Rules and Regulations for the Postal Note Branch (Eng.).....	4,000	12		
" (French).....	1,000	14		
Monthly Money Order Circular, Nos. 90-101 (English)....	25,800	69		
" (French).....	4,800	69		
List of Money Order Offices in the Dominion of Canada....	3,000	208		
			89,255	1,782
<i>Public Printing and Stationery—</i>				
Orders for Stock:				
Quarterly Militia List (4).....	100	834		
Official Postal Guide (English).....	600	424		
" (French).....	12	432		
Quarterly Supplements to Postal Guide (3).....	400	24		
Price List of Government Publications.....	250	44		
Sundry Acts reprinted (aggregate).....	36,925	2,523		
Various printings.....	650	92		
			38,937	1,373
<i>Public Works—</i>				
Report of the Chief Engineer, 1901.....	200	212		
Report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, 1901.....	50	36		
Report of the Montreal Flood Commission.....	1,000	88		
			1,250	376
<i>Railways and Canals—</i>				
Canal Statistics.....	300	160		
Railway Statistics.....	500	104		
General Specification for Steel Bridges and Viaducts.....	1,500	52		
Carried forward.....			773,014	19,471

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TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, &c.—*Concluded.*

Description.	Copies.	Pages.	Copies.	Pages.
Brought forward			773,014	19,471
<i>Railways and Canals—Concluded—</i>				
List of Forms.....	150	16		
Canal Regulations (French).....	300	24		
Report on Railway Rates Grievances	1,000	80	3,750	436
<i>Secretary of State—</i>				
Engagement of Teachers for the Refugee Camps (3) ...	300	14		
List of Newspapers.....	110	24	410	38
<i>Senate—</i>				
Separate Chapters, 100 copies each of 5.....	500	36		
List of Statutes <i>re</i> Various Railway Companies.. ..	250	40		
List of Senators (4).....	3,000	16	3,750	92
Totals.....			780,924	20,037

TABLE No. 7.—Statement showing the work on the *Canada Gazette*, Vol. 35, 1901-1902.

Title.	Aggregate Annual Issue.	Number of Pages in Volume.	DISTRIBUTION WEEKLY.	
			King's Printer.	Mailed.
<i>Canada Gazette</i>	107,950	2,034	50	1,472

TABLE No. 8.—Statement showing the work on Voters' Lists for 1901.

	Number of Copies.	Aggregate Number of Pages.
Twenty-six orders, principally 90 copies each.....	2,320	802

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TABLE No. 9—Statement showing the work on the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. II, 1901-1902.

		Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.
No. 1—July, 1901.....	(English.	72	12,000
	(French.	76	3,000
No. 2—August, 1901.....	(English.	68	12,000
	(French.	68	3,000
No. 3—September, 1901.....	(English.	64	15,000
	(French.	68	3,500
No. 4—October, 1901.....	(English.	72	15,000
	(French.	72	3,500
No. 5—November, 1901.....	(English.	72	15,000
	(French.	76	3,500
No. 6—December, 1901.....	(English.	60	16,000
	(French.	60	3,000
No. 7—January, 1902.....	(English.	60	12,500
	(French.	64	3,000
No. 8—February, 1902.....	(English.	64	13,000
	(French.	68	3,000
No. 9—March, 1902.....	(English.	76	13,000
	(French.	80	3,000
No. 10—April, 1902.....	(English.	76	15,000
	(French.	80	5,000
No. 11—May, 1902.....	(English.	72	15,000
	(French.	80	5,000
No. 12—June, 1902.....	(English.	84	15,000
	(French.	88	4,000
Totals		1,720	211,000

TABLE No. 10.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental work in Year 1901-1902.

Department.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.	Envelopes	Copies.
Agriculture	14,000	57,185	15,000	94,386	50,250	899,100	21,750	1,073,727	98,500	72,836	107,000	82,470
Audit or General		9,620	1,000			1,200		250		2,310	2,000	
Customs	8,000	613,050	45,000	72,015	10,000	23,635	126,000	331,570		582,825	70,000	405,900
Finance		3,430	1,000	16,410	3,500	31,470	5,000	21,020	7,500	21,545	4,000	32,350
Geological Survey	500	9,400				7,500		16,200		16,200		
Governor General	200	2,730		205		7,400	445			200	3,250	390
House of Commons.		625		5,850		17,600	10,000	2,205	5,000	2,555		1,440
Indian Affairs.	3,900	29,260		4,490		3,350	2,000	11,725	1,500	5,315	11,300	86,610
Inland Revenue.		65,525	28,000	57,955		11,910	20,000	92,440	7,500	65,235	11,000	32,400
Interior.		62,805		52,675	36,000	47,755	83,500	109,145	11,500	1,032,520	2,500	19,015
Justice	2,000	31,650		570	500	10,175		11,190	5,500	5,710	2,000	4,605
Labour		17,725	5,000	67,225		46,000		50,575	25,000	15,650		24,100
Library of Parliament						1,000		1,200				
Marine and Fisheries.	4,000	44,850	13,000	14,265	15,000	38,275	30,000	412,465	5,000	36,450	13,000	139,720
Militia and Defence	31,975	162,585		11,490	17,000	64,550	5,000	47,750	5,000	49,975	16,500	39,540
North-west Mounted Police.		30,425		33,650		30,975		5,625		16,000		33,000
Post Office	399,800	4,308,000	121,450	303,350	72,000	893,040	250	51,230	10,000	123,838	175,500	169,650
Privy Council		22,500			3,500	2,200	3,250			500		1,210
Public Printing and Stationery.	10,000	22,510	7,000	108,147	4,000	54,650	5,000	35,385	2,000	24,635		193,700
Public Works	16,000	19,150	265,300	1,253,580	6,500	14,850	10,800	62,110	37,000	56,200	16,300	116,255
Railways and Canals.		18,800	11,000	2,830	7,000	6,430	33,000	13,255	29,000	60,630	35,500	3,355
Secretary of State		2,000	2,500	7,707		50		40,510	2,500	31,155	500	3,400
Senate				140				1,125		500		650
Trade and Commerce.		1,700		6,300	2,000	2,000	4,000				3,000	4,397
Totals.	489,375	6,135,125	525,250	2,162,510	233,250	2,205,385	250,550	2,451,147	236,500	2,223,084	473,350	1,394,007

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TABLE No. 10.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental work in Year 1901-1902—*Concluded.*

Department.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture	30,000	56,871	49,500	51,315	48,500	78,216	31,000	70,875	77,200	87,877	83,200	116,421
Auditor General	55,000	85	1,000	32,940			2,500	1,115			2,000	3,500
Customs	500	100,825		115,170		832,690	220,000	449,330	25,000	235,863		231,110
Finance		37,120	1,000	2,680	1,000	8,815	15,800	20,350		6,940	2,000	35,506
Geographical Survey	500		10,000	900		10,805	10,000	1,050		2,500	750	2,250
Governor General		1,350		450	500	550		510			3,500	210
House of Commons	210	30,188	750	44,281	1,310	25,059		9,010		10,280		
Indian Affairs	15,850	49,425		11,725		11,740	5,010	12,300		1,280	1,000	4,280
Indian Revenue		117,650		282,915	5,000	78,090	7,500	2,310	500	185,920		45,150
Interior	36,000	139,055	25,000	112,780	45,500	8,315	52,500	101,180	5,000	120,250	71,000	298,352
Justice	1,000	15,395	15,250	56,925	2,000	13,230	6,500	1,875	1,500	14,474	1,000	19,150
Labour		40,600		69,120		78,900	31,000	10,650		73,450	57,000	26,700
Library of Parliament	5,000								4,000	200		2,500
Marine and Fisheries	19,000	27,165	37,700	12,325		69,015	29,000	38,030	4,000	17,765	23,500	102,075
Militia and Defence	6,250	21,615	29,000	25,600	1,000	8,425	43,000	115,210	9,000	63,905	26,550	15,300
North west Mounted Police	30,000	17,320		20,700	36,000	8,825		53,815		6,535	1,000	32,420
Post Office	282,000	1,137,365	355,250	5,509,345	350,500	2,521,975	177,000	918,940	1,000	146,665	161,000	3,209,315
Privy Council		1,000	6,000	1,450		600		640				75
Public Printing and Stationery	12,000	28,431		51,675		5,240	5,000	35,250		21,975		35,430
Public Works	16,700	508,150	4,050	25,955	3,500	51,290	19,650	43,315	1,500	50,375	155,750	149,575
Railways and Canals	2,000	12,600	33,000	69,292		8,390		6,350	6,000	7,180	1,500	22,800
Secretary of State	5,250	1,200		1,167		2,460		10	1,250	8,519	2,000	4,786
Senate		1,025	2,900	4,360	100	1,974		2,179		2,000		25
Trade and Commerce	500	250		200		8,125		5,500	500	1,000		200
Totals	555,790	2,616,715	583,500	6,536,700	495,210	3,835,759	995,950	2,019,281	136,450	1,100,213	597,150	4,118,355

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TABLE No. 11.—Summary of Letterpress Departmental work for the Twelve Months.

Months.	Envelopes.	Copies.
July	489,375	6,135,125
August	525,250	2,162,540
September.....	233,250	2,205,385
October.....	259,950	2,451,147
November.....	236,500	2,223,084
December	473,350	1,394,007
January.....	556,790	2,616,715
February.....	583,500	6,536,700
March.....	495,240	3,835,759
April	995,950	2,019,284
May	136,450	1,100,213
June.....	597,150	4,448,935
Totals.....	5,582,755	37,128,894

TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing the number of Plates contained in Annual Reports for 1901-1902.

Title.	Number of Plates in each copy.	Number of Copies. E. & F.	Total.
Experimental Farms.....	12	64,910	778,920
Indian Affairs.....	15	4,360	65,400
Interior.....	101	4,285	432,785
Contributions to Canadian Biology	7	5,760	40,320
Totals.....	135	79,315	1,317,425

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TABLE No. 13.—Statement showing Books bound, &c., during the Fiscal Year 1901-2.

Department.	July, 1901.					August, 1901.					September, 1901.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	177	2	575	50	2557	94	5	25	42	1713	17	...	570	...	575
Public Printing and Stationery ..	5	2	...	8	...	11	3	...	...	...	7	9	...	9	...
Agriculture	21	...	...	1	625	135	...	...	1	100	12	...	...	...	12
Auditor General	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
Customs	27	104	...	...	...	26	2	...	50	200	44	17	...	...	...
Finance	2	51	...	20	...	2	16	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...
Marine and Fisheries	11	...	...	20	...	15	10	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	...
Governor General	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Indian Affairs	...	1	...	6	2	2	2	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	50
Inland Revenue	27	...	...	750	300	165	...	...	...	300	133	92	...	...	...
Interior	119	23	...	150	...	23	8	...	40	...	8	31	...	...	...
Justice	33	2	...	93	...	16	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
North-west Mounted Police	4	6	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privy Council	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Public Works	4	2	...	10	...	24	5	...	...	50	5	...	...	...	...
Railways and Canals	1	10	...	43	...	...	...	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
House of Commons	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	286	2	...	...	8	...
Senate	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	60	...	...	...	...
Library of Parliament	148	7	...	...	...	135	10	...	...	...	86	...	...	6	...
Geological Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Militia and Defence	27	206	...	50	...	51	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	50
Trade and Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labour	6	...	...	...	36	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Totals	670	416	575	1201	3520	730	85	25	254	2364	713	257	570	23	687

Department.	October, 1901.					November, 1901.					December, 1901.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	8	...	102	1500	695	5	2	...	300	75	38	18	...	...	...
Public Printing and Stationery ..	...	...	250	...	5	...	2	500	...	...	452	3	6897	...	...
Agriculture	114	...	...	100	...	14	...	...	...	727	13	6	...	...	112
Auditor General	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs	90	165	...	200	...	59	100	...	100	100	70	57	...	200	200
Finance	...	111	...	49	...	14	29	...	...	...	19	34	...	...	...
Marine and Fisheries	22	1	...	100	365	11	19	...	...	283	3	4	...	45	...
Governor General	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Indian Affairs	1	...	...	124	...	1	...	...	24	...	50	...	...	...	...
Inland Revenue	60	1	...	...	...	46	103	...	125	...	52	53	...	50	...
Interior	36	15	...	500	500	13	3	...	205	...	4	54	...	...	530
Justice	45	...	...	56	...	13	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	7	12
North-west Mounted Police	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Privy Council	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Public Works	210	206	...	3	200	8	33	...	300	...	18	20	...	...	...
Railways and Canals	59	...	...	48	...	56	3	...	212	...	...	1	...	30	...
Secretary of State	18	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	83	1	...	...	...
House of Commons	1	...	...	5900	...	29	...	...	...	5900	12	...	4	...	5900
Senate	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Library of Parliament	125	6	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	101	10	...	...	...
Geological Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Militia and Defence	3	39	...	...	...	23	24	...	12	...	3	30	...	...	6
Trade and Commerce	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	807	549	352	2531	7814	348	323	500	1278	7086	975	294	6901	332	6760

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TABLE No. 13.—Statement showing Books bound, &c.—*Concluded.*

Department.	January, 1902.					February, 1902.					March, 1902.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	173	4	20	2	1	18	12	63	131	248	1	15	470	249	....
Public Printing and Stationery ..	7	5	500								9	2	1	1	....
Agriculture	9			10	251	15	9		22	51	5	1		2	18
Auditor General						3	100		2			4			
Customs	61	74		50		34	71			100	20	1			100
Finance	59	26				1	6			7	5	1			49
Marine and Fisheries	8	3			925	148				20	5				900
Governor General	3														
Indian Affairs	27	1				7					4	37			
Inland Revenue	142	1				17			25		65	11		700	....
Interior	93	83		96	23	79				500	75	108		12	500
Justice	15			1	144				8	56	71			15	....
North-west Mounted Police		2			200	10						1			....
Privy Council	36														....
Public Works	5	44			1500	11	50		312	50	23	50			24
Railways and Canals	6			100		53			22		1				64
Secretary of State											4	1			20
House of Commons	7	2			5	10	34	1		650	3				....
Senate						1			5	1		4		2	....
Library of Parliament	154	17				85				25	48				....
Geological Survey					2300						1				....
Militia and Defence	56	62		200	50	42	2				59	19	1		....
Trade and Commerce	1	2				1									....
Labour											22				17
Totals	872	326	520	363	5472	479	365	64	527	1708	421	255	472	1089	1584

Department.	April, 1902.					May, 1902.					June, 1902.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	13	22	21	395	....	18					36	2		5	....
Public Printing and Stationery ..	3			5	....	4			308	....	131	15		600	....
Agriculture	16			10	25	69	28			1000	11	1		110	325
Auditor General	1					2						40			....
Customs	54	265		250	200	7	54			100	103	102			....
Finance	4					1	1		20		2	5			2
Marine and Fisheries	11	12		400	1400	1			2		7	12		100	19
Governor General	4														....
Indian Affairs	4	19				7	1								....
Inland Revenue	38	1		710	400	113			10		5	50			....
Interior	31	53		24		23	122		60	2007	32	42		12	72
Justice	43	4		35		23			3	1	137	3		2	....
North-west Mounted Police	5	2			50	10	2								....
Privy Council						4					2				....
Public Works	2	7				7	1		29	12	96			34	....
Railways and Canals		4		10		10	24			50	1	30			....
Secretary of State	2					11					127				....
House of Commons	5	1				2					2				....
Senate	2					1					7	502			....
Library of Parliament	49					94	11				79				....
Geological Survey	1			1		92		300				1			500
Militia and Defence	6	60		7		637	100				2			50	....
Trade and Commerce	4	1		1		1					24				....
Labour	1									98	2		5	10	
Totals	299	457	21	1848	2075	500	881	400	432	3268	806	805	5	923	918

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TABLE No. 14.—Summary of Books bound for the Twelve Months.

Month.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
July.....	670	416	575	1,201	3,520
August.....	730	85	25	254	2,364
September.....	713	257	570	23	687
October.....	807	549	352	2,531	7,814
November.....	348	323	500	1,278	7,086
December.....	975	294	6,901	332	6,760
January.....	872	326	520	363	5,472
February.....	479	365	64	527	1,708
March.....	421	255	472	1,089	1,584
April.....	299	457	21	1,848	2,075
May.....	500	881	400	432	3,268
June.....	806	805	5	923	918
Totals.....	7,620	5,013	10,405	10,081	43,256

TABLE No. 15.—Statement showing the Perforating, Numbering and Packing during the Fiscal Year 1901-1902.

Month.	Perforating.	Numbering.	Parcels.
July.....	565,950	780,900	10,799
August.....	536,800	922,800	5,217
September.....	208,200	336,900	8,280
October.....	236,000	335,200	6,020
November.....	224,350	301,600	13,669
December.....	79,200	167,550	6,503
January.....	355,900	268,200	3,227
February.....	400,600	178,700	1,987
March.....	292,950	437,500	8,901
April.....	176,900	698,900	7,528
May.....	139,150	217,100	11,167
June.....	151,500	295,400	4,151
Totals.....	3,667,500	4,940,750	87,449

Number of maps and plans mounted..... 2,505
 (Total square feet..... 12,433.)

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TABLE No. 16.—Statement showing the number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1901-1902.

Department.	1901.						1902.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Post Office.. .. .	305	5	20	390	.....	600	.....	100	600	525	.....	45
P. P. and Stationery.. .. .	.....	.....	150	370	.....	300	205	.....	.....	300	35	4
Agriculture.....	20	.....	.....	100	100	120	.....	.....	30	190	.....	80
Auditor General .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
Customs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
Finance	16	.....	40	.....	46	.....	250	300	.....	.....	4	13
Marine and Fisheries.. ..	54	.....	3	.....	50	.....	56	.....	158	.....	20	.....
Governor General.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Affairs.....	500	.....	.....	12	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Inland Revenue.....	20	12	32	20	50	82	.....	101	.....	86	.....	70
Interior	375	200	.....	.....	96	16	375	.....	.....	157	7	.....
Justice.....	92	.....	215	160	543	100	174	.....	145	150	207	24
N. W. M. Police	400	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Privy Council.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works.....	.....	5	.....	10,050	300	.....	1,000	1,160	160	4,055	106	422
Railways and Canals.. ..	12	12	12	.....	48	.....	.....	20	86	90	24	190
Secretary of State.....	.....	2	.....	25	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
House of Commons.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Senate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library of Parliament.. ..	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geological Survey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia and Defence... ..	20	.....	.....	260	20	182	26	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Trade and Commerce.. ..	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	6	.....	65	.....	.....	50	.....
Labour.....										900		96
Totals	2,024	286	472	11,447	3,458	2,506	2,361	1,746	1,229	6,697	653	969

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TABLE No. 17.—Summary of Pads for the Twelve Months.

Month.	Quantity.
July	2,024
August	286
September	472
October	11,447
November.....	3,458
December.....	2,506
January.....	2,361
February.....	1,746
March	1,229
April.....	6,697
May	653
June	969
Total.....	33,848

TABLE No. 18.—Statement showing the Making, Printing and Stamping of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Denomination.	Quantity Made.	Quantity Stamped.
Envelopes (1 cent)	100,000	100,000
" (2 cents).....	785,000	785,000
Totals	885,000	885,000

TABLE No. 19.—Statement showing the Die Stamping of Note and Letter Headings, and Envelopes, from July 1, 1901 to June 30, 1902.

Department.	Foolscap.		Half-cap.		Letter.		Half-letter.		Note.		Half-note.	Number of Impressions.	Number of Envelopes.
	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	
Agriculture.	2	0	0	10	8	0	1	12	0	6	3	5	29,500
Auditor General.													15,000
Customs.							12	0	0				30,000
Finance.							21	16	0				10,900
Geological Survey.				1	0	0							5,900
Governor General.	7	11	15	6	3	5	10	11	15				480
House of Commons.				3	0	0				58	2	0	43,670
Indian Affairs.							7	0	0	14	0	0	8,160
Inland Revenue.							2	0	0				960
Interior.				20	0	0	20	14	0				20,536
Justice.				10	8	0	43	0	0	6	0	0	78,480
Labour.				18	4	10	74	8	20	19	10	0	53,840
Marine and Fisheries.							12	9	15	2	0	0	6,960
Militia and Defence.				1	0	20	9	7	5	1	0	0	5,480
North-west Mounted Police.	3	0	0	38	4	0	42	8	0	32	0	0	79,480
Post Office.										2	0	0	960
Privy Council.				13	0	20	10	8	0	3	0	0	6,440
Public Printing and Stationery.							10	0	0	8	0	0	18,220
Public Works.	15	0	0	2	1	15	25	0	0	5	0	0	120
Railways and Canals.							40	0	0	28	12	22	64,150
Intercolonial Railway (passes).							20	0	0	13	0	0	15,840
Secretary of State.				15	12	0							
Supreme Court.							5	4	20	3	0	0	14,400
Trade and Commerce.							0	4	4	5	0	0	10,000
							16	0	0				7,680
Totals.	27	11	15	139	2	22	54	0	20	201	8	3	485,220
										6	8	8	401,957

STATIONERY BRANCH.

OTTAWA, October, 1902.

S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Lit. D.,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, a general statement of the accounts of this branch for the year ending June 30, 1902, as follows, viz:—

To value of goods brought forward, July 1, 1901	\$ 71,185	80
Value of goods received July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.	296,721	64
Wages, &c., charged against stock.....	6,889	81
Balance, profit.....	4,195	16
	379,292	41
By goods issued to departments, inside.....	43,763	07
" " outside.....	129,421	92
King's Printer's work account, Printing Branch.....	115,597	91
Stock on hand, June 30, 1902, verified.....	90,509	51
	379,292	41

The comparative statement 'C' shows the following increases, viz:—

Agriculture—Inside	\$ 83	*79
" Experimental Farms.....	264	54
" Dairying.....	266	00
" St. Louis Exposition.....	167	80
" Exhibition Vote.....	28	95
Customs—Outside.....	5,921	03
Finance.....	294	97
Governor General's Office	170	72
Government House.....	330	90
Inland Revenue—Inside.....	68	78
Justice—Penitentiary Branch.....	99	10
" St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	86	17
" Dorchester Penitentiary.....	12	28
" Prince Albert Jail	7	10
" Regina Jail	3	41
" Exchequer Court.....	67	77
" Dominion Police	14	33
" Yukon Territory.....	1,221	93
Marine and Fisheries—Outside.....	204	48
Militia and Defence—Inside	406	26
" Outside.....	4,109	94
Public Works—Outside.....	1,157	63
Post Office—Inside.....	2,068	76
" Outside.....	3,680	05
Secretary of State.....	183	00
" Registrar's Branch	9	72
" High Commissioner in London.....	38	85
Public Printing and Stationery—Inside.....	181	22

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Comparative Statement "C"—*Concluded.*

Interior—Chief Astronomer.....	966	91
" Dominion Lands.....	1,715	33
" North-west Government.....	2,116	94
" Immigration.....	742	18
Indian Affairs—School supplies.....	275	81
Departments Generally.....	74	75
Library of Parliament.....	78	55
Auditor General's Office.....	246	55
North-west Mounted Police.....	2,180	23
House of Commons.....	824	41
	30,431	14

The comparative statement 'C' also shows the following decreases, viz:—

Agriculture—Quarantine.....	18	20
" Paris Exposition.....	48	08
" Glasgow Exposition.....	20	89
" Pan American Exposition.....	252	51
" Census.....	1,330	30
Customs—Inside.....	517	35
Trade and Commerce.....	34	18
Finance—Insurance Branch.....	10	61
" Charges of management.....	7	41
Inland Revenue—Outside.....	848	37
Justice.....	88	78
" Solicitor General.....	98	83
" Kingston Penitentiary.....	194	38
" Manitoba ".....	54	53
" British Columbia Penitentiary.....	14	85
" Supreme Court.....	268	72
" Yukon Library.....	899	84
" Miscellaneous.....	74	75
" Regina Law Library.....	790	00
Marine and Fisheries—Inside.....	52	03
Privy Council.....	513	33
" Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	30	31
Public Works—Inside.....	273	22
Railways and Canals—Inside.....	722	45
" Outside.....	347	51
" Intercolonial Railway.....	3,451	28
Labour.....	1,240	69
Secretary of State—Civil Service Examiners.....	2	54
" Chinese Commission.....	5	03
Public Printing and Stationery—Outside.....	1,116	93
" " Work book account... ..	26,823	29
Geological Survey.....	230	11
Interior—Inside.....	645	47
Indian Affairs—Inside.....	182	73
" Outside.....	397	24
North-west Police—Yukon.....	468	62
Senate of Canada.....	1,068	83
	43,144	19
From which deduct net increase.....	30,431	14
Leaving a net decrease of.....	12,713	05

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It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the 'work book account' or in other words the supply of paper to the Printing Branch of this department has fallen off to the extent of \$26,823.29. Leaving out this item there remains an increase in the consumption of stationery by the departments generally of \$14,110.24.

Several of the departments, however, show a noticeable decrease, amongst which may be mentioned the Intercolonial Railway, \$3,451.28; Census Branch of the Agriculture Department, \$1,330.30; Labour Department, \$1,240.69; Public Printing and Stationery, \$935.71, and Senate, \$1,068.83.

Last year it was my privilege to call your attention to the system, then for the first time adopted, of taking advantage of all cash discounts. This system has now been in operation for the full year with the result that a saving of \$1,253.91 has been effected.

It may here be mentioned that the purchases in our home market have been steadily increasing, and to-day, it is with great satisfaction I beg to bring to your notice that out of an expenditure of \$296,721.60 Canada's share amounted to \$227,741.68, or over 76 per cent.

A.—STATEMENT of expenditure for, and Issue of Goods in each month of the year ended June 30, 1902.

	Goods entered.		Goods Issued.
	Sterling	Currency.	
1901.	£ s. d.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	1,826 5 5	41,597 00	33,336 68
August	1,197 7 3	22,237 91	22,961 60
September	613 8 1½	19,409 51	18,832 87
October	885 18 11	26,855 69	24,711 63
November	1,475 14 7	15,342 67	26,046 87
December	1,785 12 0	21,193 48	29,322 25
1902.			
January	788 11 1	11,408 24	21,436 33
February	307 9 2	21,537 86	20,583 72
March	506 15 6	12,777 52	22,123 81
April	447 8 4	20,704 62	26,288 65
May	231 14 11	21,564 45	22,509 80
June	347 2 5	11,414 21	20,628 69
Paid in currency		246,043 16	
Paid in sterling	14,313 7 8½	50,678 48	
Total expenditure		296,721 64	
Value of goods brought forward July 1, 1901		71,485 80	
Wages charged against stock		6,889 81	
Balance profit		4,195 16	
Total of goods issued			288,782 90
Value of stock, June 30, 1902, verified			90,509 51
		379,292 41	379,292 41

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Inkstands	376	4	9	363	24	Privy Council	947	61	
Knives	648	14	2	168	71	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	205	61	
Copying material	17	17	9	2,517	46	Public Works	3,018	67	13,811 15
Sundries L	344	15	3	441	20	Railways and Canals	2,789	33	2,063 37
" M	44	16	0	2,389	65	"			1,367 34
" N	4	9	2	405	38	Intercolonial Railway			18,558 59
Pens	526	14	11	2,220	50	Post Office	7,439	13	
Penholders	41	3	3	999	35	Labour	588	63	
Pencils	1,072	5	2	1,428	35	Secretary of State	1,340	38	
Sundries P	33	4	11	1,628	88	" Registrar's Branch	109	03	
Parchment	458	16	2			" High Commissioner for Canada in London			
Sundries R	139	15	5	239	75	" Civil Service Examiners	89	88	
Stamps, &c				2,065	74	Public Printing and Stationery	26	18	
Scissors	47	2	6	722	92	" Work-book Acct.	1,001	54	3,379 36
Sundries S	678	19	5	535	52	Geological Survey			113,597 91
School books and material				2,753	61	Interior	8,718	21	1,161 38
Twine	31	12	8	7,589	73	" Chief Astronomer	966	91	
Sundries T	16	4	6	672	30	" Dominion Lands			5,281 98
Typewriters and material				18,547	65	" North-west Government			5,503 67
Books of reference	671	4	9 1/2	9,775	88	" Immigration			1,756 37
Miscellaneous	60	16	3	4,030	44	Indian Affairs	1,395	64	1,378 54
Marine insurance	48	12	10			School Material			3,078 45
Freight				3,825	82	Departments Generally	458	80	
Cares and charges	121	7	10			Library of Parliament			286 96
						Auditor General	825	93	
Discount	11,369	1	10 1/2	254,401	97	North-west Mounted Police			4,723 95
	944	18	1	7,157	48	" Yukon			1,065 74
						Senate of Canada			6,475 47
Cash discount	10,424	3	9 1/2	247,244	49	House of Commons			19,368 61
	10,413	7	8 1/2	1,201	33				
				246,043	16		43,763	07	245,019 83
				50,678	48				43,763 07
				296,721	64	Stock on hand, June 30, 1902, verified			288,782 90
				71,485	80				90,509 51
				6,889	81				
				4,195	16				
Stock on hand, July 1, 1901, verified									374,292 41
Wages, &c., charged against stock									
Balance profit									

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C.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the issue of Goods to the Departments in the Years ended June 30, 1900–1901 and 1901–1902.

Departments.	Issued in 1900-1901.		Issued in 1901-1902.		Increase in 1901-1902.		Decrease in 1901-1902.	
	Departments.	\$ cts.	Departments.	\$ cts.	Departments.	\$ cts.	Departments.	\$ cts.
Agriculture		2,053 17		2,136 96		83 79		
Experimental Farms		457 56		722 10				
Quarantine		372 59		354 39				18 20
Dairying		1,348 72		1,614 72				
St. Louis Exposition				167 80				
Paris		68 08		20 00				48 08
Glasgow		40 89		20 00				20 89
Pan-American Exposition		284 39		31 88				252 51
Census		2,910 76		1,580 46				1,330 30
Exhibition Vote		9,679 23		28 95				
Customs		1,280 29		702 94				
Trade and Commerce		628 70		594 52				
Finance		739 36		1,034 33		294 97		
Insurance Branch		103 20		92 59				10 61
Charges of Management		332 37		324 96				7 41
Governor General's Office		364 50		535 22		170 72		
Government House		213 99		544 89		330 90		
Inland Revenue		1,275 46		1,344 24		68 78		848 37
Justice		2,044 31		1,955 53			88 78	
Solicitor General		413 49		314 66			98 83	
Penitentiary Branch		76 42		175 52		99 10		
Kingston Penitentiary								194 38
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		711 85		517 47				
Dorchester Penitentiary		543 91		630 08		86 17		
Manitoba		182 28		224 56		42 28		
British Columbia Penitentiary		189 43		134 90				54 53
Prince Albert Jail		179 41		164 56				14 85
Regina Jail		37 66		7 10				
Supreme Court		1,025 29		756 57				268 72
Exchequer Court		126 63		194 40				
Dominion Police		80 77		125 10				
Yukon Library		899 84						899 84
Miscellaneous		74 75						74 75
Regina Law Library		790 00						790 00
Yukon Territory								
Marine and Fisheries		2,038 03		1,986 00				
		2,174 96		1,221 93				52 03
				2,379 44				204 48

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Militia and Defence.....	1,787 82	7,195 22	2,193 78	11,305 16	406 26	4,109 94	513 33
Privy Council.....	1,460 94		947 61				30 31
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	235 92		205 61				273 22
Public Works.....	3,291 80	12,653 52	3,018 67	13,811 15		1,157 63	722 45
Railways and Canals.....	3,511 78	2,410 88	2,789 33	2,063 87			
Intercolonial Railway.....		4,818 62		1,367 34			
Post Office.....	5,630 37	14,878 54	7,699 13	18,558 59	2,068 76	3,680 05	1,240 69
Labour.....	1,829 32		588 63		183 00		
Secretary of State.....	1,157 38		1,340 38				
Registrar's Branch.....	99 31		109 03				
High Commissioner for Canada in London.....	51 03		89 88		38 85		
Civil Service Examiners.....	28 72		26 18				2 54
Chinese Commission.....	5 03						5 03
Public Printing and Stationery.....	823 32	4,496 29	1,004 54	3,379 35	181 22		1,116 43
Work Book Account.....		142,421 20		115,597 91			26,823 29
Geological Survey.....		1,391 49		1,161 38			230 11
Interior.....	9,363 68		8,718 21				
Chief Astronomer.....			966 91		966 91		645 47
Dominion Lands.....		3,566 65		5,281 98		1,715 33	
North-west Government.....		3,386 73		5,503 07		2,116 94	
Immigration.....		1,014 39		1,756 57		742 18	
Indian Affairs.....	1,578 37	1,775 78	1,395 64	1,378 54			337 24
School Supplies.....		2,802 64		3,078 45		275 81	182 73
Departments Generally.....	384 65		458 80		74 75		
Library of Parliament.....	579 38	208 41		286 96	246 55	78 55	
Auditor General's Office.....			825 93				
North-west Mounted Police.....							
" " Yukon.....		2,513 72		4,723 95		2,180 23	468 62
Senate of Canada.....		1,574 36		1,105 74			1,068 83
House of Commons.....		7,544 30		6,475 47			
		18,544 23		19,368 64		824 41	
Total issued to Departments.....	42,945 73		43,763 07				
" " Outside Service.....		258,550 22		245,019 83			
Increase for Departments.....					5,224 28		
" " Outside Service.....						25,206 86	
Decrease for Departments.....							
" " Outside Service.....						5,224 28	
Gross Decrease.....							38,737 25
" Increase.....							4,406 94
Net Decrease.....							43,144 19
							30,434 14
							12,713 05

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D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended June 30: 1902.

—			Amount.	Total.	—			Amount.	Total.
£ s. d.			§ cts.	§ cts.	£ s. d.			§ cts.	§ cts.
To Balance July 1, 1901.				71,485 80	Brought forward	10,219 5 5½		49,733 81	71,485 80
Alex. Pirie & Sons, Ltd.	1,165	2 5	5,670 28		Wilson & Smith.	2 10 11	12 39		
Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd.	932	2 9	4,536 40		Hugh Rees, Ltd.	18 4	4 46		
Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.	266	6 5	1,296 12		Joh. Froescheis.	9 1	2 21		
Eyre & Spottiswoode	243	17 7	1,186 88		Société D'Editions Scientifiques et Littéraires.	13 2	3 20		
Wm. Mitchell.	198	7 2	965 35		Orniston & Glass	18 15 0	91 25		
J. Walker & Co., Ltd.	2,723	1 11	13,252 41		Francis Edwards	1 5 2	6 12		
Geo. Rowney & Co.	167	5 2	813 99		Thos. Turner & Co	14 11	3 63		
W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.	146	15 4	714 27		Lyra Lead Pencil Co.	28 19 11	141 12		
J. D. Potter.	49	15 6	242 24		Librairie Hachette Cie.	9 10	2 39		
J. Heath & Co.	180	19 9	880 80		Wm. George's Sons	15 8 10	75 15		
Geo. Wostenholm & Sons, Ltd.	621	2 6	3,022 81		Louis P. Cassella	21 9 0	104 39		
Geo. Waterston & Sons.	416	16 0	2,028 43		Cashier Bank of England.	23 6 10	113 60		
Cooper, Dennison & Walsden.	502	7 7	2,444 90		J. Rabone & Sons	14 15 11	72 00		
Johann Faber.	299	0 1	1,455 15		H. Stevens, Son & Stiles.	15 0	3 65		
F. A. Brockhaus.	33	2 8½	161 23		Edward Stanford	5 4	1 30		
H. Morrell, Ltd.	23	14 3	115 40		C. & E. Langton.	53 10 0	260 37		
Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.	475	8 10	2,315 81		Julius Springer.	19 9	4 80		
J. Chesterman & Co.	238	15 8	1,162 08		Librairie Armand Colin	1 0 7	5 00		
A. W. Faber.	115	12 1	562 61		T. Cook & Sons, Ltd.	4 6 0	20 93		
H. C. Stephens.	124	5 5	604 79		Negretti & Zambra	3 8 8	16 71		
Evans, Adlard & Co.	56	9 9	274 91			10,413 7 8½	50,678 48	50,678 48	
Spottiswoode & Co.	4	5 4	20 76		Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.		2,023 26		
Perry & Co.	7	17 3	38 27		Keuffel & Esser Co.		3,326 07		
Winsor & Newton Ltd.	41	17 4	203 75		Baker & Taylor Co.		942 76		
Rendall, Underwood & Co.	85	19 4	418 37		Eagle Pencil Co.		1,796 81		
Winterbottom Book Cloth Co	533	2 0	2,594 42		Eberhard Faber		2,892 44		
Joseph Rodgers & Sons	79	14 9	388 05		Eugen Dietzgen Co.		808 89		
Willis, Faber & Co., Ltd.	48	12 10	236 73		Holmes, Booth & Haydens Co.		344 83		
McCaw, Stevenson & Orr.	36	3 0	175 93		W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.		123 19		
Gurney & Jackson	19	4 0	93 43		Adams, Cushing & Foster.		216 00		
Paul Sabel & Co.	61	7 3	298 63		Carter's Ink Co.		464 36		
Robert Craig & Sons, Ltd.	95	0 6	462 45		Burrows Bros Co.		21 00		
E. Wolff & Son.	79	15 4	388 20		Addressograph Co.		5 97		
B. Quaritch.	22	6 4	108 60		Parson's Paper Co.		438 19		
M. Myers & Son.	7	1	1 72		Burr Index Co.		188 05		
Wellington & Ward	2	0 9	9 92		Tablet & Ticket Co.		1 65		
Thos. De La Rue	121	3 6	589 72		Judd Paper Co.		24 00		
					S. Raymond Roberts.		15 00		
					Scientific Publishing Co.		28 50		
					Edward Thompson Co.		12 00		
					A. M. Collins Mfg. Co.		7 35		13,680 32
					The MacMillan Co.		41 50		
					S. S. Stafford.		84 95		
					Munn & Co.		16 40		
Carried forward.	10,219 5 5½		49,733 81	71,485 80	Carried forward.		142 85	135,844 60	

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D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended June 30, 1902—*Continued.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
Brought forward.....	142 85	135,844 60	Brought forward.....	16 90	139,839 27
West Publishing Co.....	48 00		National Rly. Pub. Co.....	50 05	
American Writing Paper Co.....	1,505 04		The Nautilus.....	13 15	
Publisher's Weekly.....	14 68		National Geographical Society.....	2 50	
T. Altender & Sons.....	82 50		New England Botanical Club.....	1 00	
Architectural Record Co.....	0 25		Popular Astronomy.....	2 50	
Academy Natural Sciences.....	2 50		E. L. Powers Co.....	3 00	
American Geographical Society.....	8 00		Queen & Co.....	4 17	
American Journal of Anatomy.....	5 00		Justus Roe & Sons.....	27 66	
American Ornithologist.....	3 00		Review Pub. Co.....	10 00	
American Bank Note Co.....	4 35		Railroad Gazette.....	10 20	
A. S. Aloe & Co.....	45 75		John Riordan.....	96 03	
Bureau of National Literature & Art.....	36 00		Seovil & Adams Co.....	2 00	
Jas. G. Biddle.....	317 25		The Seymour Co.....	25 00	
Buchanan & Bolt Wire Co.....	122 50		Standard Machinery.....	26 25	
Victor G. Bloede.....	24 00		Spon & Chamberlain.....	1 50	
Boston Book Co.....	4 00		Typographical Journal.....	0 50	
Brentano's.....	5 00		United States Envelope Co.....	293 33	
Central Freight Association.....	22 75		United States Dept. of Agriculture.....	2 00	
Conklin Pen Co.....	7 06		University of Chicago.....	38 75	
Columbia University.....	6 00				626 49
Current History Co.....	1 50		Roland Paper Co.....	11,132 82	
Engineering Magazine.....	20 00		McFarlane, Son & Hodgson.....	5,547 49	
Engineering News Pub. Co.....	6 15		J. C. Wilson & Co.....	4,615 07	
		2,234 13	Canada Paper Co.....	725 63	
Engineering & Mining Journal.....	6 00		R. Sharpley & Sons.....	317 50	
Geo. H. Ellis.....	33 00		Harrison & Co.....	631 67	
Fauth & Co.....	554 81		Canadian Typewriter Co.....	1,018 80	
Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co.....	48 00		Hearn & Harrison.....	523 55	
W. & L. E. Gurley.....	665 02		J. Lovell & Son.....	835 50	
Geological Society of America.....	0 70		W. V. Dawson.....	1,279 01	
E. L. Greene.....	2 00		C. O. Beauchemin et fils.....	190 99	
Germania Importing Co.....	52 50		D. & J. Sadlier & Co.....	369 48	
Ginn & Co.....	4 00		Canadian Rubber Co.....	21 10	
Harper & Bros.....	3 20		Union Card and Paper Co.....	55 00	
W. O. Hemlow.....	2 00		Hughes, Owens & Co.....	124 48	
Johns Hopkins Press.....	4 26		C. Theoret.....	104 85	
H. E. Hooper.....	18 75		H. R. Ives & Co.....	64 02	
Thos. Howell.....	1 00				57,526 96
Houghton, Millin & Co.....	0 50		T. J. Moore & Co.....	119 35	
J. Heidegtsfeld.....	3 25		Belanger & Marcotte.....	171 00	
Illinois Iron & Bolt Co.....	102 90		Royal Paper Mills Co.....	10,033 70	
Inland Printer.....	5 00		McAlpine Directory Co.....	54 00	
International Cable Directory Co.....	100 00		Connolly & Davidson.....	137 09	
J. P. Jordan Paper Co.....	23 65		J. & A. McMillan.....	58 10	
Lockwood Trade Journal Co.....	21 50		McAlpine Publishing Co.....	357 60	
Lemcke & Bouchmer.....	20 00		Yarmouth Duck & Yarn Co.....	1,125 00	
B. & O. Myers.....	66 00		The Barber & Ellis Co., Ltd.....	15,524 66	
Marine Review Pub. Co.....	12 00		The W. J. Gage Co., Ltd.....	3,825 51	
Mittag & Volger.....	10 50		L. P. Bouvier.....	1,413 85	
		1,760 54	Davis & Henderson.....	850 28	
S. S. McClure Co.....	1 00		Brown Bros., Ltd.....	9,319 58	
Marine Engineering.....	4 00		J. Underwood & Co.....	992 42	
W. H. Moore.....	4 90		Buntin, Reid & Co.....	1,915 93	
Marine Record Pub. Co.....	7 00		Steinberger, Hendry Co.....	232 20	
			Remington Standard Typewriter Co.....	1,812 95	
			Canada Law Book Co.....	580 11	
Carried forward.....	16 90	139,839 27	Carried forward.....	18,513 33	197,992 72

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D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended June 30, 1902—*Continued.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	48,513 33	197,992 72	Brought forward.....	311,336 85	
The Carswell Co., Ltd	511 71		Geo. W. Baker.....	15 50	
Warwick Bros. & Rutter.....	7,287 05		Wm. Briggs.....	18 75	
Ritchie & Ramsay.....	2,227 74		W. H. Buckley.....	4 50	
Office Specialty Mfg. Co.	578 82		The Bradstreet Co.....	50 00	
Safety Bottle and Ink Co.....	37 06		Bryce Typewriter Co.....	387 55	
Might Directory Co.....	861 00	60,016 71	W. Foster Brown.....	0 75	
Hamilton Cotton Co.....	2,348 30		Biggar, Samuel & Co.....	2 00	
M. B. Perine & Co.....	3,277 18		W. D. Baillargé.....	10 00	
Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.....	28,179 11		J. A. Bell.....	5 00	
Lincoln Paper Mills Co.....	3,535 93		British Columbia Record ..	4 50	
J. R. C. Dobbs & Co.....	35 30		J. Boivin.....	1 00	
Buntin, Gillies & Co.....	142 71		Canada Printing Ink Co.....	64 34	
F. Nisbet.....	65 10		Congden & Britnell.....	10 00	
Union Publishing Co.....	79 00		A. H. Chambers.....	0 50	
R. D. Richardson & Co.....	164 30		Chandler & Massey.....	9 27	
E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd.....	1,051 32		Al. Cooke & Co.....	0 65	
Auld Mucilage Co.....	45 60		Jas. Collins.....	2 00	
Morton, Phillips & Co.....	6 93		Canadian Legal Publishing		
Granger et frères.....	25 05		Co.....	124 25	
King's Printer, Quebec.....	29 60		Clement & Clement.....	4 00	
H. M. Tomlinson.....	23 35		Canadian Typewriter Ex-		
H. A. Cropley.....	23 00		change.....	7 34	
Geo. Carter & Co.....	14 40		Crown Lands Dept., Toronto	2 00	
Grand & Toy.....	103 52		Canadian Engineer.....	1 00	
Copp, Clark Co.....	597 37		Coté & Frère.....	32 50	757 40
King's Printer, Toronto.....	14 80				
The Copeland, Chatterson			Geo. J. Castle.....	7 00	
Co., Ltd.....	264 65	40,268 42	Jos. Charlebois.....	4 00	
J. G. Foster & Co.....	135 00		Canada Stamp Co.....	120 00	
J. Britnell.....	10 75		Canadian Historical Co.....	60 00	
A. Britnell.....	73 40		H. A. Cleghorn.....	15 30	
C. C. Harris.....	22 75		W. J. Christie.....	2 00	
Jas. Smart Mfg. Co.....	1 75		Dominion Publishing Co.....	3 00	
Bailey Cutlery Co.....	295 66		C. F. Dawson.....	4 20	
C. B. Scantlebury.....	11 00		J. Dobson & Co.....	0 75	
Wm. Watson.....	6 70		J. S. Donaldson.....	2 50	
J. I. Anderson & Co.....	53 40		Jos. Desjardins.....	99 00	
V. E. Marentette.....	15 00		A. G. Doughty.....	200 00	
J. & J. Sutherland.....	9 20		L. G. Desjardins.....	3 00	
J. B. Snider.....	29 30		Deseronto 'News' Co.....	2 25	
C. L. Nelles.....	3 50		J. Eveleigh.....	3 50	
R. M. Pitts & Co.....	3 75		Ensign Publishing Co.....	1 85	
Salisbury & Co.....	7 50		C. Flood & Sons.....	362 80	
Canada Drug and Book Co.....	26 50		Jas. Foster.....	13 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.....	17 50		B. C. Fairfield & Son.....	4 25	
King's Printer, Winnipeg.....	1 00		Ferrah & Edwards.....	0 80	
Henderson Publishing Co.....	213 00		The Fairbanks Co.....	12 00	
Bailey Bros. Co.....	36 72		J. O. Filteau.....	2 00	
Kinleith Paper Co.....	10,729 91		D. Forget.....	2 10	925 30
David Philip.....	840 50				
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	71 80		Gurney Scale Co.....	73 14	
Wm. Barber & Bros.....	239 62		A. Goodeve.....	0 85	
W. H. Dingle.....	5 40		H. H. Gaetz.....	3 00	
G. & J. Esplin.....	118 54		Gillies & Patterson.....	116 15	
Creelman Bros. Typewriter			Alex. Gibbs.....	98 52	
Co.....	315 00		Gibson Bros.....	5 30	
R. J. Agnew.....	2 70		'Gazette' Printing Co.....	9 00	
W. T. Allen.....	1 05		O. Gronlund.....	2 00	
C. T. Adams & Co.....	3 00	13,059 00	A. de Grandpré.....	34 00	
			Goldie & McCulloch Co.....	31 38	
			W. Hill & Co.....	16 50	
			J. S. Hall.....	25 00	
Carried forward.....		311,336 85	Carried forward.....	414 84	313,019 55

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended June 30, 1902.—*Continued.*

	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	414 84	313,019 55	Brought forward.....	1,307 26	315,207 99
Maxime Hudon.....	5 00		Henry Vernon.....	34 00	
H. S. Hoyt.....	1 25		J. E. Vincent.....	8 00	
Hinton Electric Co.....	0 75		E. Warner.....	4 50	
International Rly. Pub. Co..	4 00		Walker & Campbell.....	3 75	1,357 51
J. T. James.....	5 85				
Johnston & Bodkin.....	0 90				
Kelly's Directories, Ltd.....	41 52				
Thos. Langton.....	1,069 52		James Hope & Sons.....	7,765 51	
Linton Bros.....	23 75		Pritchard, Andrews Co., Ltd.	1,667 37	
Linscott Publishing Co.....	29 50		E. R. McNeill.....	8,433 02	
Linotype Co.....	83 12	1,680 00	M. Geo. Bristow.....	4,415 47	
			J. M. Garland Son & Co.....	605 60	
			Eclipse Office Furniture Co..	1,245 86	
			Rideau Paper Box Co.....	182 35	
			Geo. May & Sons.....	590 85	
			Capital Basket Co.....	2,360 85	
			The Mortimer Co., Ltd.....	421 70	
			Wilson Bros. & Co.....	565 45	
			S. & H. Borbridge.....	133 75	
			W. H. Roger.....	558 59	
			Rolla L. Crain Co., Ltd.....	11,075 48	
			W. J. Topley.....	266 31	
			Bell & Bell.....	71 60	
			Jas. Ogilvy.....	17 30	
			Mrs. E. LeBlanc.....	30 00	
			Graves Bros.....	35 60	
			Canadian Mining Review...	118 00	
			A. St. Laurent.....	6 51	
			Bryson, Graham & Co.....	1 13	
			Postmaster, Ottawa.....	211 50	40,779 80
			Butterworth & Co.....	10 34	
			J. L. Orme & Son.....	0 80	
			F. Roger.....	108 50	
			C. H. Thorburn.....	229 75	
			L. A. Audette.....	24 00	
			F. E. Smith.....	422 00	
			McKinley & Northwood...	55 75	
			Robert Orr.....	34 10	
			Capital Wire Works.....	148 62	
			Ottawa Paper Box Co.....	733 69	
			McNeill & Stewart.....	1,385 45	
			J. M. Bell.....	12 00	
			H. H. Bligh.....	2 00	
			M. Bilsby & Sons.....	7 25	
			Geo. Bailey.....	6 50	
			Frank Braun.....	5 00	
			H. G. Clarke.....	5 00	
			J. E. W. Carrier.....	10 00	
			A. Duncan.....	1 75	
			Davidson & Thackeray.....	25 55	
			Doran & Co.....	4 00	
			A. Ducharme.....	2 50	
			W. H. Fligg.....	0 75	
			Fotheringham & Popham...	34 46	
			Geological Survey Dept.....	0 20	
			Harris, Campbell & Boyden		
			Co.....	1 10	
			Holland Bros.....	5 00	
Carried forward.....	1,307 26	315,207 99	Carried forward.....	3,276 06	357,345 30

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

D.—GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts for the Year ended June 30, 1902—*Concluded.*

—	Amount.	Total.	—	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	3,276 06	357,345 30	Brought forward..	4,019 60	357,345 30
Interior Dept.....	12 00		J. C. Tully.....	24 38	
W. D. Lemieux.....	60 00		J. P. Taylor	3 00	
L. A. M. Lovekin.....	13 50		Unique Mfg Co.....	18 75	
F. & G. Low.....	31 50		Jas. Wilson & Co.....	5 00	
H. Manly.....	4 00		A. S. Woodburn.....	260 00	
J. E. Marier.....	5 00		Col. W. White.....	1 00	4,331 73
Miss Elsie Morris.....	31 00				
C. H. McGregor.....	158 64		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co....	1,627 61	
Alex. Mills.....	4 00		Canada Atlantic Ry. Co ..	1,635 50	
Metcalf & Co.....	11 10		Ottawa and New York Ry.		
A. J. Magurn.....	16 00		Co	10 78	
E. P. McGrath.....	49 35		Canadian Express Co.	230 31	
Ottawa Field Naturalist's			Dominion Express Co.	95 59	
Club	4 88		American Express Co.....	222 83	3,822 62
A. Rosenthal.....	2 75				
W. G. Rochester.....	1 00		Dept. of Public Printing and		
Sœurs Grises de la Croix....	27 00		Stationery.....	2,707 79	2,707 79
J. Skinner & Co.....	47 25				368,207 44
Steven Bros.....	6 35		Wages.....		6,889 81
Mrs. W. H. Smith.....	100 00		Profit.....		4,195 16
C. O. Senécal....	5 00				
Taylor & Clarke.. ..	153 22				379,292 41
Carried forward... ..	4,019 60	357,345 30			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

E.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Business transacted in the Stationery Office from 1886-7 (the first year that the Bureau was handed over to the King's Printer) and subsequent years up to 1901-1902.

Years.	Goods received.	Goods sent out.	Demands.	Letters received.	Letters sent out.	Packages de- spatched by mail.	Packages and cases de- spatched by rail.	Papers and envelopes supplied to Printing Branch for work.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.						\$ cts.
1886-7.	128,463 16	132,313 88	10,297	948	3,213	4,389	102	64,528 18
1887-8.	183,731 61	186,832 56	11,251	958	3,712	3,733	168	65,284 38
1888-9.	192,191 36	185,895 04	11,591	1,174	4,020	3,979	185	87,384 95
1889-90.	180,747 41	176,273 58	13,708	1,411	5,939	3,330	244	88,651 46
1890-1.	185,089 29	193,035 51	15,220	1,547	6,483	3,967	463	92,934 87
1891-2.	218,495 69	219,749 90	17,664	1,827	6,711	4,728	1,794	118,964 71
1892-3.	228,100 38	225,401 37	17,855	2,403	6,869	5,317	2,118	118,983 22
1893-4.	191,838 69	205,873 33	16,961	2,488	6,951	6,153	2,111	101,315 59
1894-5.	190,849 65	195,769 83	17,857	3,404	8,178	5,883	2,017	97,100 88
1895-6.	197,592 91	199,538 62	18,899	3,675	9,132	6,730	1,469	98,045 34
1896-7.	205,051 35	214,061 82	20,756	3,804	9,406	9,244	1,122	93,114 84
1897-8.	230,497 06	225,116 44	21,772	5,367	11,457	12,521	1,170	117,312 10
1898-9.	218,088 17	236,988 62	21,047	4,640	13,059	11,343	1,217	113,706 19
1899-1900.	237,017 96	252,100 23	21,928	5,983	13,277	14,129	1,060	110,049 48
1900-1.	302,766 26	301,495 95	23,227	6,856	13,689	16,382	1,038	142,421 20
1901-2.	296,721 64	288,782 90	23,086	6,204	15,292	15,191	863	115,597 91

F. GOULDTHRITE,

Superintendent of Stationery.

F.—DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada; being 1 Edward VII., First Session, Ninth Parliament, 1901, English and French, bound half sheep.

To Whom Sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General	3	
Honourable Cabinet Ministers.....	32	8
" Senators	135	18
Members, House of Commons.....	518	116
Total.....	688	142
<i>Departments.</i>		
Judges, clerks and offices, Supreme Court	9	1
" " Exchequer Court.....	2	1
Law clerk, Senate.....	1	
" House of Commons	2	1
Offices, Senate.....	6	2
" House of Commons.....	9	4
Library of Parliament.	52	10
Departments.	76	16
Department of Justice, for agents	75	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	1	1
Total.	233	36

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1901—*Continued.*

To Whom Sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>				
Provincial Government			17	
Honourable Judges, High Courts.....			16	
Registrars of Courts.....			4	
Justices in Ordinary, Superior Courts.....			5	
Judges, County Courts.....			45	
Junior Judges, County Courts.....			22	
Police Magistrates.....			98	
Sheriffs.....			42	
County Attorneys.....			2	
Clerks of the Peace.....			45	
Clerks, County Courts.....			45	
Registrars.....			62	
Libraries and Colleges.....			15	2
Law Associations.....			42	
Mayors of City Corporations.....			9	
City, Town and County Corporations.....			297	
Newspapers.....			467	3
Municipalities.....	497			
Total	497		1,233	5
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>				
Provincial Government			6	16
Honourable Judges, King's Bench			6	6
Superior Court			33	33
Judge and Clerk, Vice Admiralty Court.....			2	2
Judges Chambers			6	6
Advocates Library.....			12	12
Le Commissaire d'Extradition.....			1	1
Judges and Clerks, Sessions of the Peace.....			3	3
Recorders and Clerks.....			5	5
Stipendiary Magistrates.....			4	13
Sheriffs.....			4	18
Prothonotaries.....			7	15
Clerks of the Peace.....			4	4
Registrars.....			15	53
Universities and Colleges			10	16
Mayors of Cities.....			6	6
City, Town and County Corporations.....			19	68
Harbour Commissioners.....			2	
Judges and Clerks, Circuit Courts.....			18	54
Clerks of the Crown, Montreal.....			1	1
Le Conseil d'Hygiène.....			1	1
Newspapers.....			40	58
Municipalities.....	185	638		
Total	185	638	205	391

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1901—*Continued.*

To Whom Sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	16	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	5	
" County ".....	7	
" Probate ".....	20	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court.....	2	
Prothonotaries.....	18	
Judges' Chambers.....	1	1
Sheriffs.....	18	
Clerks of County Courts.....	20	
City, Town and County Corporations.....	34	
Mayor of City.....	1	
Libraries and Colleges.....	7	
Harbour Commissioner.....	1	
Police Magistrate.....	1	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	3	
Newspapers.....	63	2
Total.....	217	3
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	16	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	5	
" County ".....	7	
" Inferior ".....	10	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court.....	2	
" Chambers.....	1	1
Clerk, Supreme Court.....	1	
" County ".....	10	
" Circuit ".....	7	
Mayors of Cities.....	2	
Police Magistrates.....	4	
Registrars.....	15	
Sheriffs.....	14	
City, Town and County Corporations.....	26	
Libraries and Colleges.....	5	
Newspapers.....	34	2
Total.....	159	3
<i>Province of Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	14	
Judges, Supreme Court.....	3	
" County ".....	3	
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	3	
Prothonotaries.....	3	
Sheriffs.....	3	
Judges' Chambers.....	1	1
Registrar.....	1	
Clerks of County Courts.....	3	
Mayor of City.....	1	
City and Town Corporations.....	3	
Clerk of the Crown.....	1	
Law Society.....	2	
Newspapers.....	12	1
Total.....	53	2

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1901—*Continued.*

To Whom Sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
<i>Province of British Columbia.</i>		
Provincial Government	12	
Judges, Supreme Court	4	
" County	6	
Clerks County Court	12	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Mayor of City	1	
Registrars	3	
City and County Corporations	3	
Police Magistrates	8	
Stipendiary Magistrates	14	
Sheriffs	6	
Libraries and Colleges	11	
Newspapers	40	
Total	121	1
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>		
Provincial Government	14	1
Judges, King's Bench	4	1
" County Court	6	1
Clerks	15	
Police Magistrates	21	1
Sheriffs	5	
Registrars	4	
Prothonotaries	1	
Judges' Library	1	1
Mayor and Clerk of City	2	
Libraries and Colleges	3	1
Newspapers	59	2
Total	135	8
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Office of the Council	2	
Legislative Library	4	
Members of the Council	6	
Judges of Supreme Court	6	1
Registrars	6	
Police Magistrates	3	
Sheriffs	6	
Registrars	4	
Libraries and Colleges	14	
Newspapers	38	
Total	90	1
<i>Yukon District.</i>		
The Commissioner	1	
Judges	2	
Officer Commanding N. W. M. Police	1	
Sheriff	1	
Clerk of the Court	1	
Officials	21	
Newspapers	3	
Total	30	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1901—*Continued*

List No. 2 bound in full calf.

To Whom Sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General					3	
Their Honours the Lieut.-Governors					2	2
The Colonial Secretary.....	1		1			
The Registrar General	1	1		1		
Cabinet Ministers					28	5
Privy Counsellors, not otherwise entitled					14	
Clerk, Privy Council.....					1	1
Officers " (half calf).....					5	
Deputy Ministers "					16	1
Judges and Registrars, Supreme Court.....					5	2
Library and Judges' Chambers "					2	2
Judge and Registrar, Exchequer Court					2	1
Keeper of Records, Dept. of Secretary of State.....					1	1
Keeper of Records, Dept. of Agriculture.....					1	1
Librarians of Parliament.....					2	2
The Clerk, Senate.....					2	2
" House of Commons.....					2	2
The Speaker, Senate.....					2	2
" House of Commons.....					2	2
Deputy Clerk "					1	1
Law Clerk "					1	
" Senate					1	
Clerk's Secretary, House of Commons.....					1	
Honourable Senators.....					63	15
Legislative Libraries.....					8	8
Religious bodies.....					38	12
British Government.....					20	
" Museum.....					2	
Canadian Agency, Paris					2	1
United States, Secretary of State.....					1	1
" Attorney General.....					1	1
" Library of Congress.....					1	1
Foreign offices					12	9
The Prefect of Propaganda.....						1
Canadian College.....						1
Colonial Governments.....					22	
Canadian Law Library, London.....					1	
British Library of Political Service, Lon.....					1	
Society of Comparative Legislation, Lon.....					1	
" " Paris.....						1
British Legation, Washington.....					2	2
Foreign Consuls.....					5	3
Totals.....	2	1	2	1	280	83

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1901—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Bound in Half Sheep.</i>						
Parliament of Canada.....					688	142
Departmental list.....					233	36
Province of Ontario.....	497				1,233	5
" Quebec.....	185	638			205	391
" Nova Scotia.....					217	3
" New Brunswick.....					159	3
" Prince Edward Island.....					53	2
" British Columbia.....					121	1
" Manitoba.....					135	8
" North-west Territories.....					90	1
Yukon District.....					30	
Cash sales.....					659	33
Orders of Secretary of State.....					15	2
" in Council.....					5	2
<i>Copies bound in Calf.</i>						
Per list No. 2.....	2	1	2	1	280	83
Orders of Secretary of State.....					1	
Cash sales.....					11	3
Total distributed.....	684	639	2	1	4,135	715
In stock—Half sheep.....	16	11			205	170
" Calf.....					58	14
Total ordered.....	700	650	2	1	4,398	899

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

G.—DISTRIBUTION and Sales of Revised Statutes, 1886, &c.

Binding.	On hand July 1, 1901.		Cash Sales.		Orders of Secretary of State.		Orders in Council.		Total sent out.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Half sheep.	1,155	797	10	1	12	4	8	5	30	10	1,125	787
Full "	616	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	616	107
Half calf.	158	96	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	157	96
Full "	66	43	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	64	43

ACTS OF THE PROVINCES AND OF CANADA NOT REPEALED, 1887.

Half sheep.	3,156	862	10	2	12	3	10	5	32	10	3,124	852
Full "	422	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	107
Half calf.	201	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	200	100
Full "	104	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	103	61

CONSOLIDATED ORDERS IN COUNCIL, 1889.

Half sheep.	621	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	621	675
Full "	322	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	150
Half calf.	290	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	165
Full "	246	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	112

CRIMINAL CODE, 1892.

Half sheep.	2,019	1,500*	159	9	4	..	341	287	504	296	1,515	1,204
Full calf.	31	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	22

* Reprinted.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

H.—STATEMENT of Statutes of Canada sold and distributed

Title.	English on hand July 1, 1901.		French on hand July 1, 1901.		English Cash Sales.		French Cash Sales.	
	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
Actes et ordonnances, Bas Canada, 1845			22					
Tables " "			22					
Edits " " Vol. 1, 1854			297					
" " " Vol. 2, 1855			297					
" " " Vol. 3, 1856			297					
Index to Statutes, Upper Canada, 1856	50							
" " Lower Canada, 1856	50							
Table of Statutes " 1856			50					
Revised Statutes, Upper Canada, 1843	24							
" " Lower Canada, 1845	24		20					
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 1859			35					
" " Upper Canada, 1859	17							
" " Lower Canada, 1859	199							
Statutes, Province of Canada, 1851	59		50					
" " 1852-3, 1st part	96		49					
" " 1852-3, 2nd part			48					
" " 1854-5, 1st part	96		50					
" " 1854-5, 2nd part	96		49					
" " 1856	96		49					
" " 1857	96		50					
" " 1858	95		50		1			
" " 1859	96		49					
" " 1860	96		50					
" " 1861	95		50					
" " 1862	93		50					
" " 1863, 1st part	95		50					
" " 1863, 2nd part	95		50					
" " 1864	94		50					
" " 1865, 1st part	96		50					
" " 1865, 2nd part	95		50					
" " 1866	94		50					
" " Dominion of Canada, 1867	1,276		1,414		1			
" " 1868	1,553		1,656		1			
" " 1869	2,887		130		2			
" " 1870	691		98		1			
" " 1871	2,630	15	748	12	1			
" " 1872	2,904		280		2			
" " 1873	1,703		341		1			
" " 1874	1,708		191		1			
" " 1875, Vol. 1	1,145		182	16	2			
" " 1875 " 2	2,693		1,101	18	2			
" " 1876 " 1	708							
" " 1876 " 2	415		139		1			
" " 1876 " 1 and 2	493		227	4	2			
" " 1877 " 1	123							
" " 1877 " 2	2,200							
" " 1877 " 1 and 2	215		176					
" " 1878 " 2	2,301		493					
" " 1878 " 1 and 2	74		204		1			
" " 1879 " 2	259		234					
" " 1879 " 1 and 2	209		244		1			
" " 1880 " 1	87		116					
" " 1880 " 2	435							
" " 1880 " 1 and 2	279		253		1			
" " 1881 " 2	371							
" " 1881 " 1 and 2	315		339		2			
" " 1882 " 2	572							
" " 1882 " 1 and 2	66		620		1			
" " 1883 " 2	231							
" " 1883 " 1 and 2	41		610		1			
" " 1884 " 1	225		258					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

during the twelve months ending June 30, 1902.

English Orders of Secretary of State.		French Orders of Secretary of State.		English Orders in Council.		French Orders in Council.		English Total Sent Out.		French Total Sent Out.		English on hand June 30, 1902.		French on hand June 30, 1902.	
Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
														22	
														23	
														297	
														297	
														297	
												50			
												50			
														50	
												24			
												24		20	
														35	
												17			
												199			
												59		50	
												96		49	
														48	
												96		50	
												96		49	
												96		49	
												96		50	
							1					94		50	
												96		49	
												96		50	
												95		50	
												93		50	
												95		50	
												95		50	
												94		50	
												96		50	
												95		50	
												94		50	
												96		50	
												95		50	
												94		50	
								1				1,275		1,414	
								1				1,552		1,656	
								2				2,885		130	
								1				690		98	
								1				2,629	15	748	12
				4				6				2,898		280	
				4				5				1,698		341	
				4				5				1,703		191	
				4				6				1,139		182	16
				4				6				2,687		1,101	18
												708			
								1				414		139	
				4				6				487		227	4
												123			
												2,200			
				4				4				211		176	
												2,301		193	
				4				5				69		204	
												259		231	
				4				5				204		244	
												87		116	
												135			
				4				5				274		253	
												371			
				4				6				309		339	
												572			
				4				5				61		620	
												231			
				4				5				36		610	
												225		258	

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H.—STATEMENT of Statutes of Canada sold and distributed

Title.				English on hand July 1, 1901.		French on hand July 1, 1901.		English Cash Sales.		French Cash Sales.	
				Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
Statutes, Dominion of Canada, 1884, Vol. 2.				474							
" " 1884	"	"	1 and 2.	216	16	406	11	1			
" " 1885	"	"	1.	221		143					
" " 1885	"	"	2.	480							
" " 1885	"	"	1 and 2.	5	43	412	5	1			
" " 1886	"	"	1.	191		969					
" " 1886	"	"	2.	471				1			
" " 1886	"	"	1 and 2.	35	29	407	3	1			
" " 1887	"	"	1.	210		936		5			
" " 1887	"	"	1 and 2.			347	3				
" " 1888	"	"	1.			833					
" " 1888	"	"	2.	399		47		1			
" " 1888	"	"	1 and 2.	93		251		8		1	
" " 1889	"	"	1.	191		648					
" " 1889	"	"	2.	94		46					
" " 1889	"	"	1 and 2*.	282	15	191		3			
" " 1890	"	"	1.	140		649					
" " 1890	"	"	2.	45		47					
" " 1890	"	"	1 and 2.	149		173		3		1	
" " 1891	"	"	1.	101		148		101			
" " 1891	"	"	2.	94		48		94			
" " 1891	"	"	1 and 2*.	200	17	190	12	4	2	1	
" " 1892	"	"	1.			60					
" " 1892	"	"	2.			49					
" " 1892	"	"	1 and 2.	177		186	13	3		1	
" " 1893	"	"	1.			99					
" " 1893	"	"	2.			49					
" " 1893	"	"	1 and 2*.	250	3	47	15	4	1		
" " 1894	"	"	1.	68		92		68			
" " 1894	"	"	2.	62		47		62			
" " 1894	"	"	1 and 2*.	263		25	16	6		1	
" " 1895	"	"	1.	42		109					
" " 1895	"	"	2.	38		49					
" " 1895	"	"	1 and 2*.	317	33	26	44	4	1		
" " 1896	"	"	1.			111					
" " 1896	"	"	2.			49					
" " 1896	"	"	1 and 2.	135	36	45	9	8	2	3	
" " 1896	"	"	1.	108		111					
" " 1896	"	"	2.	98		49					
" " 1896	"	"	1 and 2.	339		144					
" " 1897	"	"	1.	81		111		66			
" " 1897	"	"	2.	63		49		48			
" " 1897	"	"	1 and 2.		45	128	13		2	5	
" " 1898	"	"	1.	112		111		94			
" " 1898	"	"	2.	98		49		90			
" " 1898	"	"	1 and 2.		39	111	11		3	3	
" " 1899	"	"	1 and 2.	137	39	170	6	26	3	3	
" " 1900	"	"	1 and 2.	216	39	173	15	41	4	3	1

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during the twelve months ending June 30, 1902—*Continued.*

English Orders of Secretary of State.		French Orders of Secretary of State.		English Orders in Council.		French Orders in Council.		English Total Sent Out.		French Total Sent Out.		English on hand June 30, 1902.		French on hand June 30, 1902.	
Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.	Half Sheep.	Calf.
				4				5				474			
												211	16	406	11
												221		143	
				4				5				480			
												191	43	412	5
				4				1				470		969	
1				11				6				29	29	407	3
2		2				5		18		7		192		936	
														340	3
				250				251						833	
1		2		11		4		20		7		148		47	
												73		244	
												191		648	
1		2		11		4		15		7		94		46	
												267		184	
												140		649	
2		2		11		4		16		7		45		47	
												133		166	
														148	
1		2		11		4		15	2	7				48	
												185	15	183	
														60	
1		2		11		5		15		8		162		49	
														180	13
1		2		11		5		16	1	7		234	2	99	
								68						49	
								62						40	15
1		2		14		5		21		8				92	
												242		47	
												42		17	16
												38		109	
3		2		14		5		21		8				49	
												296		18	44
														111	
1		2		14		5		23	2	10		112	34	49	
												108		35	9
												98		111	
1												339		49	
1				14				81						144	
1				14				63						111	
		2				3			2	10				49	
3				15				112				43		118	13
3				15				98						111	
						5			3	10				49	
		2										36		101	11
4		3		15		5		45	3	11		192	36	159	6
4		3		15		5		60	4	11	1	156	35	162	14

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I.—SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Title.	On hand July 1, 1901.		Sales.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Agriculture—						
Mortuary Statistics, 1886	14				14	
" 1890	9				9	
" 1891	14				14	
" 1892	14				14	
" 1893	17				17	
" 1894	25				25	
" 1898	25				25	
Criminal Statistics, 1885	13				13	
" 1889	25				25	
" 1890	20				20	
" 1891	20				20	
" 1892	24				24	
" 1893	14				14	
" 1894	24				24	
" 1895	14				14	
" 1896	25				25	
" 1897	25				25	
" 1898	25				25	
" 1899	25				25	
" 1900	25				25	
" 1901	25				25	
Report of Minister, 1886	6	15			6	15
" 1888	47				47	
" 1889	35	24			35	24
" 1890		9				9
" 1891	17	10	2		15	10
" 1892	15	15	1		14	15
" 1893	14	10	1		13	10
" 1894	13	15			13	15
" 1895	13	15			13	15
" 1896		15				15
" 1897	2	15			2	15
" 1898	18	15			18	15
" 1899	21	15			21	15
" 1900	21	15	1		20	15
" 1901	25	15	3		22	15
Archives, 1886	5	15			5	15
" 1887	5				5	
" 1888	39				39	
" 1889	16	19	1		15	19
" 1890	14	24	1		13	24
" 1891	15	5	1		14	5
" 1892	15	15	1		14	15
" 1893	8	15			8	15
" 1894	17	15	1		16	15
" 1895	15	25	1		14	25
" 1896	21	15	1		20	15
" 1897	22	15	1		21	15
" 1898	23	15	1		22	15
" 1899	21	15	1		20	15
" 1900	25	15	1		24	15
" 1901	25	15	2		23	15
Experimental Farm, 1889	42	25			42	25
" 1890	3	10			3	10
" 1891	39	15			39	15
" 1892	19	15			19	15
" 1893	17	15			17	15
" 1894	25	15			25	15
" 1895	20	5			20	5
" 1896	22	13			22	13
" 1897	24	15			24	15
" 1898	23	15			23	15
" 1899	49	15	1		48	15
" 1900	24	15	2	1	22	14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS *Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1901.		Sales.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Agriculture—Continued.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	10	15	1		9	15
Poultry and Eggs	134	9			134	9
Dairy Commissioner, 1890		10				10
" 1891		2				2
" 1892	23	15			23	15
" 1893	15	15			15	15
" 1897	22	10			22	10
Statistical Abstract, 1886	4	12			4	12
" 1889	3	11		1	3	10
" 1894		19				19
" 1895		15				15
" 1896	40	48			40	48
" 1898	47	23			47	23
" 1901	65		6		59	
Census of Canada, Vol. 1, 1891	9		9			
" 2, 1891	36		1		35	
" 3, 1891	55		1		54	
" 4, 1891	64		1		63	
Emigration and Immigration	25				25	
World's Fair, Chicago	18				18	
Auditor General's Report, 1887	13				13	
" 1888	26	8			26	8
" 1889	48	35			48	35
" 1890	48	25			48	25
" 1891	46	15			46	15
" 1892	30	25			30	25
" 1893	20	25			20	25
" 1894		6				6
" 1895		21				21
" 1896	46	11	1		45	11
" 1897	61	14	1		60	14
" 1898	38	15	2		36	15
" 1899	12	15	3		9	15
" 1900	20	25	7		13	25
" 1901	150	25	138	2	12	23
<i>Customs—</i>						
Trade and Navigation, 1888	93	49			93	49
" 1889		47				47
" 1890	19	23			19	23
" 1891		9				9
" 1892	67	24			67	24
" 1893	72	24	1		71	24
" 1894	121	24			121	24
" 1895	115	25			115	25
" 1896	118	25			118	25
" 1897	67	25	1		66	25
" 1898	75	25	2		73	25
" 1899	73	24	2		71	24
" 1900	46	25	9		37	25
" 1901	100	25	28	1	82	24
<i>Finance—</i>						
Public Accounts, 1887	8				8	
" 1888	98	25			98	25
" 1889	68	48			68	48
" 1890	98	25	1		97	25
" 1891	95	25	1		94	25
" 1892	93	25			93	25
" 1893	85	25	1		84	25
" 1894	84	25	1		83	25
" 1895	75	11	1		74	11
" 1896	87	15			87	15
" 1897	87	15			87	15
" 1898	91	15			91	15
" 1899	90	14			90	14

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand. July 1, 1901.		Sales.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Finance—Continued.</i>						
Public Accounts, 1900.....	19	15			79	15
" " " " 1901.....	100	15	3		97	15
Loan Companies and Building Societies, 1887.....	9				9	
" " " " 1891.....	9				9	
" " " " 1894.....	5				5	
" " " " 1897.....	48				48	
" " " " 1898.....	8				8	
" " " " 1900.....	50		9		41	
Insurance Report, 1889.....	48				48	
" " " " 1890.....	6	9			6	9
" " " " 1891.....	4	6			4	6
" " " " 1892.....	23	25			23	25
" " " " 1893.....	16	8			16	8
" " " " 1894.....	28	9			28	9
" " " " 1895.....	16	13			16	13
" " " " 1896.....	16	15			16	15
" " " " 1897.....	22	25			22	25
" " " " 1898.....	19	25			19	25
" " " " 1899.....	17	15	2	1	15	14
" " " " 1900.....	25	18	5		20	18
List of Shareholders of Banks, 1887.....	11				11	
" " " " 1888.....	25				25	
" " " " 1889.....	25				25	
" " " " 1890.....	6				6	
" " " " 1891.....	6				6	
" " " " 1892.....	10				10	
" " " " 1893.....	10				10	
" " " " 1894.....	40				40	
" " " " 1895.....	34				34	
" " " " 1896.....	34				34	
" " " " 1897.....	47				47	
" " " " 1898.....	97		1		96	
" " " " 1899.....	132				132	
" " " " 1900.....	89				89	
" " " " 1901.....	125		32		93	
Unclaimed Balances, 1891.....	25				25	
" " " " 1893.....	40				40	
" " " " 1894.....	55				55	
" " " " 1895.....	39				39	
" " " " 1896.....	38				38	
" " " " 1897.....	36				36	
" " " " 1898.....	88				88	
" " " " 1899.....	86				86	
" " " " 1900.....	94		6		88	
" " " " 1901.....	100		7		93	
<i>Geological Survey—</i>						
Summary Report, 1890.....		10				10
" " " " 1891.....	13				13	
" " " " 1892.....	13	10			13	10
" " " " 1894.....	9	10			9	10
" " " " 1895.....	8	15			8	15
" " " " 1896.....	12	15			12	15
" " " " 1897.....	20	15			20	15
" " " " 1898.....	35	15			35	15
" " " " 1899.....	17	15			17	15
" " " " 1900.....	20	15	1		19	15
" " " " 1901.....	25	10	6		19	10
High Commissioner, 1888.....	50				50	
" " " " 1889.....	50	24			50	24
" " " " 1890.....	9	10			9	10
" " " " 1891.....	9	5			9	5

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1901.		Sales.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Inland Revenue—						
Report of Minister, 1887	19				19	
" 1888	49	20		1	49	19
" 1889	48	24		1	48	23
" 1890	49	25			49	25
" 1891	20	10			20	10
" 1892	24	15		1	24	14
" 1893	93	10		2	93	8
" 1894	46	15			46	15
" 1895	22	15	1		21	15
" 1896	22	15			22	15
" 1897	5	10		1	5	9
" 1898	22	15		1	22	14
" 1899	22	15			22	15
" 1900		15		1		14
" 1901	25	15	5		20	15
Adulteration of Food, 1888	49		1		48	
" 1889	49	5			49	5
" 1890	10	5			10	5
" 1891	12	5			12	5
" 1892	22	15		1	22	14
" 1893	47	15		1	47	14
" 1894	47	15	1		46	15
" 1895	4	15			4	15
" 1896	46	25			46	25
" 1897	48	25			48	25
" 1898	25	15			25	15
" 1899	25	15	2	1	23	14
" 1900		15		1		14
" 1901	25	15	18		7	15
Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, 1889	50	25			50	25
" 1890	9	5			9	5
" 1891	15	5			15	5
" 1892	25	15		1	25	14
" 1893	24	15			24	15
" 1894	24	15		1	24	14
" 1895	24	15		1	24	14
" 1896	25	15			25	15
" 1897		10				10
" 1898	24	15		1	24	14
" 1899	24	10			24	10
" 1900	15	15		1	15	14
" 1901	25	15	1		24	15
Indian Affairs—						
Report of Superintendent, 1887	12				12	
" 1888	100	12			100	12
" 1889	96	49			96	49
" 1890	49	25			49	25
" 1891	10	10			10	10
" 1892	22	10		1	22	9
" 1893	37	15			37	15
" 1894	47	15			47	15
" 1895	47	25			47	25
" 1896	48	25			48	25
" 1897	47	25			47	25
" 1898	49	25			49	25
" 1899	44	25	1		43	25
" 1900	5	15			5	15
" 1901	25	15	3		22	15
Interior—						
Report of the Minister, 1887	12		2		10	
" 1888	47				47	
" 1889	97	23		1	97	22
" 1900	9	5	1	1	8	4

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1901.		Sales.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
<i>Interior—Continued—</i>						
Report of the Minister, 1891.....	21	5			21	5
" " 1892.....	85	10	1	2	84	8
" " 1893.....	20	15			20	15
" " 1894.....	21	10			21	10
" " 1895.....	43	15			43	15
" " 1896.....	43	15			43	15
" " 1897.....	48	15	1		47	15
" " 1898.....	46	15			46	15
" " 1899.....	48	15			48	15
" " 1900.....	23	15	1		22	15
" " 1901.....	50	15	4		46	15
Yukon Map No. 1.....	429				429	
" " 2.....	429				429	
" " 3.....	429				429	
" " 4.....	429				429	
" " 5.....	402		4		398	
" " 6.....	431				431	
" " 7.....	431				431	
" " 8.....	431				431	
" " 9.....	435				435	
" " 10.....	431				431	
<i>Justice—</i>						
Report of the Minister, 1887.....	20				20	
" " 1888.....	24	24			24	24
" " 1889.....	24	9			24	9
" " 1890.....	24	10			24	10
Justice, Report of Minister, 1891.....	14				14	
" " 1892.....	14	10			14	10
" " 1893.....	13	10			13	10
" " 1894.....	8	10			8	10
" " 1895.....		7				7
" " 1896.....	7	10			7	10
" " 1897.....	19	15			19	15
" " 1898.....	20	15			20	15
" " 1899.....	20	15			20	14
" " 1900.....	23	15			23	15
" " 1901.....	25	15			24	15
<i>Marine and Fisheries—</i>						
Report of the Minister, Marine, 1887.....	10				10	
" " " 1888.....	46				46	
" " Fisheries, 1888.....	47				47	
" " Marine, 1889.....	46	24			46	24
" " Fisheries, 1889.....	3	9			3	9
" " Marine, 1890.....	3					3
" " Fisheries, 1890.....	4	9			4	9
" " Marine, 1891.....	28	5			28	5
" " Fisheries, 1891.....	20	5			20	5
" " Marine, 1892.....	93	10			93	20
" " Fisheries, 1892.....	93	10			93	10
" " Marine, 1893.....	15	15			15	15
" " Fisheries, 1893.....		15				15
" " Marine, 1894.....	23	10			23	10
" " Fisheries, 1894.....	44	10			44	10
" " Marine, 1895.....	21	15			21	15
" " Fisheries, 1895.....	27	15			27	15
" " Marine, 1896.....	19	15			19	15
" " Fisheries, 1896.....	35	15			35	15
" " Marine, 1897.....	8	15			8	15
" " Fisheries, 1897.....	40	23			40	23
" " Marine, 1888.....	4	15			4	15
" " Fisheries, 1888.....	45	15			45	15
" " Marine, 1899.....	19	12	2		17	12
" " Fisheries, 1899.....	42	15	2		40	15

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS *Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1901.		Sales.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Marine and Fisheries—						
Report of the Minister, Marine, 1900	25	10	8	1	17	9
" Fisheries, 1900	19	15	4	2	15	13
" Marine, 1901	50	15	6		44	15
" Fisheries, 1901	50	15	5		45	15
Fishery Protection Service, 1887	12				12	
" 1888	50				50	
" 1889	50				50	
Fishery Statement, 1889	3				3	
" 1890	8				8	
" 1891	14				14	
" 1892	21	15			21	15
Fishery Industry, Ontario, 1892	16				16	
" British Columbia, 1892	7				7	
Herring Fishery Industry.	24	23			24	23
Lobster Industry	24	9			24	9
Discoloration in Canned lobsters		15				15
Steamboat Inspection Report, 1889	50				50	
" 1890	5				5	
" 1891	27				27	
" 1892	15	10			15	10
" 1893	24	15			24	15
" 1894	25	15			25	15
" 1895	25	15			25	15
" 1896	24	15			24	15
" 1897	25	15			25	15
" 1898	25	15			25	15
" 1899	25	15			25	15
" 1900	25	15			25	15
" 1901	25	15			25	15
List of Shipping, 1892	47				47	
" 1895	68				68	
" 1898	10		4		6	
Hudson Bay Expedition	50	25	2		48	25
Geographic Board, 1898	24	10			24	10
" 1899	25	10	25	10		
Militia and Defence—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	40				40	
" 1889	66	25			66	25
" 1890		5				5
" 1891		5				5
" 1892	5	25			5	25
" 1893	10	15			10	15
" 1894	13	15			13	15
" 1895	45	15			45	15
" 1896	48	25	12		36	25
" 1897	22	15	11		11	15
" 1898	22	15			22	15
" 1899	48	15		1	48	14
" 1900	25	15	5		20	15
" 1901	25	15	2		23	15
North-west Mounted Police, 1888	48	25			48	25
" 1889	49				49	
" 1890	9	5			9	5
" 1891	9	5			9	5
" 1892	15	10			13	10
" 1893	21	15			21	15
" 1894	23	15			23	15
North-west Mounted Police, 1895	21	15			21	15
" 1896	18	15			18	15
" 1897	3	15			3	15
" 1898	21	15			21	15
" 1899	16	15			16	15
" 1900	25	15			20	15
" 1901	25	15			25	15

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1901.		Sales.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Post Office						
Postal maps, Manitoba.....	10		2		8	
" Ontario.....	13		5		8	
" Quebec.....	3		3			
" Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	17		11		6	
" New Brunswick.....	6		3		3	
Postal Guide, 1901, cloth.....	22		22			
" 1901, paper.....	120		120			
Report of the Minister, 1888.....	23	20			23	20
" 1889.....	20	19			20	19
" 1890.....	16	20			16	20
" 1891.....	40	10			40	10
" 1892.....	10	14			10	14
" 1893.....	33	13			33	13
" 1894.....	12	14			12	14
" 1895.....	8	14			8	14
" 1896.....	13	14			13	14
" 1897.....	2	15			2	15
" 1898.....	6	25			6	25
" 1899.....	7	15		1	7	14
" 1900.....	40	15	2	1	38	14
" 1901.....	50	15	10		40	15
Public Printing and Stationery:—						
Report of the King's Printer, 1888.....	25	25			25	25
" 1889.....	12	25			12	25
" 1890.....	24	25			24	25
" 1891.....	25	25			25	25
" 1892.....	49	25			49	25
" 1893.....	50	25			50	25
" 1894.....	50	25			50	25
" 1895.....	49	25			49	25
" 1896.....	50	25			50	25
" 1897.....	50	25			50	25
" 1898.....	50	25			50	25
" 1899.....	25	25	25			25
" 1900.....	25	25		1	25	25
" 1901.....	25	25			25	25
Hansard, Senate, 1891.....	14				14	
" 1892.....	9				9	
" 1893.....	17				17	
" 1894.....	10				10	
" 1895.....	13				13	
" 1896—1st session.....	17				17	
" 1896—2nd ".....	14				14	
" 1897.....	8				8	
" 1898.....	16				16	
" 1899.....	21				21	
" 1900.....	22				22	
" 1901.....	13		4		9	
Hansard, House of Commons, 1871.....	226				226	
" 1872.....	100				100	
" 1875.....	288	195			288	15
" 1876.....	76				76	
" 1877.....	181	51			181	51
" 1878.....	208	57			208	57
" 1880.....	105	44			105	44
" 1881.....	115	26			115	26
" 1882.....	24	33	1		23	33
" 1883.....	58	39	1		57	39
" 1884.....	70	39			70	39
" 1885.....	87	36		1	86	35
" 1886.....	67	32		1	67	31
" 1887.....	6	27		1	6	26
" 1888.....	30	40	1	1	29	39
" 1889.....	71	54			71	54

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1900.		Sales.		On hand, June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Public Printing and Stationery—						
Hansard, House of Commons, 1890	114	54	1	.....	113	54
" " 1891	67	48	.....	.....	67	48
" " 1892	63	49	.....	.....	63	49
" " 1893	66	50	1	1	65	49
" " 1894	57	49	.....	.....	57	49
" " 1895	52	49	1	.....	51	49
" " 1896—1st session	40	20	1	1	39	19
" " 1896—2nd "	35	25	1	1	34	24
" " 1897	60	24	1	1	59	23
" " 1898	53	19	1	1	52	18
" " 1899	51	23	1	1	50	22
" " 1900	60	24	1	1	59	23
" " 1901	100	25	47	4	53	21
" " 1902	100	25	49	2	51	23
Social Economy	25	3	.....	.....	25	3
Royal Commission on Civil Service, 1892	129	47	.....	.....	129	47
Labour Commission Report	194	100	28	.....	166	100
" Evidence	194	100	28	.....	166	100
Liquor Commission	22	.....	1	.....	21	.....
Dominion and Provincial Legislation, 1867-1895	32	.....	4	.....	28	.....
" " 1896-1898	92	.....	4	.....	88	.....
Lower Canada Report, Seigniorial Question, 3 vols, 1856 .....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	99
Civil Code, Lower Canada, 3 vols	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
" " 1866	250	.....	1	.....	249	.....
Analytical Index to Civil Code, 1867	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
Code of Civil Procedure, Lower Canada, 1867	250	.....	.....	.....	249	.....
Criminal Code, 1887	50	50	.....	.....	50	50
Electoral Atlas	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Election Returns, 1896	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
" " 1900	81	.....	.....	.....	81	.....
Returns on Prohibition	47	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
Photographic Surveying	30	.....	24	.....	6	.....
Remedial Bill, Debate on, Part 1	123	.....	.....	.....	123	.....
" " " 2	170	.....	.....	.....	170	.....
Public Works—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	42	25	.....	.....	42	25
" " 1889	42	24	.....	.....	42	21
" " 1890	27	50	3	.....	24	50
" " 1891 1st Part	8	5	.....	.....	8	5
" " 1891 2nd " .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
" " 1892	3	15	.....	.....	3	15
" " 1893	7	10	.....	.....	7	10
" " 1894	9	10	.....	.....	9	10
" " 1895 .....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
" " 1896	18	25	.....	.....	18	25
" " 1897	20	20	.....	.....	20	20
" " 1898	24	15	1	.....	23	15
" " 1899	23	15	1	1	22	14
" " 1900	22	15	2	1	20	14
" " 1901	25	15	1	.....	24	15
Railways and Canals—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	95	50	.....	.....	95	50
" " 1889	94	49	.....	.....	94	49
" " 1890	42	25	1	.....	41	25
" " 1891	10	10	1	.....	9	10
" " 1892	8	10	1	.....	7	10
" " 1893 .....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
" " 1894	75	15	1		74	15
" " 1895	22	25	1		21	25
" " 1896	21	25	2		19	25
" " 1897	11	24	2		12	24
" " 1898	7	25	3		4	25

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SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Concluded.*

Title.	On hand July 1, 1901.		Sales.		On hand June 30, 1902.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Railways and Canals—						
Report of the Minister, 1899.....	41	25	4	.....	37	25
" " 1900.....	27	25	6	.....	21	25
" " 1901.....	50	25	41	.....	9	25
Railway Statistics, 1888.....	72	.....	.....	.....	72	.....
" 1889.....	99	.....	.....	.....	99	.....
" 1890.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
" 1891.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5
" 1892.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	15
Canal Statistics, 1889.....	25	24	.....	.....	25	24
" 1890.....	10	5	.....	.....	10	5
" 1891.....	14	5	.....	.....	14	5
" 1892.....	24	15	.....	.....	24	15
Secretary of State—						
Report of the Minister, 1887.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
" 1888.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	25
" 1889.....	18	24	.....	.....	18	24
" 1890.....	6	5	.....	1	6	4
" 1891.....	18	5	.....	.....	18	5
" 1892.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	14
" 1893.....	12	4	.....	.....	12	4
" 1894.....	20	15	.....	.....	20	15
" 1895.....	24	15	.....	.....	24	15
" 1896.....	21	15	.....	.....	21	15
" 1897.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" 1898.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" 1899.....	25	15	.....	.....	25	15
" 1900.....	23	15	.....	.....	23	15
" 1901.....	25	15	2	.....	23	15
Civil Service List, 1885.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
" 1886.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
" 1887.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
" 1888.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
" 1889.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
" 1890.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
" 1891.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
" 1892.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
" 1893.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
" 1894.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
" 1895.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
" 1896.....	34	23	.....	.....	34	23
" 1897.....	3	24	.....	.....	3	24
" 1899.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
" 1900.....	9	22	9	10	.....	12
" 1901.....	150	25	140	5	10	20
Civil Service Examiners, 1896.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1897.....	.....	34	.....	14	.....	20
" 1898.....	36	39	36	22	.....	17
" 1899.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....
" 1900.....	410	50	289	20	121	30
" 1901.....	500	50	78	3	422	47
Trade and Commerce—						
Report of the Minister, 1893.....	87	50	.....	.....	87	50
" 1894.....	48	25	.....	.....	48	25
" 1895.....	41	15	.....	.....	41	15
" 1896.....	47	15	.....	.....	47	15
" 1897.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
" 1898.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23
" 1899.....	38	24	.....	.....	38	24
" 1900.....	46	25	.....	1	46	24
" 1901.....	50	15	3	.....	47	15
Mission to Australia.....	31	25	.....	.....	31	25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

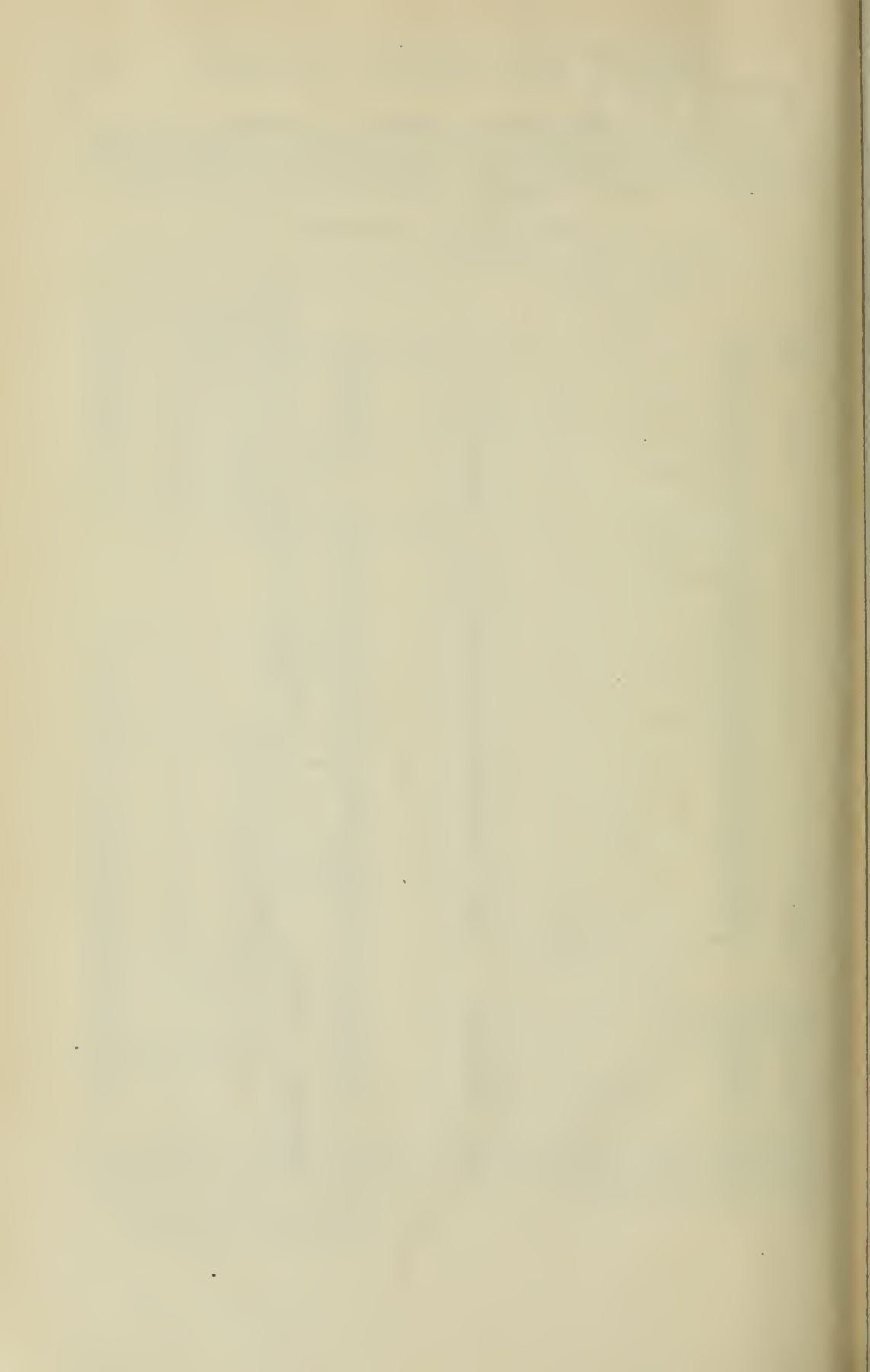
For convenience of reference a full list with prices is subjoined of all the volumes of Reports of Parliamentary Debates which have been printed. It should be noted that the first three years are condensed reports only, and that down to 1880 the work was done by various hands. The present system commenced with the session of 1881.

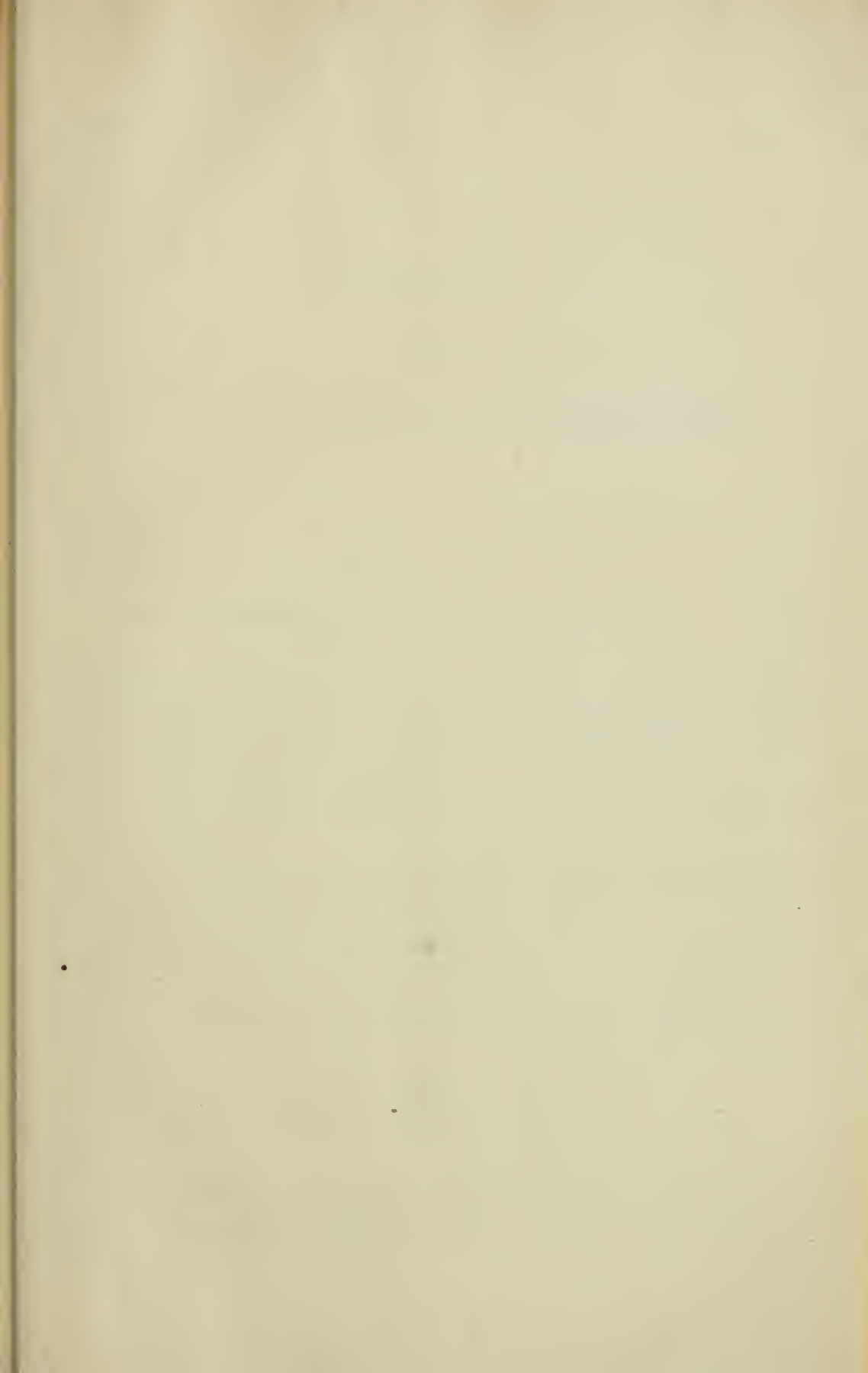
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

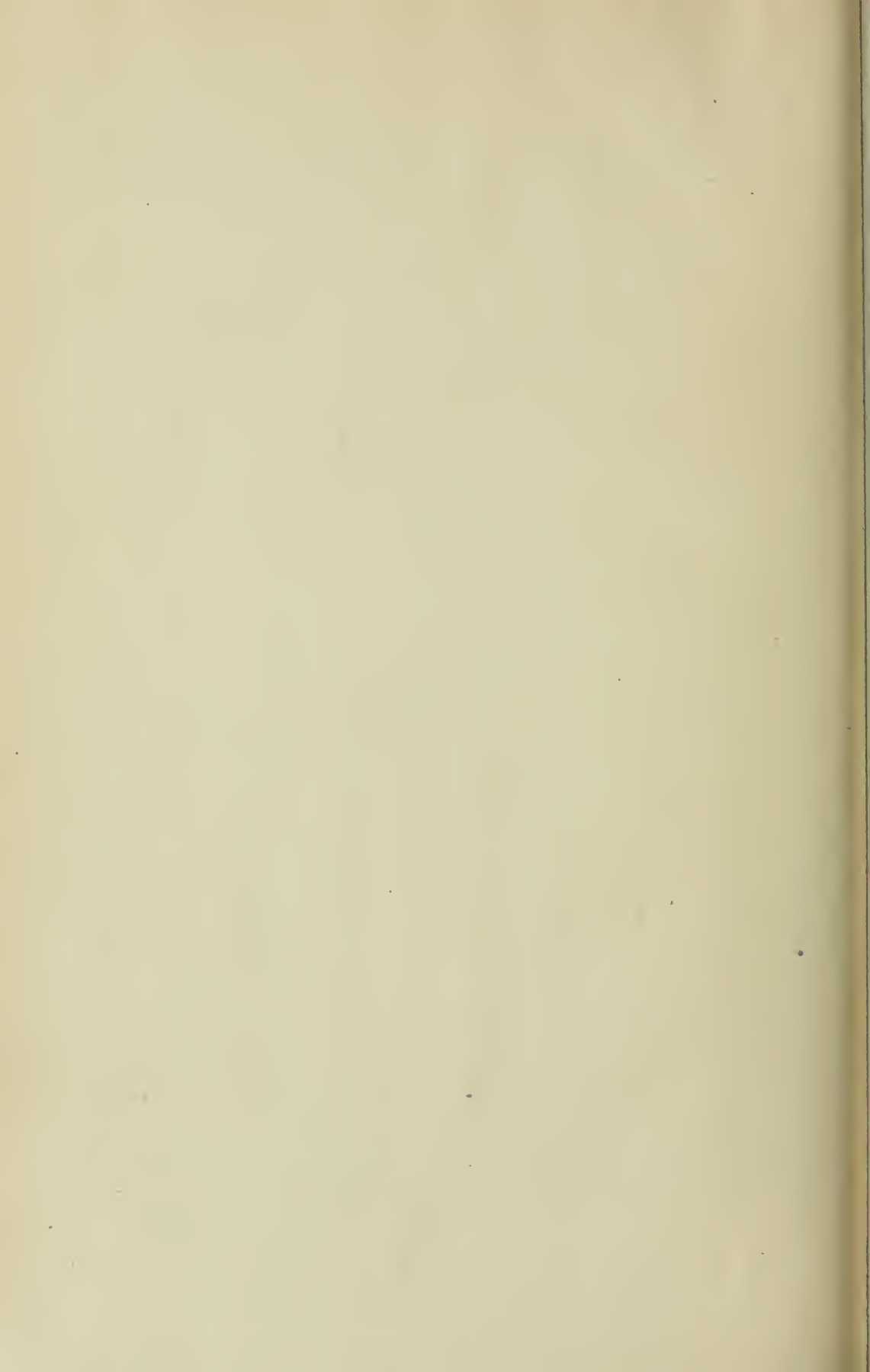
HOUSE OF COMMONS.		SENATE.	
<i>English.</i>		<i>English.</i>	
Hansard, 1867, not published.		Hansard, 1896, unbound, 2nd session	\$ 3 00
" 1868 "		" 1897 "	3 00
" 1869 "		" 1898 "	3 00
" 1870, out of print.		" 1899 "	3 00
" 1871, bound	\$ 4 00	" 1900 "	3 00
" 1872 "	4 00	" 1901 "	3 00
" 1873, not published.		" 1902 "	3 00
" 1874 "		" during session.	3 00
" 1875, bound	7 00		
" 1876, unbound	5 00		
" 1877, bound	7 00		
" 1878 "	7 00		
" 1878, unbound	5 00		
" 1879, out of print.			
" 1880, bound	7 00		
" 1881 "	7 00		
" 1882, unbound	5 00		
" 1883 "	5 00		
" 1884 "	5 00		
" 1885 "	5 00		
" 1885, bound	7 00		
" 1886 "	7 00		
" 1886, unbound	5 00		
" 1887 "	5 00		
" 1887, bound	7 00		
" 1888 "	7 00		
" 1889, unbound	5 00		
" 1890 "	5 00		
" 1891 "	5 00		
" 1892 "	5 00		
" 1893 "	5 00		
" 1894 "	5 00		
" 1895 "	5 00		
" 1896 " 1st session	5 00		
" 1896 " 2nd "	5 00		
" 1897 "	5 00		
" 1898 "	5 00		
" 1899 "	5 00		
" 1900 "	5 00		
" 1901 "	5 00		
" 1902 "	5 00		
" during session, Revised Edition	5 00		
SENATE.		HOUSE OF COMMONS.	
<i>English.</i>		<i>French.</i>	
Hansard, 1891, bound	\$ 4 00	Hansard, 1867, not published.	
" 1892, unbound	3 00	" 1868 "	
" 1893, "	3 00	" 1869 "	
" 1894, "	3 00	" 1870 "	
" 1895, "	3 00	" 1871 "	
" 1896, " 1st session	3 00	" 1872 "	
		" 1873 "	
		" 1874 "	
		" 1875, unbound	\$ 5 00
		" 1876, out of print.	
		" 1877, unbound	5 00
		" 1878 "	5 00
		" 1879, bound	7 00
		" 1880 "	7 00
		" 1881 "	7 00
		" 1882, unbound	5 00
		" 1883 "	5 00
		" 1883, bound	7 00
		" 1884 "	7 00
		" 1884, unbound	5 00
		" 1885 "	5 00
		" 1886 "	5 00
		" 1886, bound	7 00
		" 1887 "	7 00
		" 1887, unbound	5 00
		" 1888, bound	7 00
		" 1889, unbound	5 00
		" 1890 "	5 00
		" 1891 "	5 00
		" 1892 "	5 00
		" 1893 "	5 00
		" 1894 "	5 00
		" 1895 "	5 00
		" 1896 " 1st session	5 00
		" 1896 " 2nd "	5 00
		" 1897 "	5 00
		" 1898 "	5 00
		" 1899 "	5 00
		" 1900 "	5 00
		" 1901 "	5 00
		" 1902 "	5 00

During the year demands on the office have reached 23,086; 6,201 letters were received and 15,292 were mailed; packages despatched by mail, 15,191, and packages and cases sent by rail, 805.

F. GOULDTHRITE,
Superintendent of Stationery







REPORT

OF THE

JOINT LIBRARIANS OF PARLIAMENT

(33)

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate :

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons :

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to report as follows for the year 1902 :—

The occurrence of the Coronation of the King called forth a number of descriptive volumes, from which a selection was made that will serve as a historical record.

The conference of colonial public men in London occasioned a good deal of discussion in the press. A collection of the articles of the chief London papers was made for the use of members in the Library.

In view of the interest likely to be taken by parliament in the subject, the papers relating to the conferences of 1887, 1894 and 1902 have been brought together in volumes for reference.

The recurrence of the discussion on the subject of the Alaskan boundary has suggested the preparation of lists of recent studies on the question. In the absence of any authoritative history of the subject, the Library catalogues can respond, at least, to any reasonable demand for recent information.

Such papers as have been published regarding the negotiations between Newfoundland and the United States have also been provided.

The appointment of a commission to revise and consolidate the statutes has suggested the preparation of a collection of the principal reports on the subject of revision and consolidation that have been made in England during many years past.

The unsettled state of the Copyright Law has suggested a like preparation of such Imperial reports.

The reports and returns regarding telephone control in Great Britain have also been collected in volumes for use in the Library.

The Revised Statutes of the United States and of the various separate states have been brought up to date as far as the means of the Library would permit during the year.

The business annuals, reports of boards of trade and chambers of commerce and the usual statistical compilations have been provided so far as they have been issued. There is an increasing tendency to delay the issue of such things in order to include as much as possible in the compilation.

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Owing to the generally awakened interest in the affairs of the empire at large, the Library has, after a necessarily long correspondence, been able to procure a collection as complete as possible, of the laws, reports and gazettes of the following outlying parts of the empire :—

From the British South African Company—

Reports of Administration of Rhodesia, 1889-1901.
Rhodesia Illustrated, 1889.
Rhodesia, Information for Settlers.

From the Government of British Honduras—

Ordinances, 1887-1901. 6 Vols.
Proceedings, Legislative Council, 1901.
Census, 1901.
Registrar General's Report, 1900.
Education Report, 1900.
Medical Reports, 1899.
Government Gazette, 1902.
Blue Book, 1901.

From the Government of British New Guinea—

Laws and Ordinances up to 1898.
Annual Reports, 1898-1900.
Government Gazette, 1899-1902.

From the Government of Fiji Islands—

Government Gazette (which includes all parliamentary papers) from 1874 to 1901. 18 Vols.
Ordinances, 1879-1900. 22 Vols.

From the Government of Grenada—

Ordinances, 1897-1901. 5 Vols.
Consolidated Laws, 1897.
Administration Report, 1900.
Blue Book, 1901.

From the Government of Gibraltar—

Consolidated Laws to 1890.
Proclamations, 1891-1901.

From the Government of Lagos—

Ordinances from 1862-1902. 2 Vols.
Government Gazette, 1902.

From the Government of the Leeward Islands—

Antigua Laws, to 1864.
Leeward Islands Gazette, 1902.
Blue Book, 1901-2.

From the Government of Mauritius—

Ordinances, 1897-1901. 4 Vols.
Supreme Court Decisions, 1886-1900. 3 Vols.
Civil List, 1900.

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From the Government of the Federated Malay States—
Census, 1900.

From the Government of Perak, Straits Settlements—
Government Gazette, 1902.

From the Government of Trinidad and Tobago—
Blue Book, 1901-2.
Education Report, 1901-2.

From the Government of Western Australia—
Proceedings of Parliament, 1901-2. 4 Vols.
Debates. Vols. 19-20.
Laws, 1900-1902
Statistical Register, 1900.

There is probably no part of the empire with any form of organization which is not now represented, by its official publications, on the shelves of the Library.

The acknowledgment of all these, their arrangement on the shelves, their entry on the catalogues and the transmission of proper exchanges, necessarily adds to the routine work of the staff.

When to these are added the official publications of the United States and of a large number of the separate states, besides the Australian Federation and the separate Australian Colonies, New Zealand and India, it will be observed that, apart altogether from the general accession of books purchased by the Librarians, the Library staff is fully employed all the year round, and still more largely occupied during the session.

The large demands made by the Librarians on the Printing Bureau for extra documents to send, in exchange, throughout the colonies, have been most cheerfully and promptly responded to by the King's Printer.

During the recess a very necessary work was accomplished in re-arranging the books stored over the reading room. These had increased in number from 4,000 to 15,600, and it was necessary to handle them all for the purpose of convenient placing and classification.

The Librarians are indebted to the Department of Public Works, and especially to the Chief Architect, for prompt and essential aid in providing the large amount of shelving required and for practical suggestions in regard to the lighting of the gallery and to convenient access to the shelves.

Among the purchases of the year may be specially mentioned the following additions to the collection of Provincial Records and Laws:—

Nova Scotia—

1. Perpetual Acts Revised, 1758-1771. Temporary Acts, 1758-1771. Bound together. Folio, Halifax, 1767.
2. Temporary Acts Revised, 1758-1777. Folio, Halifax, 1767.
3. Perpetual Acts Revised, 1758-1795. Folio, Halifax, 1784.
4. Temporary Acts Revised, 1765-1801. Folio, Halifax, 1784.
5. Annual Acts, 1819 (incomplete, beginning with ch. vii.), 1822, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1853, 1854-55, 1863, 1899.
6. Journals and Votes of the Assembly, 1777-1787 (incomplete), 1789-1802 (bound in one volume). 1803-1811 (bound in one volume). 1812 (1st Session), 1812 (2nd Session), 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1845.

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Prince Edward Island—

7. Laws, 1773-1844. Vol. 1, 8vo. 1851.

8. Annual Laws, 1846, 1848, 1852, 1855, 1858, 1860.

New Brunswick—

Public Statutes. Vol. 2. 8vo., Fredericton, 1854.

Annual Laws, 1886.

The list of donations to the Library is appended as usual.

The Catalogue of accessions during the year has been prepared and will be distributed to members at an early date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DECELLES, *G.L.*MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, *P.L.*LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,
March 12, 1903.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, 1902-3.

From the Rev. W. Bramley-Moore, London :

Marturia : or the Testimony of Ancient Records and Monuments in the British Museum to the Historical Accuracy of Holy Scripture.

From Wm. H. Burns, Esq., Ottawa :

History of the Bank of Nova Scotia, 1832-1900.

From the author, E. P. B., London :

God the Beautiful ; an Artist's Creed. Svo, 1900.

From the Earl of Crawford, London :

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, Bulletin de l'Assemblée Nationale, 1792-5.

From Hon. G. A. Drummond, Senator, Montreal :

Two white metal medals, commemorating Visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Montreal, 1901.

From Lt.-Col. Hodgins, Ottawa :

Reports of the Dominion Rifle Association. 1895-1901.

From James H. Hyde, Esq., New York :

Henry Baldwin Hyde. A Biographical Sketch.

From C. H. Litchman, Esq., Newark :

Reports of the United States Industrial Commission. Vols. 8 to 19.

From Wm. H. Love, Esq., Baltimore :

Report of Proceedings of the National Rivers and Harbours Congress, 1901.

From Mr. Peter Redpath, Chislehurst, England :

Catalogue of Historical Tracts, 1561-1800.

From Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior :

Two Bronze Medals entitled 'Dominion of Canada,' issued for educational purposes.

From the author, E. Lee-Warner, Esq., London :

Life of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, 1637-1666. 4to L, 1901.

From the Astronomer Royal, Scotland :

Annals of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh. Vol. 1.

From the Baltimore Board of Trade :

Reports for 1898 to 1901.

From the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Report for 1901.

From the City of Birmingham, England :

Financial Statement, 1901-2.

From the British South African Company :

Rhodesia. Administration Reports, 1889 to 1901.

————— Illustrated, 1889.

————— Information for Settlers.

From the Boston Chamber of Commerce :

Report, 1901.

From the Boston Merchants' Association :

Addresses delivered before. 1887, 1893, 1897, 1900, 1901.

From the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange :

Reports for 1899 to 1901.

From the Chicago Board of Trade :

Report for 1901.

*From the Citizens' Committee of the National Capital Centennial Celebration,
Washington, 1900 :*

Cox, W. V. The 100th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia. 4to Washington, 1901.

From Cornell University Library :

Catalogue of the Dante Collection.

From the Duluth Board of Trade :

Report, 1901.

From the Geographical Society of Ottawa :

Bulletins, 1893-1901.

From the Halifax Board of Trade :

Report, 1901.

From the Hartford Board of Trade :

Report, 1902.

From Harvard University Library :

Bibliographical Contributions. No. 54.

From the Independent Order of Oddfellows :

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, 1902.

From the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce :

Report, 1901.

From the Montreal Board of Trade :

Reports for 1901-2.

From the National Board of Trade, U.S.A.:

Reports, 1901-2.

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From the New York Chamber of Commerce :

Report, 1901-2.

From the New York Produce Exchange :

Report, 1901-2.

From the Ottawa Board of Trade :

Report, 1901.

From the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia :

Proceedings of the Society. Vols. 2, 3, 4.

Queensland Geographical Journal. Vol. 16.

Journal of the Central Australian Exploring Expedition.

New South Wales. Transactions and Proceedings. Vol. 25

Victoria. Transactions and Proceedings. Vols. 14-19.

From St. Catharines Board of Trade :

Report, 1900.

From St. Louis Trade and Commerce Board :

Report, 1901.

From the City of St. John, N.B. :

Auditor's Report, 1901.

From San Francisco Board of Trade :

Reports, 1900-2.

From San Francisco Chamber of Commerce :

Report, 1902.

From San Francisco Produce Exchange :

Report, 1901.

From San Francisco Merchants' Exchange :

Report, 1902.

From the Toronto Board of Trade :

Report, 1901.

From the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada :

Official Book, 1901.

Proceedings, 1901.

From the University of Otago, New Zealand :

Calendar, 1902.

From the Vancouver Board of Trade :

Report, 1901-2.

From the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange :

Report, 1901.

From the Winnipeg Board of Trade :
Report, 1902.

From the Government of the Australian Commonwealth :
Bills, 1901-2.
Senate Miscellaneous Documents, 1901-2.
House Miscellaneous Documents, 1901-2.

From the Government of the Bahamas :
Laws, 1902.

From the Government of Barbados :
Blue Book, 1901-2.
Laws, 1902.

From the Government of Brazil :
Reports and Official Returns. 15 Vols.
Historical Documents.

From the Government of British Columbia :
Laws, 1902.
Journals, 1902.
Official Gazette, 1902.

From the Government of British Guiana :
Registrar General's Report, 1901.

From the Government of British Honduras :
Consolidated Laws to 1886.
Ordinances, 1887 to 1901.
Legislative Council Minutes, 1901.
Blue Book, 1901.
Census, 1901.
Government Gazette, 1902.
Education and Medical Reports, 1899-1900.
Registrar General's Report, 1900.

From the Government of British New Guiana :
Laws and Ordinances, to 1898.
Government Gazette, 1899-1900.
Annual Reports, 1899-1901.

From the State of California :
Law Reports. Vols. 131 to 134.
Journals, Senate, 1901.
" Assembly, 1901.
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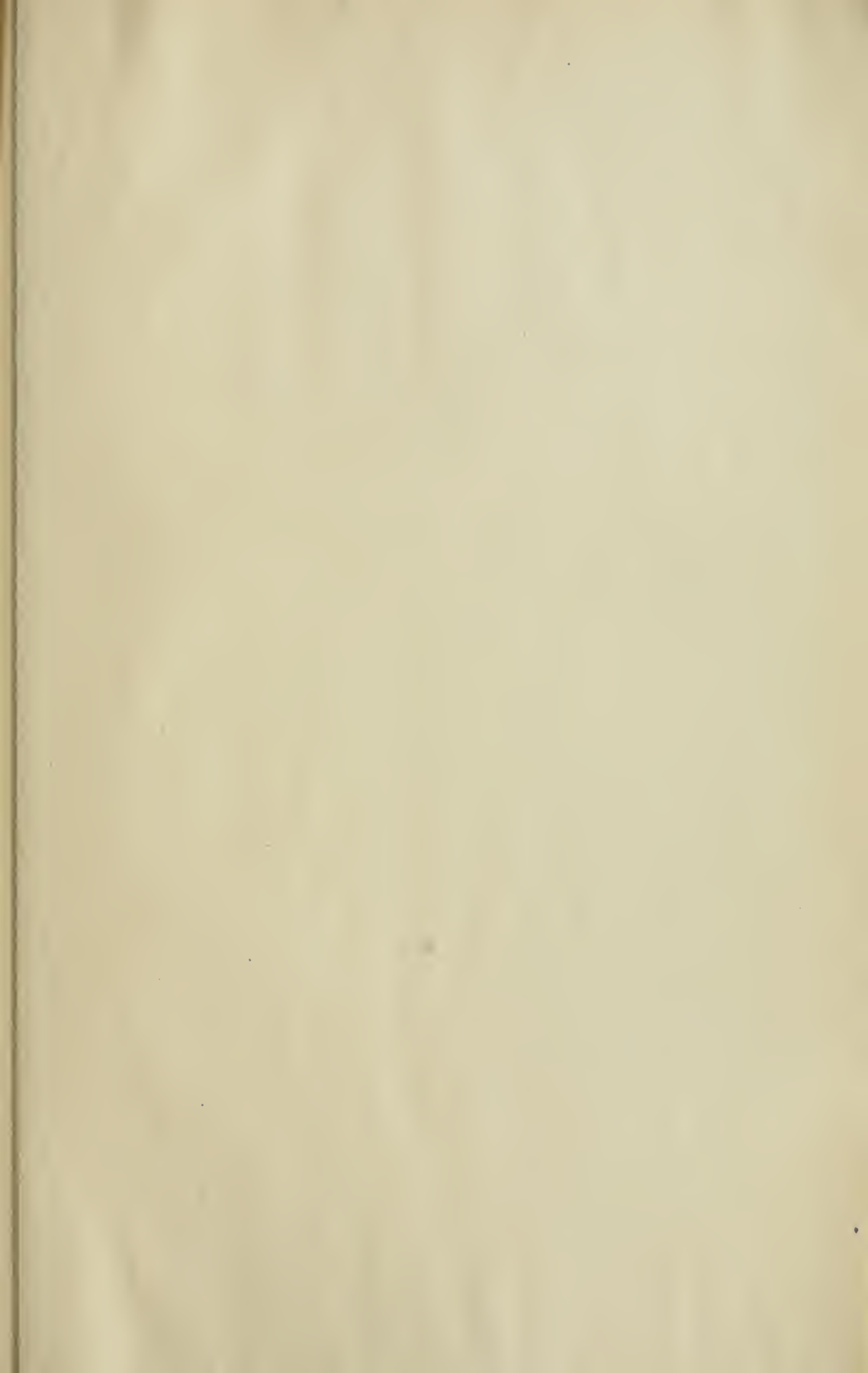
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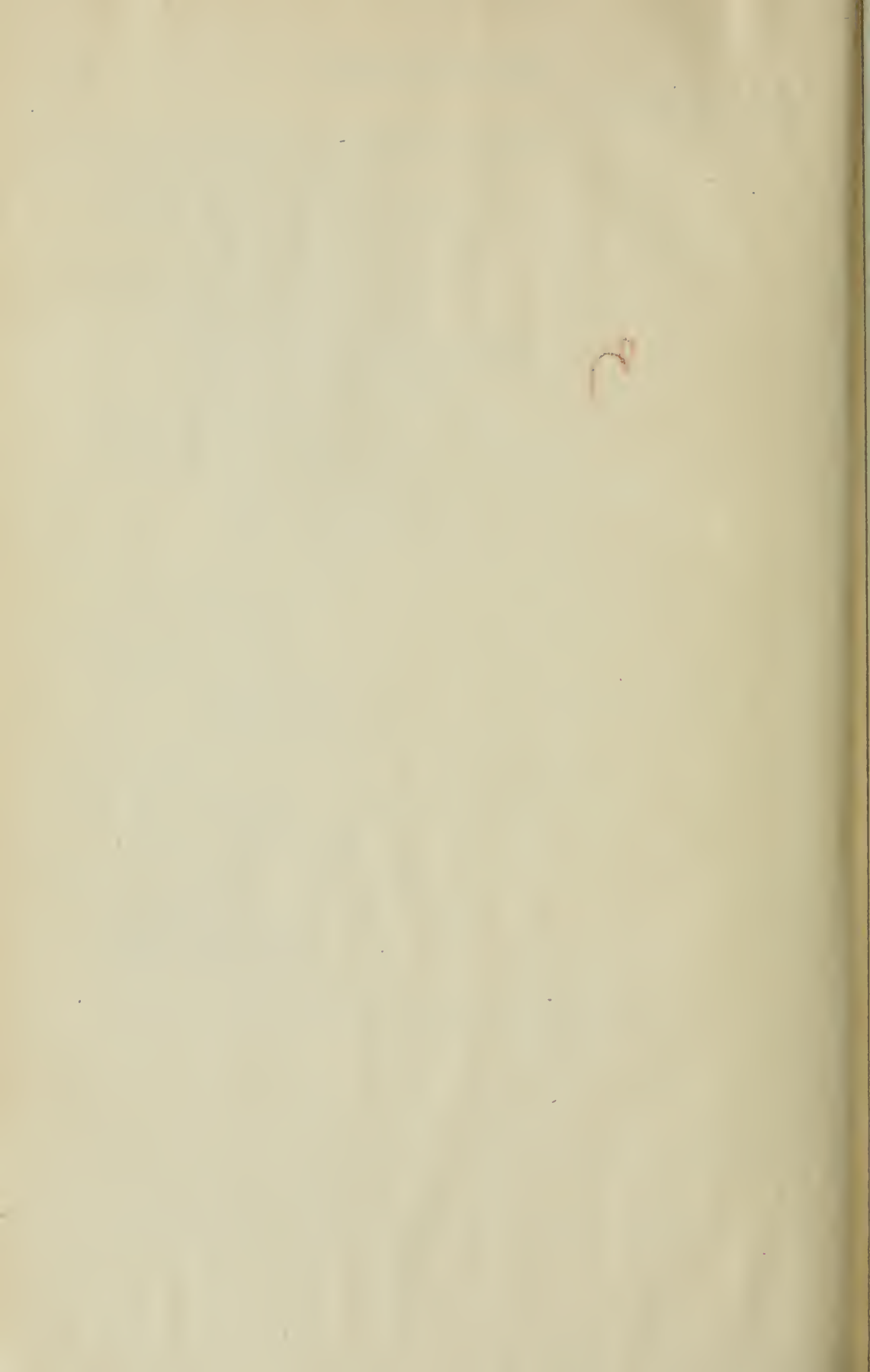
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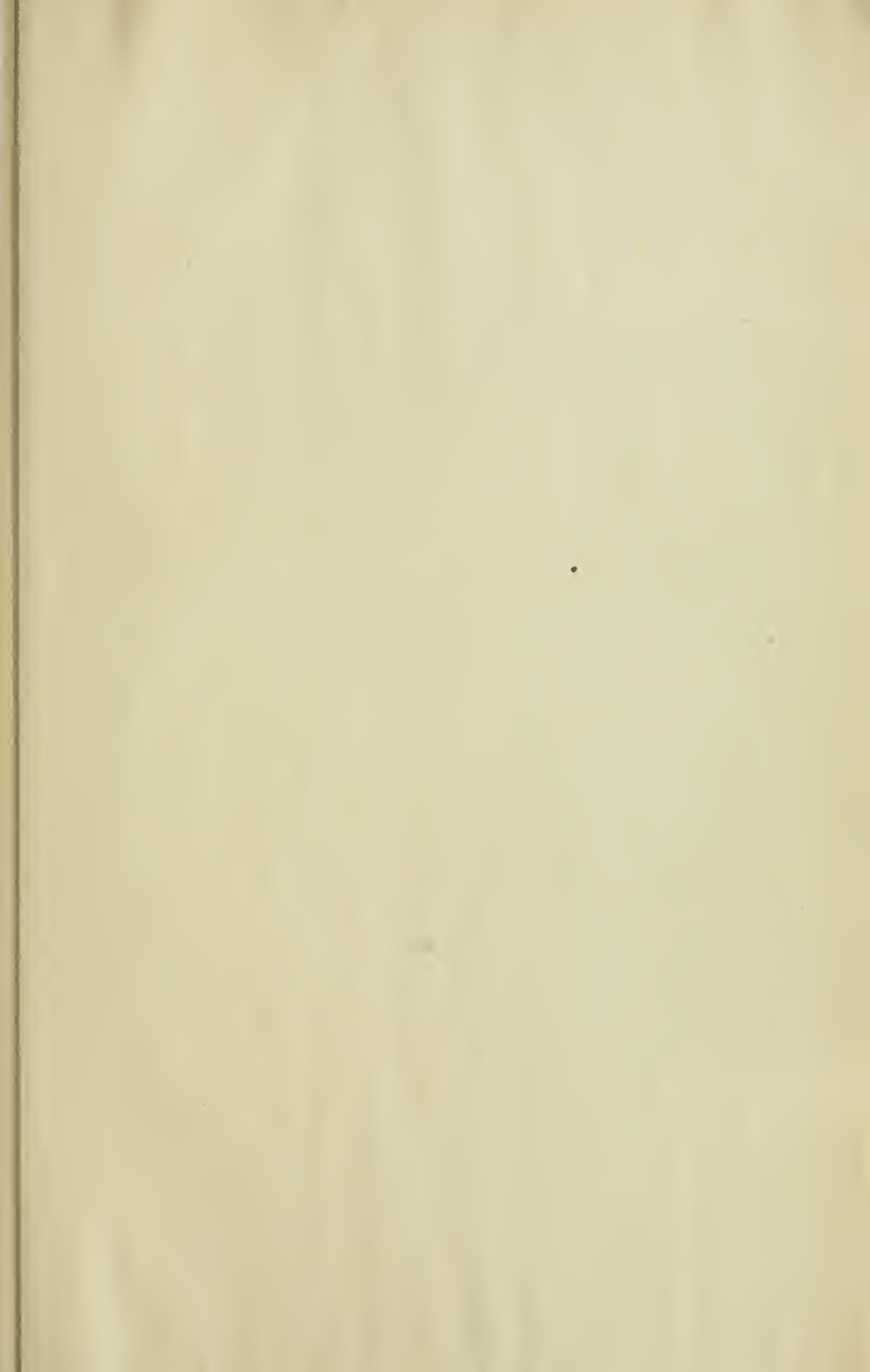
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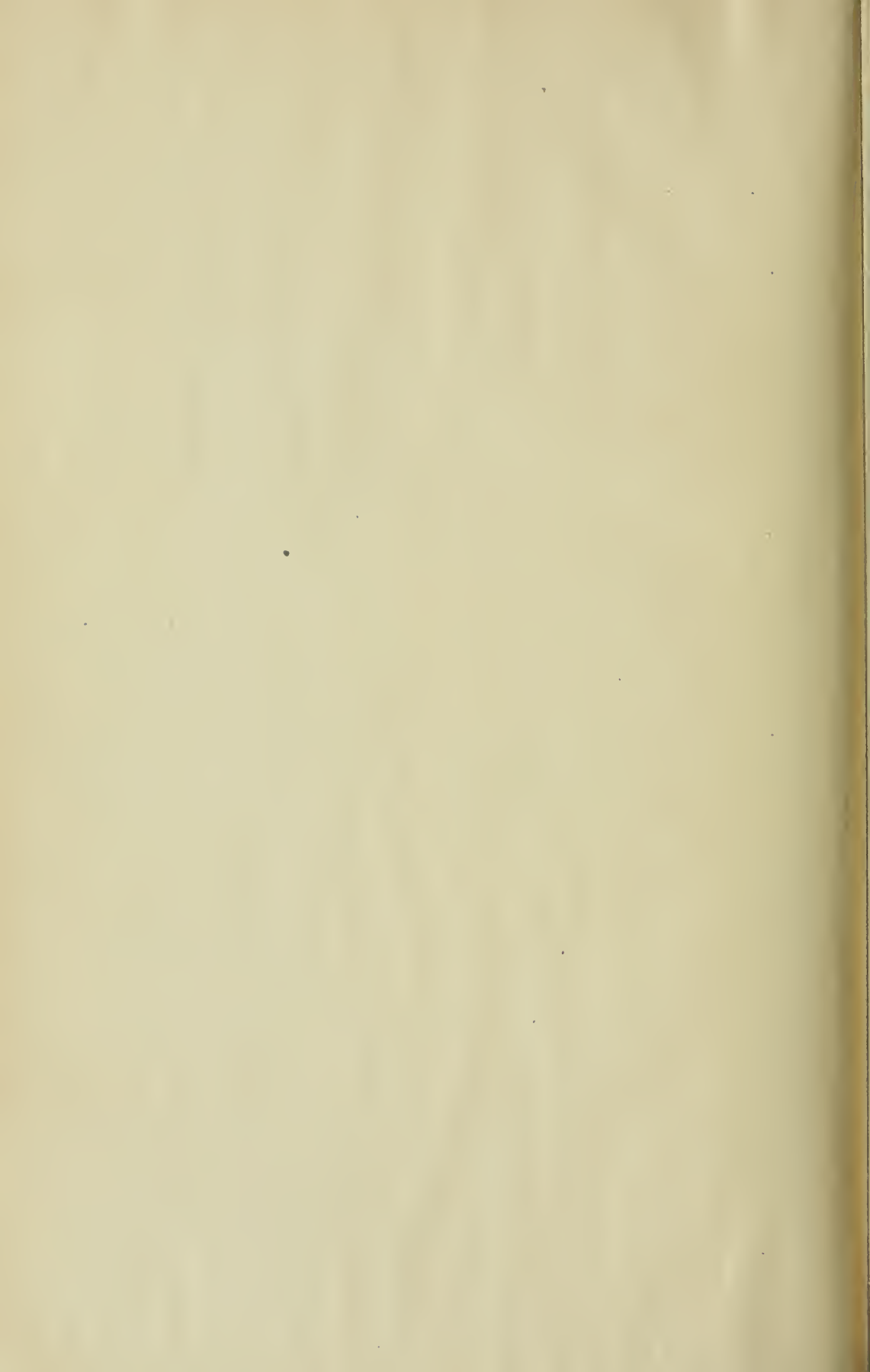
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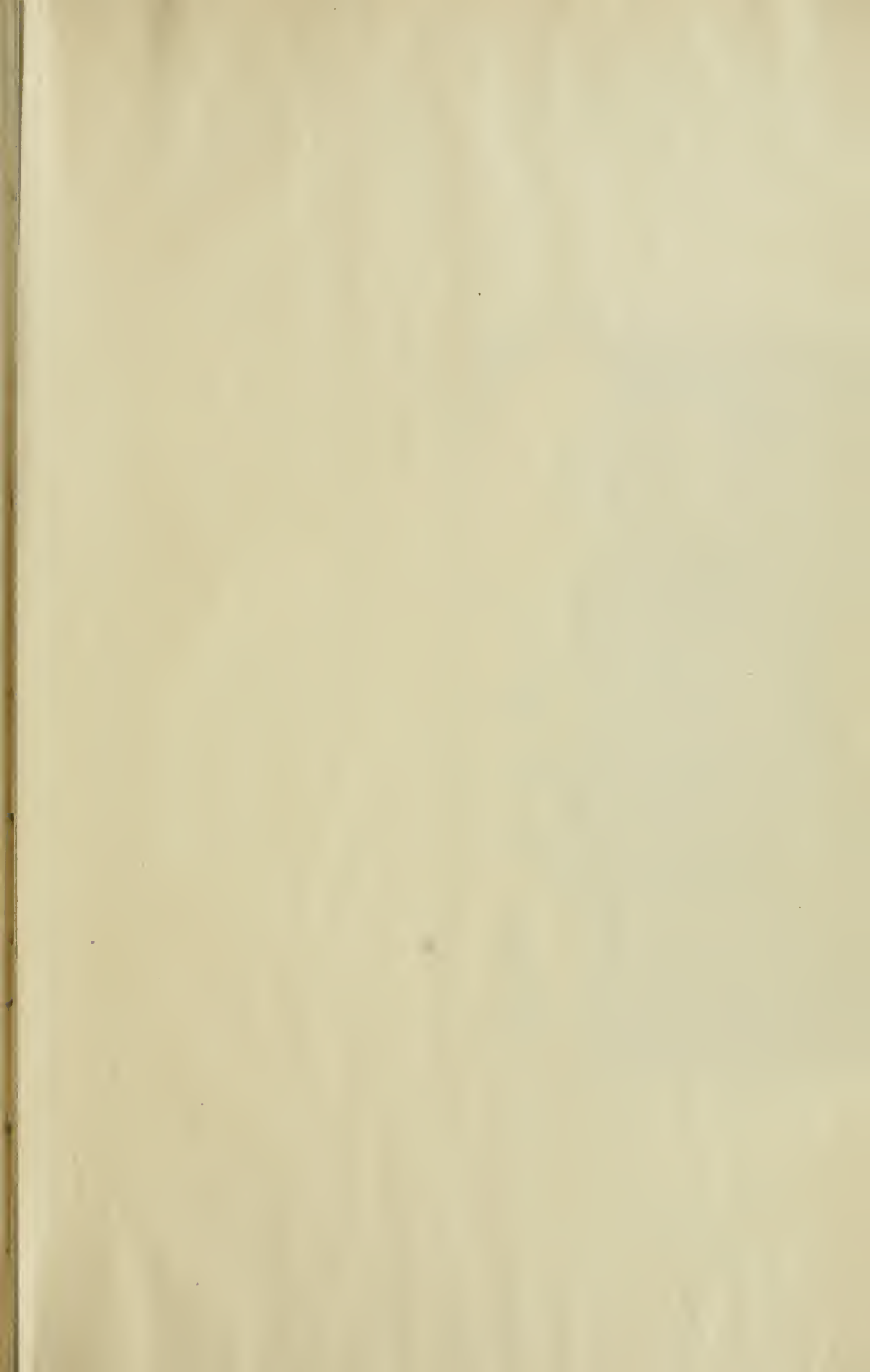
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